LETTERS AND NEGOTIATIONS OF THE COUNT *D'Eſtrades*,

Ambaſſador from *LEWIS* XIV. to the States-General of the *United-Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*.

From the Year 1663 *to the Year* 1669.

Conſiſting chiefly of

Original LETTERS and INSTRUCTIONS from the *French* King, and his Miniſters, to the ſaid Count; with his Anſwers.

Wherein are

Several Secret TRANSACTIONS between the Courts of *England* and *France* during that time.

Tranſlated by ſeveral Hands.

VOLUME *the* THIRD.

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LETTERS, *Memoirs* and *Negotiations* OF THE COUNT *D'ESTRADES*,

Ambaſſador from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to the Lords the States-General of the *United Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades : January 7, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 30th *ult.* I can't conceive what uſe Monſieur *de Wit* makes of the Copies of ſuch of the King's Letters, and mine, as you put into his Hands. I'm of Opinion that for the future you ought to be more reſerv'd in that particular. I would not be underſtood of thoſe wherein his Majeſty gives an Aſſurance, that he never will enter into any Accommodation with the Enemy, but in concert with the King of *Denmark* and

the States; for as thoſe Letters contain the King's real Intentions, and from which he is reſolv'd never to depart, we ſhould be contented not only to have 'em communicated to the Directors of the State, but ſhould be well pleas'd if they were printed, and diſpers'd in the Provinces; but in one of mine which I writ lately to you, I exclaim'd much againſt the *Engliſh*, whoſe chief aim at the bottom ſeems to be to break our Alliance. This Letter had not been ſix Days at the *Hague* before a Copy of it was tranſmitted into *England*, where it had like to have produced the moſt unlucky Effects in the World in relation to the Peace; for the Party, that are averſe to it there, try'd, upon this Occaſion to ſtop the Earl of St. *Albans* Departure, making loud Outcries againſt the Inſincerity of *France*, whoſe deſign was, as they ſaid, to fiſh in troubled Waters, and lengthen the War; but the King of *England* ſent the Queen his Mother word that he was of another Opinion, and that notwithſtanding all this Stir he would diſpatch the Earl of St. *Albans*. In effect, the Earl himſelf has ſent a Letter by the laſt Mail to Monſieur *Rouvigny*, which he has or will ſhow to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, wherein he tells him in expreſs Terms, that he'll ſet out within eight Days at fartheſt, ſupply'd with every thing Neceſſary to ſatisfie his Letter of the 24th. Theſe words, if they hold true, are very much to the purpoſe; we have made many Reflections upon 'em here, at which Monſieur *de Wit* will prove better than we.

However, at the ſame time the Reſident of *Sweden* came to ſhow me ſome Letters he had receiv'd from his Maſter's Ambaſſadors at *London*, wherein they tell him, that having diſcours'd with Chancellor *Hyde* about ſome neutral unſuſpected Place wherein to manage the Treaty of Peace, the Chancellor reply'd, that the King his Maſter was ready enough to conſent to it, but that it was neceſſary the Letter the States had propos'd to write to his Majeſty upon that Subject ſhould be precedent to it; that is, he would have 'em declare in a Letter for that purpoſe, that without any

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Conſideration had of their Allies, they would readily conſent to have the Treaty managed in *England*.

My Anſwer to the Reſident *Puffendorf*, by the King's Order, was, That this Diſcourſe of the Chancellor's conſiſted of two Points very different one from the other; that as for the firſt, his Majeſty had nothing to ſay againſt it, but would rather adviſe the States to gratifie the King of *England* in ſuch a piece of Civility, ſince he deſir'd it; and his Majeſty's Pleaſure is that you ſhould adviſe 'em to it.

I forgot to tell you that the Chancellor went farther, and told the Ambaſſadors, that if the States, in the ſame Letter, would offer to the King his Maſter the Choice of a Place for the Congreſs, his Majeſty was ready to give his Word to the ſaid Ambaſſadors, that he would chuſe no Town in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

That as to the ſecond Point, the King finding himſelf at the Head of our Party, could never conſent without derogating from his Honour, that the Nomination ſhould be left to the King of *Great Britain*, as he did not expect that King would conſent to have it referr'd to his Majeſty, it being a Matter more proper to be ſettled by Mediators; and indeed his Majeſty deſires, that if you obſerve a Diſpoſition in *Holland* to refer the Choice to the King of *England*, you would oppoſe it in his Name with all neceſſary Vigour. We are of Opinion here, that this Demand is the Effect of ſome ſecret Agreement between the *Engliſh* and *Swedes* to transfer the Congreſs to *Hamburgh*, in which caſe *France* would lye under the Diſadvantage of being at a farther Diſtance than any of the other Powers concern'd, and conſequently would find it more difficult to convey from time to time the neceſſary Orders to our Miniſters; however, that the World may ſee with how much Sincerity his Majeſty proceeds in this Affair, and that his Objections to *Flanders* are not out of a Humour, nor for any other Reaſon but becauſe he doth not think it ſafe to have his Diſpatches lye at the Mercy

of the Governour of *Flanders*, who makes it his Buſineſs to rob the Couriers, his Majeſty is pleas'd I ſhould acquaint Mr. *Puffendorf*, that if the King of *England*, purſuant to Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s of the 24th of *November*, will accept of the ſecond Alternative offer'd by the States, as in this Caſe the Buſineſs will not require a long Negotiation, but only the ſigning of one Article, which of it ſelf will comprehend the whole Treaty, I ſay upon this Conſideration the King will make no ſcruple of ſending his Plenipotentiaries to a Town even in the *Spaniſh* Dominions. You may impart this if you pleaſe to Monſieur *de Wit*, that he may the better underſtand the Steps we are taking.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: January 7, 1667.

WHEN I had finiſh'd my Diſpatch, Monſieur *Puffendorf*, the *Swediſh* Reſident, came to tell me that the laſt Letter from *London* had put a Thought into his Head, which he was willing to communicate to me, that I might know the King's Sentiments upon it. It was, that the States, in the Letter they are to write to the King of *England*, may offer him the Choice of the Place in their own behalf; but upon Condition his Majeſty and the King of *Denmark* be brought to conſent to it, without which they can neither offer nor accept any Place whatſoever, and all this upon a Preſuppoſition that the King of *England* ſhall firſt have given his Word to the Mediators to chuſe no Town in *Flanders*; and that when this is ſettled, the King of *England* ſhall name three Places to his Majeſty and the King of *Denmark*, of which they ſhall pitch upon one. Having mention'd this to the King, his Anſwer by me to Monſieur *Puffendorf* was, that his Majeſty for his Part would not adviſe the States to offer the King of *England* the Choice of the Place, but he had nothing to ſay

ſay againſt it if they were diſpos'd to it of themſelves, but then it muſt be with an Addition of the Clauſe above-mention'd, *viz.* Provided his Majeſty and the King of *Denmark* were prevail'd upon to accept of the ſame Place, without whoſe Conſent they could neither refer nor agree to the Choice of any Place whatſoever. As to the ſecond Part of Monſieur *Puffendorf*'s Propoſition, relating to the adjuſting of the Place between the Kings, his Majeſty agrees that either he and the King of *Denmark* ſhall name three to the King of *England*, who ſhall make choice of one, or that he ſhall name three, and leave the Choice to them. His Majeſty commanded me to impart theſe Particulars to you, that you may the better know how to act upon Occaſion in Conformity to his Pleaſure, and in the mean time you are to acquaint Monſieur *de Wit* and Monſieur *de Klingenberg* with the whole Proceeding.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 13, 1667.

I Have communicated both yours of the 7th to Monſieur *de Wit*; he proteſts he never acquainted the Directors of ſecret Affairs, with the full Contents of any of thoſe Diſpatches I had communicated to him; ſo that the Letter you mention muſt have been in the Packet the *Spaniards* intercepted; and give me leave to add, that I never gave him any Copies but what may ſafely be printed, and that I never ſuffer any thing to go out of my Hands, that may be prejudicial to the King's Service. You will ſee, Sir, by the Tenour of the States Letter to the King of *England*, that they have follow'd his Majeſty's Intentions; they deſir'd me to tranſmit a Copy of that, and of the Mediators, to the King. I have obſerv'd from ſeveral Diſcourſes with Monſieur *de Wit*, that the King would oblige him, and the Province of *Holland*, if his Majeſty made choice of *Liege*

rather than any other, for the Place of Treaty; probably, becauſe in caſe of Neceſſity he might be able to go thither himſelf; this is only a Suppoſition of my own, he having made no Overture on his Part. I have communicated to Monſieur *de Klingenberg* ſo much of our Diſpatches, as relate to the Negotiation, and he was extreamly pleas'd with the Viſit I made him on that Occaſion.

Monſieur *Zuylichem* has anſwer'd you by his Son ſince the laſt Poſt; he is a great Partiſan of *France* in this Country.

An *Engliſh* Squadron of eleven Men of War fell in with five of the *Dutch*, of which two were taken, and the other three got clear off; this will not ſerve to rig out an Equipage for the next Campaign.

You will obſerve by the Anſwer of the States to my Memorial touching the *White Faulcon*, their Reaſons for refuſing to deliver her into our Hands. I reply'd, that I inſiſted upon the Execution of the Treaty in 1662, importing that all Prizes ſhall be condemn'd where the Captors receiv'd their Commiſſions, to which they have return'd me no Anſwer.

The States-General of the United-Provinces *to the King of* Great Britain: January 13, 1667.

SIR,

IN our Letter of the 26th of *November* paſt, we gave your Majeſty our Reaſons for not agreeing to ſend our Miniſters to *London*, there to treat of a Peace with your Majeſty, or ſuch Miniſters as your Majeſty ſhould Authoriſe for that purpoſe; and we doubt not, but if your Majeſty has duly weigh'd 'em, you are convinced by 'em. But that nothing may be wanting on our Sides to the furthering ſo good a Deſign, and that our good

good Inclinations ſignified in the ſame Letter may more fully appear, we take this opportunity of aſſuring your Majeſty, that the Inſtances we made then, as well as at ſeveral other times before, that your Majeſty would be pleas'd to conſent to ſome neutral Town for the Place of Treaty, do not proceed ſo much from any regard had to our ſelves, who of our ſelves would make no difficulty of waving all Formalities of that Nature, that we might infallibly attain to the Perfection of ſo Chriſtian a Work upon Conditions ſafe and honourable, and in that Caſe were ready to treat any where, even in *England*, under the formal Aſſurances your Majeſty has ſo often given us; but that thoſe Inſtances were made in behalf of the Kings of *France* and *Denmark*, who by Virtue of the Alliance that is between us, are equally with us become Principals in this preſent War. For which reaſon, as it is juſt in Reſpect of the fore-mention'd Princes, and conſequently neceſſary on our own Parts in regard of the ſtrict Tie there is between us, that the Treaty ſhould be begun, and in good time happily accompliſh'd in ſome Place out of your Majeſty's Territories, we were willing, in order to facilitate ſo neceſſary a Work, to requeſt your Majeſty that you would be pleas'd to conſider this Affair juſt as it is, and in the manner we have been repreſenting it to you, and conſent to have the Treaty in ſome neutral Place, where the Miniſters of the Powers concern'd may act with convenient Safety; and the rather, becauſe we have oftentimes heretofore explain'd our ſelves to your Majeſty upon the ſame point with much Firmneſs and Sincerity; and if your Majeſty will be pleas'd to come in with the ſame Reſolution, and Openneſs of Heart, there is reaſon to hope that a few Days will bring this good Work to the laſt Perfection. To which we beſeech God to incline your Majeſty's Heart more and more, that we may with more ardor pray for your Majeſty's Proſperity, and ſign our ſelves, Sir, *&c. Hague, January* 13, 1667.

Subſcrib'd, *To the King of* Great Britain.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 20, 1667.

THE Province of *Holland* have given their Aſſurances for the Payment of their Debt to the King of *Denmark*, but the other Provinces are ſo far in Arrears, that unleſs *Holland* takes it upon 'em, I can't ſee how thoſe Payments will be made, without which that Prince's Fleet can't put to Sea. Monſieur *de Wit* endeavours to perſwade his Maſters to it, but I don't hear that any of the Towns have as yet conſented.

An Invitation has been made to the King of *Sweden* to enter into the Alliance, to which he has return'd no Anſwer, ſo that the matter ſticks where it did before the Propoſal was made.

Monſieur the Count *de Dohna* comes with Orders to enter into that Affair, and if I may be inſtructed to aſſiſt him, I'll do my beſt. According to Monſieur *d'Isbrand*'s laſt Diſpatches, Monſieur *Dohna*'s Inſtructions were not finiſh'd. This has been confirm'd to me by Monſieur *de Pompone*'s Letter, who acquaints me with Monſieur *d'Isbrand*'s Departure, and that he is well inclined to an Union between his Maſters and the King of *Sweden*. He will find it no eaſie matter to be brought about, the greateſt part of the Towns in *Holland* being very jealous of the *Swediſh* Conduct. Monſieur *de Wit* will never venture to propoſe in the Aſſembly of the States the Admiſſion of the *Swedes* into the Alliance, ſo that we muſt wait for the Advances the Count *de Dohna* will make in that Affair, in caſe he finds it will be for his Maſter's Advantage, and then it will be my Buſineſs to act privately with our Friends, without giving 'em the leaſt reaſon to think his Majeſty is more concern'd for the Intereſt of *Sweden*, than that of the States. When you are come to any Reſolution upon this Point, I deſire I may know it as

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ſoon as poſſible, for the Towns muſt be prepar'd before any Overture can be made, and I aſſure you we ſhall find it no eaſie matter to bring 'em to conſent, for the Averſion to *Sweden* is greater than can be expreſt.

Caſtel Roderigo is giving all manner of Satisfaction to the States, and orders a Return of whatever had been exacted from the *Dutch* Merchantmen in the Cuſtom-Houſes of *Spain*, ſo that we look on that Affair as accommodated.

I have notified to the States the Queen's happy Delivery of a Princeſs: Upon which they ſent me their Complements by their Deputies, and expreſt their Joy as well for the Queen's Delivery as for that they heard her Majeſty was in good Health, for which the Letters by the laſt Poſt gave 'em much uneaſineſs.

I have had a long Conference with Monſieur *de Ruyter*, and Monſieur *de Wit*, who is at preſent in perfect Health, about the King's Fleet, and what Proviſion muſt be made for it's ſafe return at the end of the Campaign.

Monſieur *de Ruyter* reply'd, 'twas impoſſible any ſure Proviſion could be made for it, conſidering the many Accidents of the Seas; but this might be concluded as moſt certain, that he would do all he could to ſee his Majeſty's Fleet ſafe in Harbour, provided he had his Maſter's Orders for it; but then it was neceſſary the Admiral of *France* ſhould have the ſame Inſtructions in caſe of any Accident on the *Dutch* ſide, that if they ſhould loſe a Battel under ſuch diſadvantages as not to be able to retire alone into their Ports; but ſince ſuch Accidents are uncertain, Monſieur *de Ruyter* is of Opinion, that the King ought to give the Admiral of *France* Power of providing againſt all Accidents on the Spot, and that the States ought to grant him the like, that they two may in a Council of War take ſuch Reſolutions upon all Occaſions, as are moſt ſafe and advantagious to the common Cauſe; upon which I added, that I thought thoſe Terms too general, and that his Majeſty's Fleet might lye expoſed, if the Wind blew

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Nore-East as it did last Year, which would oblige the States Fleet to make the Coast of *Boulogne*, whilst that of *England* lay upon their own Shoar under the *Isle of Wight*, and consequently the King's Fleet would be flank'd by the Enemies; and what was to be done in that Conjuncture? To which *de Ruyter* reply'd, that if this should happen after an Engagement that turn'd to our Advantage, we might jointly attack the *English* under their own Forts in the *Isle of Wight*, but if on the contrary, the Enemy should chance to have the better, and they should Steer thither or to the *Downs*, they might join ten or a dozen of their largest Ships with ours, and pursue the *English* into their own Ports, and even Winter there, rather than run the hazard of a dangerous Voyage home; and that the same Method might be pursued in case the Action happen'd near their Provinces, and they should be oblig'd to retire towards *Ireland*, supposing the *English* Fleet so situated as to interrupt their getting into *Flushing*, without being reinforced by a Squadron from *France*. There is no certain Conclusion to be gather'd from all this; and therefore I leave it to you, Sir, to make your Reflections upon it. Since this Monsieur *de Ruyter* din'd at my House, and I began the same Discourse; but he is of Opinion no positive Determinations can be taken upon the Matter, and that it's better to give the Admirals a Power of taking such Resolutions upon the spot, as the Issue, whether good or ill, shall suggest. I am, *&c.*

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades.

THE King has seen, and very well approves the Copy of the States Letter to the King of *England*, and Monsieur *de Wit*'s Answer to the Sieur *Coyet*: And as to what Monsieur *de Wit* saith concerning the desire of the Province of *Holland*, to have the Treaty of Peace

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manag'd at *Liege*, his Majeſty was always inclin'd to that Place as moſt commodious for all Parties, both in reſpect of its Extent and Situation.

As to what I told you in my laſt of the King's conſenting on his Part, that one Party ſhould name three Places, and the other chuſe one of 'em, we have ſince thought it neceſſary to ſettle the Queſtion which Party is to have the Nomination, that the Election may be left to the other; and to avoid any Inconvenience that may ariſe on that ſcore, I have propos'd to the *Swediſh* Miniſter here, that both the one ſide and the other may have the Liberty of naming three Places to the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*, and if it ſo happens that both Parties agree in the Nomination of any one Place, that Place ſhall be taken, and declared by the Mediators to be the Place of Aſſembly. With this if you pleaſe you may acquaint Monſieur *de Wit*.

I fancy I have diſcover'd, in a Diſcourſe I lately had with the *Swediſh* Secretary here, the real Grounds of the great Noiſe and Averſion in *Sweden* to the Act of Neutrality deſir'd by the States. The Secretary ask'd me how it was poſſible for them to obſerve the Quality of Mediators, being oblig'd by Virtue of a Treaty with the *Engliſh* to aſſiſt 'em with 4000 Men, and if we ſhould hereafter be neceſſitated to ſupply 'em with ſuch a Body, will not the States conſider it as an Infringement of the Act of Neutrality.

As I have often by expreſs Order from the King told Monſieur *de Koningſmark*, and writ the ſame thing to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, that neither his Majeſty nor the States-General would have any thing to ſay againſt the *Swedes*, tho' they ſhould furniſh the *Engliſh* with ſuch a Body, provided they did it purely becauſe they thought themſelves oblig'd to it, and went no farther; it will not be improper to conſider if we may not farther aſſure the *Swedes*, that ſuch a Supply will neither be interpreted as an Infraction of the Act of Neutrality, nor exclude 'em from the Office of Mediators. His Majeſty's Pleaſure is, that you confer with

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Monſieur *de Wit* upon this Point, and as for his own Part the King doth not think it improper to make ſome ſuch Declaration to the Miniſters of *Sweden*, and the rather for that we may aſſure our ſelves the Regency of that Kingdom would be as glad to be excus'd from ſuch an Aſſiſtance of 4000 Men, as we could be our ſelves; and probably ſuch a Declaration will at once remove all the Difficulties the Act of Neutrality has met with in *Sweden*. You may, if you think fit, impart Monſieur *de Wit*'s Anſwer to Monſieur *Pompone*.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: January 24, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary 'of *France*, has Orders from the King his Maſter 'to deſire your Lordſhips Permiſſion, that the Ship call'd 'the *St. Francis* may load at *Amſterdam* 157 Laſts of 'Tar upon his Majeſty's Account, to be tranſported 'from thence into his Magazines, where it's much 'wanted for the uſe of his Men of War; to which 'Requeſt the ſaid Ambaſſador promiſes himſelf you will 'readily agree. Dated at the *Hague*, *January* 24, 1667.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: January 24, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary 'of *France*, repreſents to your Lordſhips, that ha- 'ving tranſmitted to the King his Maſter the explana- 'tory Memorial he receiv'd from you touching the '*White Falcon*, a Prize taken at Sea by Captain *Bagart*, 'Com-

'Commander of a Privateer, by Vertue of a Commiſſion 'of *France*, and carry'd into *Zealand*; his Majeſty af- 'ter having in Perſon examin'd the ſaid Memorial, has 'return'd for Anſwer to me the ſaid Ambaſſador, that 'he does not think your Reaſons ſufficient to deny, as 'you do, contrary to all Forms of Juſtice, the Priva- 'teer the Benefit of his Prize, and has Commanded 'me to repreſent again to your Lordſhips, in his Ma- 'jeſty's Name, that the ſaid Veſſel being made Prize 'by Vertue of a Commiſſion from *France*, the Terms 'of the Treaty made in 1662 ought to be obſerv'd, 'whereby it's agreed that whatever Prizes are taken at 'Sea ſhall be try'd at ſuch Places from whence the 'Captors had receiv'd their Commiſſions; and to de- 'clare to your Lordſhips, that his Majeſty expects 'the ſaid Captain *Bagart* ſhall enjoy his Prize, purſu- 'ant to an Arreſt of the Council Royal for the Marine 'of *France*, ſignified to the States of *Zealand*; unleſs 'the Parties concern'd in the ſaid Prize chuſe rather to 'ſhow in *France* the Reaſons they have for reclaiming 'the Veſſel and its Freight. In which Caſe his Ma- 'jeſty will not only take Care that due Juſtice be 'done to all Parties, but will alſo puniſh the Privateer, 'if what your Lordſhips have alledged againſt him ap- 'pears to be true; and that otherwiſe his Majeſty will 'not only have great Reaſon to think all the Reaſons 'alledged for the Reclamation inſufficient, but the Ad- 'miralties of *France* will have a Right to try all the 'Prizes the *Dutch* Privateers are continually bringing 'into *Rochelle*, and the other Ports of the Kingdom.

'At the ſame time his Majeſty has given the ſaid 'Ambaſſador expreſs Order to renew to your Lordſhips 'the Inſtances he made heretofore for the Reſtitution 'of a Ship call'd the *Orange-Tree*, belonging to one of 'his Subjects, taken by a *Zealand* Privateer and carry'd 'in thither, and where, tho' his Majeſty's Paſs-Port was 'produced, it was condemn'd in the ſame Manner as if 'no ſuch Paſs-port had appear'd, and as if it had been 'an Enemy to the State. Whereupon the ſaid Ambaſ-

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'ſador beſeeches your Lordſhips to conſider ſeriouſly 'the Satisfaction his Majeſty ſo juſtly requires, and 'has ſet his Heart ſo much upon. Dated at the *Hague*, *Jan.* 26, 1667.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 27, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 21ſt Inſtant: You will ſee by my laſt what paſs'd in the Conference between Monſieur *de Ruyter* and my ſelf, touching the ſafe return of his Majeſty's Fleet into the Ports of *France* at the end of the Campagne, to which I have nothing to add further.

Mr. *de Wit* is highly pleas'd with what you told the Reſident of *Sweden*, touching the Nomination of the neutral Places for the Treaty of Peace. I look on this Expedient as more honourable for the King, and his Allies, and think the firſt wou'd have been too advantagious to the King of *England*. Mr. *de Wit* was likewiſe pleas'd when he underſtood the King approv'd of *Leige*.

He deſired Copies of our Letters on that Subject, that he might let the Province of *Holland* ſee the Endeavours he us'd to bring the King to that Agreement. He deſired I wou'd inſert in thoſe Copies, how ſurpris'd the King was to obſerve the Admiralties grew ſlack in their Naval Preparations, as if the Peace was certain; and that his Majeſty had given me in Charge to repreſent to 'em, that it was requiſite to act with more Vigour in this Conjuncture, if we wou'd obtain more advantagious Conditions: He has likewiſe deſir'd me to add one Article more, wherein you acquaint me from his Majeſty, that he thinks the Provinces are too tardy in ſatisfying the King of *Denmark*'s Demands; and that it is not ſufficient for the Execution of a Treaty, in which the King is Guarantee,

Guarantee, to say *Holland* has paid its Proportion; that after a Treaty concluded with the States-General, his Majesty never thought it necessary to treat a-new with each particular Province, to bring 'em to an Execution of that Treaty: That the Allies wou'd be apt to make such Reflections thereupon as might be of dangerous Consequence to the States; and that you had order'd me to discourse this seriously with Mr. *de Wit*, that he might acquaint his Masters with it.

Now since all these Articles regard the Welfare of the State and his Majesty's Service, and the better to establish Mr. *de Wit*'s Credit, I prepar'd the Copy of a Letter in the foremention'd Terms, and gave it him to communicate to the States, that he might press 'em to the Satisfaction of the King of *Denmark*'s Demands. You will observe, Sir, that no manner of Inconvenience can arise from such a Copy; and give me leave to add, that it will be a difficult Task to manage these People without such sort of Expedients. However, if you don't approve of it, I'll excuse my self to Mr. *de Wit* for the future. Upon the Thoughts you have concerning the 4000 Men the *Swedes* are obliged to send the King of *England*, I inform'd him that his Majesty thought such a Supply wou'd be no way prejudicial to the States, provided the *Swedes* wou'd agreed to the Act of Neutrality demanded of 'em. He reply'd, that he expected Mr. *d'Isbrand* in a few Days; that it was difficult to come to any Conclusion upon that Affair, without conferring first with him; that however he wou'd tell me his Opinion before-hand, which was, that he thought his Masters wou'd never leave the *Swedes* at Liberty to send the *English* those Succours, since under that Pretence they might be able to seize on the Quarters in *East-Friezland*, or in the Country of *Holstein*, and so being supported by their Army, they might in Concert with the King of *England* begin a War against the *Dutch* on their own Frontiers; but that the Consequence wou'd be the less to be dreaded, if in forming the

Act

Act of Neutrality, an explanatory Clauſe was added, ſetting forth, that if it ſhould happen that the *Swedes* ſhould be obliged to furniſh the foremention'd Supply of 4000 Men, they were not to be employ'd any where but in *England*.

If it be neceſſary for Mr. *de Pompone* to be acquainted with any thing of this Affair at Mr. *d' Iſeband*'s Return, I ſhall take Care to impart it to him. Monſieur *le Chevalier de Terlon* has ſent me Word, that he has receiv'd my Diſpatch, with the Copy of Mr. *de Rouvigny*'s Letter, which he has communicated to the King of *Denmark*, who was highly pleas'd with the Orders the King had given me of ſending him a Duplicate, to inform him of what has paſs'd in this Negotiation. I herewith ſend you a Copy of the laſt Memorial I preſented to the States concerning the *White-Falcon*, and the *Orange-Tree*, wherein they are ſo ſlow in doing us Juſtice. I ſhall nevertheleſs continue my Inſtances to the Admiralty, tho' I confeſs I'm ſorry to ſee 'em ſo ſtiff in that Affair. I am, *&c.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades.

I Know not if the King of *Sweden* be inclinable to enter into the Quadruple Alliance, but this I know, that the King doth all he can to induce him to it; and between you and me, his Majeſty in that Caſe wou'd enter into it himſelf, as being the only Means to exclude the Houſe of *Auſtria*; tho' this can't be effected, unleſs the *Swedes* become Members in it; and now you have a Secret, of which I deſire you not to mention a Syllable to any Soul living. However you may conclude from hence, what an agreeable Service you will do his Majeſty, if at the Count *de Dohna*'s Arrival, you make the Buſineſs ſucceed. I have acquainted Mr. *de Pompone* by my Letters

Letters this Poſt, how the States have invited the King of *Sweden* into it, to which he has return'd no Anſwer; but that Peoples Minds being ſince become ſomething ſour, it will be no eaſy Matter to induce the States to give him another Invitation, and that my Opinion is, that if the *Swedes* will agree heartily to it, and enter into the Alliance, they ought not to conſider it as a new Motion, but that the Count *de Dohna* being upon the Place ſhou'd be inſtructed to declare, that the King his Maſter has taken the Invitation made in good part, and that he is ready to enter into the Alliance.

We ought in good earneſt to make Proviſion for the War. I ſee nothing on the other ſide but Amuſements and Shufflings, and I wiſh it mayn't prove worſe in the Iſſue. In my Opinion, *l'Iſola*'s Buſineſs is to imbroil the *Engliſh*; and the Earl of St. *Albans* is not yet on his Departure, but puts the Queen his Miſtreſs off from Week to Week, making no other excuſe but that her Majeſty's Affairs detain him, and that he is unwilling to ſet out 'till they are finiſhed.

Memorial preſented by the Count d'Eſtrades, *to the States-General of the* United Province: January 31, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
' nary of *France*, repreſents to your Lordſhips,
' that the King his Maſter being in great want of the
' 157 Laſts of Pitch, which he the ſaid Ambaſſador
' demanded of your Lordſhips in his Majeſty's Name,
' by his Memorial the 24th Inſtant, the King has com-
' manded him to Repeat the ſame Inſtances to your
' Lordſhips, and to deſire you wou'd be pleas'd to give
' leave, that the ſame may be tranſported from *Am-*
' *ſterdam* into *France*, on the Ship the St. *Francis*, and

'that with as much Diligence as is poſſible: And ſince 'all the Admiralties, to whom the ſaid Memorial was 'referr'd, have had time enough to return their reſpe-'ctive Anſwers, and that the ſaid Ambaſſador has been 'particularly inform'd, that the Admiralty of *Amſter-'dam*, which is the moſt conſiderable, and is the near-'eſt concern'd, have made a favourable Report to your 'Lordſhips thereupon, after having examin'd into the 'Quantity lying in the Merchants Hands in that City, 'at the *Texel*, and what is expected from *Hamburg*, 'without reckoning the Stores in the other Admiralties, 'and that the Quantity the King demands can be no 'Prejudice to the State, tho' 'tis what his Majeſty has 'an urgent Occaſion for, he beſeeches your Lordſhips 'to come to a ſpeedy Reſolution to the mutual Satiſ-'faction of his Majeſty and your Lordſhips, to the 'end he may give a ſpeedy Account of his Succeſs 'therein. Dated at *Hague*, January 31, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the King of Great Britain *to their High Mightineſſes, the States-General of the* United Provinces: January 31, 1667.

High and Mighty Lords,

HAving receiv'd yours of the 13th Inſtant by the Hands of the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary of *Sweden*, in which you again preſs us to agree to the Nomination of ſome Place, where the Miniſters of the ſeveral Powers concern'd in the preſent War may commodiouſly meet to treat of Peace, declaring farther, that for your own Parts you wou'd have been willing to have ſent your Ambaſſadors even into *England* for that purpoſe; and the ſaid Ambaſſadors having confirm'd us in the Opinion we had of the Sincerity

cerity of your desires for a Peace, beseeching us to consent to this your Request, as the only Means to attain so good and Christian an End. Now to manifest the real Inclination we have of uniting our selves more firmly with you in setling the Peace of Christendom, and for the Advancement of the Protestant Religion: We have not only consented to treat in such Place where the Ministers of your Allies may appear with most Honour and Safety, but to lay the Foundations of a mutual Confidence for the future, and prevent the Delays and Obstructions that may arise from the Nomination of any other Place, we are resolv'd to send our Ambassadors to the *Hague*, where the Ministers of your Allies are at present, or can be very speedily, there to treat of a Peace so much desired on all Hands: And provided we receive a Passport for our Ambassadors within a seasonable Time, they shall be at the *Hague* before the end of *February*; assuring you, that we desire nothing more earnestly than the Repose of Christendom, and that our Subjects may enjoy respectively the Benefit of it to their mutual Satisfaction: To which we beseech God to incline your Hearts, and to take you, High and Mighty Lords, into his Holy Protection. From our Court at *Whitehall*, $\frac{\text{January } 31,}{\text{February } 10,}$ 1667.

Your good Friend,

Sign'd, *CHARLES R.*

And below, Arlington.

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades: February 4, 1667.

THE King has approv'd of your giving Monsieur *de Wit* the Copy of the Letter he desir'd of you, to let his Province see his Majesty's Orders to you

concerning the Place of Treaty, and that the King had agreed to the City of *Liege*. He likewiſe approves of the Additions you have made at Monſieur *de Wit*'s requeſt to ſtir up the *United-Provinces* to forward their Naval Proviſions againſt the next Campaign, without liſtning to the fallacious hopes the *Engliſh* give 'em of their Inclinations to a Peace, whoſe chief Deſign is to betray us into a Remiſſneſs, and make us neglect our warlike Preparations. 'Tis thought the Earl of St. *Albans* has no deſign to begin his Journey, and I perceive nothing proves a greater Diſappointment to the Enemy, than to find that the King is not led into the Snare, but that they are as induſtrious in their Armaments at *Breſt*, as if the War was never to be at an end.

The King conceives two natural Conſequences are to be drawn from this delay in the Earl of St. *Albans*; one is, that the *Engliſh* won't forward the Peace with that Expedition their Neceſſities ſeem to require, ſo full are they in their Hopes of a Union with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which *l'Iſola*, who is plying all his Intreagues at *London*, has repreſented as infallible; the other is, that they have no thoughts of treating in the Queen Mother of *England*'s Palace, ſince the Earl of St. *Albans* never writ to *Rouvigny*, to gain time in the Negotiation, that the Powers ought to be ſent from the *Hague* and *Copenhagen*.

His Majeſty is alſo very well pleas'd with the Additions you made in the Copy deliver'd to Monſieur *de Wit*, concerning the Aſſiſtance to be given the King of *Denmark*, to enable him to Man out his Fleet in good time, and perſwade him if poſſible to join it with the other two; and in a word I am to tell you, that you are permitted to take the ſame Liberty whenever you conceive the Additions demanded of you are for his Majeſty's Service, or agreeable to your Inſtructions, and that no ill Effect can ariſe from 'em; all which will depend upon your Prudence, to which his Majeſty refers himſelf, and in which he has an entire Confidence.

As

As to what relates to the 4000 Men, which the *Swedes* are to be allow'd by Vertue of their Treaty to ſend the *Engliſh*, provided they ſign the Nutrality demanded by the States; his Majeſty thinks Monſieur *de Wit*'s Conſtruction thereupon very prudent, and that theſe Men muſt be allow'd to be ſent no where, but into *England* it ſelf, which will remove the Pretext that Crown will otherwiſe have of taking Quarters either in *Eaſt-Friezland*, or *Holſtein*, and be thereby enabl'd to War underhand with *Denmark*, or the States; beſides, the King thinks the States will act very prudently if they wait for Monſieur *d'Isbrand*'s Arrival, before they proceed to any Reſolution on that Affair.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: February 9, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary
' of *France*, has receiv'd Orders from the King his
' Maſter to acquaint your Lordſhips, that his Majeſty
' being intent upon putting his Squadron, which is to
' be commanded by the Sieur *de la Roche Gaſteliere*, in a
' Condition of acting with all convenient ſpeed, has or-
' der'd ſome Wine to be loaden on Board a Fireſhip
' bound for the *Texel*, or *Amſterdam*, directly for the
' uſe of the ſaid Squadron, as alſo ſome Proviſions on
' Board the Chevalier *de Bouillon*'s Ship, which are de-
' ſign'd for the ſame purpoſes; with which his Majeſty
' thought fit to acquaint your Lordſhips, and expects
' you will be pleas'd to ſend your Orders to your Col-
' lectors of the 50 Sols *per* Tonn, and the Officers that
' inſpect the Proviſions, that they demand no Duty up-
' on the ſaid Veſſels either inwards or outwards, ſince all
' Veſſels belonging to Squadrons, be they Men of War,

'Fireſhips or Gallies, are exempt from all Cuſtoms, and 'his Majeſty has obſerv'd the ſame Method in regard 'to your Lordſhips; and as for his Majeſty's Victual-'lers, they ought to have the ſame Uſage with thoſe that 'belong to the Subjects of the States, who pay no Cu-'ſtom but for ſuch Proviſions as are landed and houſed, 'and are not deſign'd to be ſpent at Sea: Beſides, were 'the ſaid Proviſions imported by Merchant-men, who 'indeed are ſubject to ſuch Duties, and not on Board 'Men of War who were always excuſed, his Majeſty 'wou'd not have the leaſt Pretenſion to the Exemption 'he now demands from your Lordſhips. To this the 'ſaid Ambaſſador Extraordinary deſires a ready Con-'currence. Dated at the *Hague*, Febr. 9, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: Febr. 10. 1667.

HOwever the Copy of this Letter has given Monſieur *de Wit* and me an Opportunity of promoting our Affairs in the Aſſembly, and we have dealt very well with thoſe troubleſome Magiſtrates of *Rotterdam*, whoſe Ring-Leaders are in *Kivit* and *Vander Horſt*'s Intereſt, and are influenced by *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, who left no Stone unturn'd in the Aſſembly to perſwade the Deputies of the Towns, that the King's main deſign was to entangle 'em in a War with *England*, and thereby give him an Opportunity of conquering *Flanders*, and when that was done, ſubdue the *Dutch* themſelves, upon a pretence that all belong'd to his Majeſty in right of the Queen.

He likewiſe put it into their Heads, that the beſt way to prevent an Invaſion was to enter into a defenſive League with *England*, at which the States ought

ought to take no manner of Umbrage, ſince all Soveraign Powers had a right of making Leagues defenſive, for the Security of their reſpective Countries, and that without any Infringement of the Treaties of Alliance.

I have had a long Conference with Monſieur *de Wit* upon this Subject; he agrees with me, that it will be no difficult matter to defeat all his Artifices, by the dint of Reaſon, grounded upon the Aſſurance he and the States have of his Majeſty's Sincerity in all his Proceedings; but that the Aſſembly being compoſed of ſo many Perſons drawn out of each Town, there is no good to be got out of them without much Time and Application; that he wou'd endeavour on his Part, as I am to do on mine, to open their Eyes, and make 'em ſee, that the *Spaniſh* Cabal feeds 'em with nothing but *Chimeras*, on purpoſe to throw 'em upon wrong Meaſures; and I told Monſieur *de Wit*, that to prove what we had to ſay on that ſcore, we need only enumerate what the King has done for the States ſince the Rupture with *England*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter*, which I was the more willing to touch upon, to refreſh Monſieur *de Wit's* Memory with the Obligations the States lye under to the King.

Monſieur *de Wit* has had a Conference with the Deputies for Secret Affairs, upon the Diſcourſe we had together touching the 4000 Men; he told me the Deputies were of a contrary Opinion, and that they never would be brought to Conſent to let the *Swedes* have the Liberty of ſending thoſe Succours into *England*; and when I told him, that this was puſhing the thing too far, and that without ſome Expedient, it would be impoſſible to come to any Agreement with that Crown; he reply'd, he found a great many Difficulties in that Affair, and the States ev'ry Day met with new grounds of Jealouſie from the *Swedes*; that he was moreover aſſur'd, that if they had enter'd into the League before the Ratifications had been exchang'd,

chang'd, they would have embarras'd the States, and perhaps have hinder'd ſome Princes in the League from executing the Articles of the Treaty, when it ſhould be required of 'em.

I told him, I found his Diſcourſe full of Suſpicions, without any Proof of the ill Intentions of the *Swedes*; that if he and the States perſiſted in that Opinion, I cou'd not perceive what good the Embaſſy from *Sweden* was like to produce; and I have thought ſince, that my Buſineſs was to make uſe of the Lights he had given me, and learn his real Sentiments my ſelf concerning the *Swedes* entring into the Treaty of this new League.

I told him farther, that I thought ſome Expedient was of neceſſity to be found out to ſet the *Swedes* right, without inſiſting upon a Form that wou'd wound their Honour; but that I was of Opinion, the States wou'd find their Account more effectually in reſpect to the Neutrality, by taking their Meaſures with the King; that a Thought came into my Head ſince our laſt Conference, which was, that if the King endeavour'd to bring the Crown of *Sweden* into the League, and to remove all the Jealouſies the *Swediſh* Conduct may have given them, ſuppoſe he himſelf enter'd into it, this wou'd be a ſufficient Security to the States, ſince if the *Swedes* had any deſign to Play falſe, they wou'd not dare to do it, in a Caſe where the King was a Party, and this was the ready way to eſtabliſh a mutual Confidence between 'em.

He reply'd, that this wou'd never do, and that whilſt the Treaty was a-foot, Monſieur *Van Beuningen* had made the King that Offer, and he had refuſed it, but he allow'd my Thought to be good in caſe the King wou'd enter into it; that his Majeſty's Guarantee ought to be added in due Form, to oblige the *Swedes* to a Neutrality during the War with *England*, inſtead of the Act deſired by the States.

I told him, that this being a Converſation between us two, and a Subject upon which I had no Inſtructions

ctions to enter, I cou'd not mention it to you, but as his Expedient, and upon his Requeſt, in order to know his Majeſty's Thoughts upon it.

He gave me leave to do it in that manner, provided I acquainted you at the ſame time, that it was no other than a private Converſation between us two, and that he wou'd not anſwer for the Succeſs of it when it came to be laid before his Maſters; ſince his Advice was not always follow'd, as in the Caſe of the 4000 *Swedes* to be ſent into *England*. This is the ſum of all that has paſs'd between us on this ſubject, and I ſhall wait for your Orders thereupon. Monſieur *de Wit* is entirely of your Opinion, that we ought to be preparing for the War, and he is inform'd, 'tis he that has retarded the Earl of St. *Albans* Departure; and when the Mediators acquainted the King of *England* with the Contents of the States Letter, his Majeſty reply'd it was very well, and that he wou'd return an Anſwer to it in a few Days. This is a plain Proof that his Buſineſs is to amuſe us, and gain farther time: For which Reaſon Monſieur *de Wit* is for equipping the Fleet with all Diligence, and is glad to find they are working with ſo much Application at *Breſt*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: Febr. 11, 1667.

THE King is afraid we ſhall ſuffer much in the next Campagne from the Delays of the States in ſatisfying the King of *Denmark*, without which he will never be perſwaded to join his Fleet with ours; his Majeſty is likewiſe apprehenſive, that the States are deluded by the falſe Pretenſions of the *Engliſh* in Relation to the Peace, which will make 'em retard their Armaments ſo long, 'till the Enemy will have time to put out and be ſo ſtrong at Sea, as to be able to prevent

vent our joining; his Majeſty has not been wanting on his Part, either in Labour or Expence, to the Equipment of his Fleet, and the addition of Ships. Of this I ſpoke in plain Terms to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, who has promis'd to write to the ſame purpoſe from hence.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: Febr. 14, 1667.

MOnſieur *de Wit* having been to viſit me twice ſince the laſt Poſt, I think my ſelf obliged to give you an exact Account of what paſs'd between us. He expreſs'd a great deal of Uneaſineſs from the Jealouſies he obſerv'd People had of the King's Deſign of attacking *Flanders*. He thought it impoſſible to quiet their Minds, or to perſwade 'em into any manner of Security, ſo long as they had ſo powerful a Neighbour at their Doors, who in his Queen's Right, in Caſe the King of *Spain* ſhou'd die, had a ſtrong Pretenſion to the *United Provinces*; this made him think more than once, that an Execution of the Project concerted ſome time ſince wou'd remove all their Jealouſies, and be advantagious both to the King and the States; which Project yielding to the King *Cambray*, St. *Omer*, *Aire*, *Bruges* and *Damme*, they might upon the King of *Spain*'s Deaths join in a Manifeſto, and declare to the *Flemiſh* States, that in Caſe they wou'd erect themſelves into a Republick, the King and the States wou'd aſſiſt 'em with their Troops to oblige the Towns that oppos'd it, and if the *Flemings* refus'd that Offer, then the King, the States and their Allies, might conquer the Country with their United Forces.

That a Treaty of this Nature wou'd be very advantagious on the King's ſide, ſince it's better to gain, than ſuppreſs a popular State, whoſe Reſolutions are very

very wavering in a Situation, where their Intereſt obliges 'em to perform their Engagements without any Reſtraint, as in the Caſe above-mention'd, which muſt be inſinuated among the Towns, by us, and the Friends we two ſtill have in thoſe Parts; that this wou'd be an infallible Expedient upon Occaſion, whereas if upon the King of *Spain*'s Death, his Majeſty ſhou'd Claim in right of the Queen, the Emperor wou'd oppoſe it by Vertue of the deceas'd Monarch's Will, which wou'd intitle him to the Succeſſion, and corroborate the Renunciation made at the Contract, under which pretence he wou'd by the Aſſiſtance of his Allies raiſe a powerful Army to ſupport his Pretenſions, and begin a War, of which perhaps none of us might live to ſee the Concluſion; it wou'd be then too late for any one to think of drawing the *United Provinces* into the Quarrel, all they will have to do will be to act a neutral Part; and who knows but the Umbrage they may conceive at the King's Conqueſts will incline 'em to declare for the Emperor, as having the juſteſt Title, both from the King of *Spain*'s Will, and his Majeſty's Renunciation.

That having thoroughly weigh'd the fore-mention'd particulars, and being as zealous for the King's Service as that of his Maſters, he open'd his Heart to me; adding, that if he had the Honour to be in the King's Miniſtry, he wou'd adviſe him not to ſlip an Opportunity of preventing a War, whoſe Events wou'd be uncertain, and to make ſure of *Flanders*, which wou'd never be able to hurt him, and of which he might be always Maſter if it was form'd into a Common-wealth, and he wou'd at the ſame time remove from the *United Provinces* thoſe Jealouſies, which they wou'd be ſure to retain, ſo long as they thought he had a deſign of making himſelf Maſter of the *Low-Countries*.

I told

I told him I was much ſurpriz'd to obſerve from his Diſcourſe, that the People of the *United Provinces* ſhou'd entertain ſuch Diſtruſts of his Majeſty, after all thoſe Proofs he had given 'em of his Friendſhip and Protection, and of which he himſelf was ſo good a Witneſs; that if his Majeſty had no greater a Regard to their Intereſts than his own, I ſhou'd have great reaſon to fear leaſt the King being juſtly provoked by ſuch Inſtances of their Ingratitude, wou'd renounce their Alliance, and enter into other meaſures.

That I cou'd not but condemn the Jealouſies of his Country-men, eſpecially ſince the King had all along given 'em ſo much Reaſon to depend upon him; and as to the Particulars of the fore-mentioned Project, I had no other Anſwer to make to it, only that I wou'd give his Majeſty an Account of it, having receiv'd no Inſtructions to enter into a Treaty upon things of that Nature.

Be pleas'd, Sir, to let me know the King's Pleaſure; and as his Majeſty is the beſt Judge of his own Intereſts, I ſhall expect from you the Anſwer I am to make to Monſieur *de Wit*, who will not fail to dunn me for it, as he does every Day for the Reſolutions taken about the joining of Fleets, and ſtriking the Flag.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: Febr. 17, 1667.

I Am continually preſſing the Province of *Holland* to pay the Proportions due from the other Provinces to the King of *Denmark*, that his Fleet may be in a Condition to put to Sea, and join ours, and all Means are uſed with the Town-Deputies to come to that Reſolution. Monſieur *Amerongen* will not ſet out for *Copenhagen* without ſome Remittances. I have not receiv'd

ceiv'd any Letters from Monſieur *Pompone*, or the Chevalier *Terlon*, theſe four Poſts, which I attribute to the hard Weather.

I have communicated to Monſieur *de Wit* the Article in which he is concern'd; his Anſwer was, that he was upon Terms bad enough with *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, and *Caſtel Rodrigo*, to incline him to believe it all of their doing; and that he cou'd aſſure me, that whenever a defenſive League was mention'd to him, either by themſelves in Perſon, or Envoys employ'd for that purpoſe, he always rejected it, and aſſur'd 'em the States wou'd never Conſent to it; he told me in Concluſion, that his laſt Conference with me might convince me, that he was of a contrary Opinion, ſince his chief Aim was to hinder the Umbrage the People had conceiv'd at the King's Greatneſs, from deſtroying the Friendſhip and Intelligence there was between his Majeſty and the States, which however wou'd be much aggravated if he attack'd *Flanders*.

He deſired me to tell you as a Secret, having diſcover'd it to no Perſon whatſoever here, nor ſo much as mention'd it in any Letter to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, what a Friend of his, who correſponds with *l'Iſola* in *England*, had been inform'd from him, that the King of *Great Britain* wou'd return no Anſwer to the States Letter, 'till the meeting of the Parliament; but to return their Civility he deſign'd to name the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty.

The ſaid *de Wit* told me, he wou'd uſe all his Intereſt to hinder that Propoſition from taking place, ſince it was likely to create great Diſturbances in the Towns, who were for the moſt part inclin'd to favour it; that he cou'd not act openly in this Affair, but wou'd do all he cou'd Underhand to oppoſe it, and that he thought the readieſt way to effect it was, that in caſe the *Swediſh* Miniſters propos'd it to the King. it won'd be proper for his Majeſty to anſwer, he cou'd not think the King of *England* in earneſt in that Propoſition, ſince he can't but know his naming the

Hague,

Hague, after having refus'd the Queen Mother's Palace at *Paris*, muſt be ill taken by her Majeſty, and by that means putting it in his Power to refuſe the *Hague*, it muſt be with a Deſign to give an Umbrage to the States, as if he had no mind to treat of a Peace in any Place under their Juriſdiction; for which reaſon his Majeſty muſt deſire the *Swediſh* Miniſter to wave that Propoſition, and that ſome other Place might be agreed upon. Monſieur *de Wit* preſs'd me very earneſtly to aſſure you, that it is of the greateſt Importance to him to have it thought this Diſcourſe did not begin from him, and to have it kept ſecret, that he may be the better able to nip this Propoſition in its Bud.

Monſieur *d'Appelboom* told him, that the King of *England* has accepted of *l'Iſola*, as the Emperor's Mediator for the Peace, and would have him ſound the States to know if they would not accept of him in like manner. Monſieur *de Wit* told him, his Maſters would act in Conformity with his Majeſty and the King of *Denmark*, and that before any Motion was made to the States, it was neceſſary to know if the King would accept of the Emperor's Mediation, which for a great many reaſons he thought he would not.

If the King has any thoughts of ſending a Miniſter to the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, I beſeech you, Sir, to propoſe my Son, the *Abbé*, to his Majeſty. I can give you my Word he is a Perſon of a Capacity equal to ſuch an Employment, and one, who I hope will not diſgrace your Recommendation; beſides, give me leave to tell you, no one is in greater Credit with the Elder of thoſe Princes than my ſelf, he has upon all Occaſions expreſs'd a great Confidence and Friendſhip towards me, which will be of great help to my Son in his Negotiation, if it be for his Majeſty's Intereſt at this Conjuncture to ſend an acceptable Perſon to that Prince.

I ſuppoſe you have already heard that thoſe Princes are enter'd into a new League with the Electors of *Brandenbourg*, and Madam the *Landgravine* of *Heſſe*, for

for their common Defense, and that they are to maintain among 'em 12000 Men of the best Troops, as I am inform'd, in all *Germany*.

It is of the utmost Importance not to have the Peace treated at the *Hague*, where the *English* and *Spanish* Factions will in all likelihood prove too powerful for Monsieur *de Wit*, and be strong enough to make the States agree to what they please.

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades: February 18, 1667.

BEfore I give you an Account of the Earl of St. *Albans* Arrival, give me leave to say a word or two in Relation to yours of the 10th Instant. The King is extreamly pleas'd with the Measures you have been taking with Monsieur *de Wit* to remove the false Impressions the *Spanish* Ministers have been continually instilling into the Peoples Minds, as well in regard of the Sincerity of his Majesty's Conduct, which will grow more apparent every Day in spite of all the Artifices of his Enemies to the contrary, as of his vast Designs, which is a *Chimera*, that must infallibly give way to the more substantial Instances of his Moderation.

His Majesty is no less pleas'd to hear, that the Admiralty of *Amsterdam* have set 500 Men at Work to refit their Ships, but he would be better pleas'd if he saw 'em in a way of paying the King of *Denmark*, that he may be enabled to equip his Fleet, and join it with ours.

The King approves the Proposition you have made of his entring with the King of *Sweden* into the Quadruple Alliance, and you may act conformable to it at the Count *de Dahna*'s Arrival; and you will do well, if you can have his Majesty's Guarantee added for the *Swedish* Neutrality during the present War, instead of the

the Act demanded by the States, for in that caſe the King will take care to have a ſufficient Security from the *Swedes* to oblige 'em to a Conformity.

When we can more plainly diſcover, that the Earl of St. *Albans* Inſtructions are not full as to the Peace, of which the King begins to be more in hopes, ſeeing at leaſt the King of *England* begins to explain himſelf, his Majeſty will let you know his laſt Reſolution concerning the Junction and the Flag. In the mean time, Monſieur *de Wit's* Reflection, as to the Augmentation the *Engliſh* are making in their Fleet, ſeems to me not to deſerve an Anſwer: He is too underſtanding a Man not to make it to himſelf, and what can be ſaid to a Prince, who this Year continues to diſburſe immenſe Sums upon the Equipment of 60 Ships, for the pure Intereſt of the States, and to keep his Word with them. I will ſpeak once more with Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, concerning Prince *Maurice's* Embaſſie to *Vienna*. Monſieur *de Wit's* Anſwer upon that ſubject is by no means ſatisfactory.

The Truce with *Portugal* is not yet concluded, and tho' it were, you may aſſure Monſieur *de Wit* it never did, and never will enter into his Majeſty's Thoughts, to ſend either 30, or the leaſt Number of Ships thither. I may tell you farther, that not above a Month ago the King refus'd the Duke of *Savoy*, tho' he begg'd in the moſt preſſing Terms in the World for one Ship to tranſport his Ambaſſador to *Lisbon*. His Majeſty won't leſſen his Fleet of one Veſſel ſo long as the War laſts, and of this Monſieur *de Wit* may be firmly aſſur'd.

The Earl of St. *Albans* arriv'd at *Paris* four Days ago; Monſieur *Rouvigny* paid him a Viſit immediately as his intimate Friend, with a Deſign, as he ſince told us, to get what he could out of him, and impart it to the King. There was nothing however to be got out of him, but that according to his own Confeſſion his Power was ſo limited, that if the Propoſition he had to make to the King, or ſuch of his Miniſters, as ſhould be

be impower'd by his Majeſty to receive it, was not immediately accepted, his Inſtructions were to ſay not one word more, nor to act in any Reſpect as the King of *England*'s Miniſter, but confine himſelf to the Queen his Miſtreſs's Service; a Prologue indeed not very uncommon; it puts me in Mind of the *Roman* Senators menace to a King, whom he had inclos'd in a Circle, and charg'd him not to ſtir out of it 'till he had given him his Anſwer.

However the King, that he might get as much as he could out of the Earl, fail'd not to ſend me to him the next Morning, which was *Friday* laſt, and I was in Conference with him in an Apartment of the Queen of *England*'s Palace at *Paris* for almoſt three Hours, and return'd hither in the Afternoon to give the King an Account of what had paſt between us.

What he told me of the Propoſition was, that upon Monſieur *de Ronvigny*'s Letter of the 24th of *November*, the King his Maſter accepted of the Overture contain'd in it; that is, that all things ſhould continue in the ſame Condition the Fortune of the War had left 'em; that the States ſhould obſerve the Treaty of 1654, and that they ſhould ſend their Ambaſſador into *England* to regulate and ſettle the Trade; with this Proviſo however, and no otherwiſe, that the King ſhould reſtore every thing in *America* to the ſame Condition it was in before the War; that is in plain Terms his Majeſty muſt yield up to the *Engliſh* the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, and the three other Iſlands his Armies have taken from 'em.

As his Majeſty had foreſeen that ſuch a Propoſition was like to be made, tending, according to their Cuſtom, to breed a Diviſion in the Alliance, by giving up to *Holland* all her Demands, and treating us after a more unequal manner, his Majeſty had given me in charge what Anſwer I ſhould return in caſe ſuch a Propoſition was made.

I therefore reply'd, that I at firſt look'd on him as an Angel of Peace, but found in truth he was ſent to

declare a Continuation of the War; ſince I was well inform'd of his Majeſty's Intentions, upon a Subject that had been ſo often in debate, to be able to aſſure him the King would never conſent to terms of that Nature, which manifeſtly contradicted the Propoſition that had been made, and whereby it appear'd, that the King of *England* thought of keeping all he had conquer'd, but propos'd at the ſame time, contrary to the Tenour of the ſame Propoſition, that what he had loſt ſhould be reſtor'd to him, which was in effect to make *France* the only loſer, wherein his Majeſty's Honour was concern'd, ſo that this was not only an Injuſtice, but Affront. In ſhort, I left him no manner of room to hope, the King would yield in the leaſt point, concluding, that tho' they had been three Months a contriving at *London*, what meaſures were proper to create a Diviſion between us, by offering our Allies all their Demands, and refuſing the ſame thing to his Majeſty, yet his Majeſty truſted ſo much to the States Honour and Gratitude, that he was certain they would never abandon him in a Cauſe ſo juſt. Tho' the Earl upon this Anſwer declar'd, that then his Commiſſion was at an end, and that he would meddle no more in that Affair, I however drew him into a Diſcourſe upon other Subjects, hoping by that means to get out of him the Intentions of the *Engliſh*, their Thoughts of the Peace, and of the Method of concluding it: This ſucceeded to my Wiſh, for in the firſt Place I perceiv'd the King of *Denmark* was not ſo much as nam'd in his Powers, which was a ſtrong Argument of the unfair Deſigns of the *Engliſh*, and their continual Endeavours to divide us; whereupon I told him, that tho' the King my Maſter ſhould yield up all was demanded of him in *America*, yet this would not make the Peace a bit the forwarder, and that no one could treat with him, 'till he had a Power of treating and concluding in like manner with the King of *Denmark*.

In the ſecond Place, ſuppoſing every thing was agreed to by all Parties, I ask'd him what his Orders were as to

to the Formalities of ſigning, and thoſe of exchanging the Ratifications; he readily anſwer'd, that as to the firſt Point every one might ſign in particular, and afterwards ſend the Articles ſign'd to one another; but when I told him this was never done, nor was it indeed poſſible to be done without falling into ſeveral Diſputes and Inconveniencies, he then told me, he would be content to ſign it with the reſt at the Queen Mother's Palace, of which, he ſaid, he had made no Difficulty, ſince, ſaith he, the ſigning the Articles of the Peace was not the Peace it ſelf, but only an Aſſurance that there would be a Peace, which conſiſted in the Delivery of the Ratifications; and therefore, that was a thing he never could agree to do in the Queen of *England*'s Palace, for that indeed would be to conclude the Peace in *France*. The *Engliſh* are out in this Point, for the Peace conſiſts in the ſigning of the Treaty by Miniſters ſufficiently authoriz'd to that purpoſe, and the Exchange of the Ratifications gives it only its Perfection and Aſſurance; but it's none of our Buſineſs to undeceive 'em, and ſo let the thing go as they would have it.

As for the Exchange of the Ratifications, he knew not how to explain himſelf clearly upon that ſubject. I only told him, that immediately after the firſt ſigning Ambaſſadors might be ſent to the reſpective Courts, there to receive the Ratifications.

I gave him to underſtand at the ſame time, that it was never known that Princes in War ſent their Ambaſſadors to each others Courts before the Peace was ratify'd; that nevertheleſs, if we could but agree upon the Subſtance, we would not ſquabble about the Formalities, the King's Intention being to take no advantage of the *Engliſh* directly or indirectly in that particular.

After this I propos'd three Expedients as from my ſelf, and told him, that which ſo ever pleas'd the King his Maſter, his Majeſty would perſwade his Allies to agree to it.

The First was, That the three Kings and the States-General ſhould lodge their Ratifications in the Hands of the Queen Mother of *England*, who ſhould at the ſame time deliver to each reſpective Miniſter that which belong'd to him.

The Second was, That all the Plenipotentiaries ſhould meet in ſome Neutral Place, where the Exchange ſhould be made by the *Swediſh* Miniſters as the Mediators.

The Third was, That upon a fix'd Day the King of *England* ſhould ſend an Ambaſſador into *France*, and another into *Denmark*, and that the very ſame Day the King, and the King of *Denmark*, ſhould diſpatch theirs reſpectively for *England*.

And that another Day ſhould be agreed upon, wherein each of the Kings ſhould deliver his Ratification to the Ambaſſador arriv'd in his Court; that indeed as to this laſt Expedient, I thought my ſelf oblig'd to obſerve to him, that I did not know what Difficulties it might meet with in reſpect to the States-General, ſince I could not tell, if the King of *England* would be pleas'd to ſend an Ambaſſador at the ſame time into *Holland*, (which would remove all manner of Obſtacles) or if the States would be contented to have none ſent at all, ſince they have agreed to ſend their Ambaſſador into *England* after the Signing of the Peace for the Regulation of Commerce, but it is not known if they will ſend one before the Ratifications are exchang'd, unleſs the King of *England* ſhall think fit to do the like.

This is the Subſtance of all that paſs'd between us, and I underſtand ſince, that he has ſent an Expreſs into *England* with the Anſwer I return'd to the Propoſition, and probably upon the Defect of his Power in regard to the King of *Denmark*, and about the Exchange of the Ratifications. Now ſince it is not impoſſible, but the King of *England* may be brought to recede from his Demands upon the Iſlands in *America*, and that he may ſend a new Power, wherein the King of

of *Denmark* ſhall be compriſed; the King is of Opinion, the States ought not to delay a Moment ſending to Monſieur *Van Beuningen* a Power in due Form, which we ſuppoſe here will be done upon one Word from you to Monſieur *de Wit.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: February 21, 1667.

MOnſieur *Puffendorf*, Secretary to the *Swediſh* Embaſſy, has brought the King a Copy of the King of *Great Britain*'s Anſwer, to the laſt Letter from the States, wherein he has named the *Hague* as a Place fit for the Treaty, declaring that for his Part he is ready to ſend his Ambaſſadors thither, and that they may be there before the end of this Month.

The ſaid Secretary deliver'd me at the ſame time an Extract of what the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors at *London* writ to him upon that ſubject, wherein they take notice of the chief Motives, that inclin'd the King of *Great Britain* to that Nomination, at leaſt as he told them; for it's very plain they are not the true Reaſons, and that this Propoſition has ſomething more myſterious in it.

The King order'd me to thank the Secretary for having communicated to him the Tranſactions at *London*, and to inform him, that his Majeſty wou'd concert with his Allies what Anſwer ought to be given in common to the King of *England*'s Propoſition, as being obliged by our Treaties to do nothing without common Concert between us; and that the ſame Method wou'd be obſerv'd in Relation to the Truce, mention'd in the particular Letter from the ſaid *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors.

However the King order'd me immediately to diſpatch away this Courier to you, by the way of *Dunkirk*, to avoid the Deſigns the Marquis *de Caſtel Roderigo*

has upon our Couriers, whenever he thinks we have any thing of Importance upon the Anvil, and when he has any Hopes of being able the break the Meaſures we are taking.

The Buſineſs of this Courier is to let you know, that his Majeſty deſires to be inform'd without any loſs of time, what the States Opinion is, as to the Nomination of the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty, that he may be the better able to judge what Anſwer ought to be given to the *Swediſh* Secretary, to be by him communicated to his Maſter's Ambaſſadors.

In the mean time I muſt obſerve to you before-hand, that the King of *England* having ſo often, ever ſince the beginning of the War, inſiſted upon the States complying to treat at *London*, as a point of Honour due to him, and conſenting now on a ſudden to have the Treaty managed at the *Hague*, the ordinary Reſidence of the States, this ſudden turn, I ſay, ſo contrary to his former Reſolution, ſeems very ſuſpicious to his Majeſty, who can't but think the King of *England* is reſolv'd if poſſible, let it coſt what it will, tho' it be at the expence of his own Honour, to create a good Underſtanding between his Miniſters, and thoſe of the States, before the Concluſion of the Peace, and thereby withdraw, if he can, the States from the Intereſt of *France*, or at leaſt enter into Meaſures with them againſt us at the ſigning of the Treaty; we are confirm'd in our firſt Suſpicion, that the deſign of the *Engliſh* is to create a Diviſion between us, from the Earl of St. *Albans* Propoſition, which I ſent you by the laſt Poſt, wherein you will obſerve, that their Agreement with the States is as good as finiſh'd, whilſt that with *France* continues at a great diſtance, in caſe the King of *England* perſiſts in demanding from us ſuch Reſtitutions, which are directly contrary to the Tenour of the ſame Propoſition, which imports, that all things ſhall continue in the ſame Condition, Heaven and the Chance of War ſhall leave 'em.

This

This may be consi ler'd in respect of *France*, but the King of *England* may be said to have farther Designs in this Nomination, and that more dangerous to the present Government of the States, as chiefly aiming at the Person of Monsieur *de Wit*. If *Downing* of himself, and almost without any Character, was able to raise such Divisions in the *United Provinces*, what may not the King of *England* promise himself from two or three Persons together qualified with the Character of Ambassadors, and thereby to lessen *de Wit*'s Credit, and restore the House of *Orange* at a time, when the general bent of the People is for a Peace, by craftily insinuating into 'em upon the least Difficulties, which they themselves shall underhand raise, that *de Wit* is the only Obstacle to it; in this they will meet with a ready Concurrence from all the Adherents of the House of *Orange*, whose Numbers are by no means Contemptible.

The King desires, that of your self, and without mentioning your receiving the least Intimation of it from hence, you wou'd represent all these Inconveniences to Monsieur *de Wit*; show him how much his Person and Cr.dit is at Stake, and make him, if possible, so sensible of it, as to desire of his own accord to prevent so fatal a Conjuncture, and in case you find him so much alarm'd, as I think in Prudence he ought to be, and you perceive him resolv'd, if possible, to avert the Stroke, then you may offer him the King's Protection, who will undertake to elude the Artifices of the *English*, in the Answer he is to return to their Proposition of the *Hague*, which Answer you may draw up between you, acquainting his Majesty as soon as possible with what you have done in it, and at the same time may assure Monsieur *de Wit*, that you are confident the King will readily agree to it, as well because it will be for Monsieur *de Wit*'s Service, as that it will arm his Majesty against those Consequences, with which the ill Dispositions of the *English* seem to threaten both the *Dutch* and us.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 24, 1667.

I Receiv'd the Honour of yours of the 18th Inſtant, and had three Days warm Debates with ſome of the Deputies of the Towns, relating to the Conqueſts the King's Troops have made upon the *Engliſh* in *America*.

You will eaſily imagine, Sir, that this Demand of the King of *England* has been craftily handed into the Aſſembly of the Towns by his Emiſſaries, and the *Spaniſh* Cabal, as a thing without which he wou'd never agree to a Peace; and at the ſame time the People were made to believe that *France* was no ways inclin'd to it, but wou'd lay all imaginable Rubs in the way, and among others, that of retaining all it had Conquer'd, to which, however, his Majeſty has no right as having been only an Auxiliary, that it's high time for the States to look about 'em, and cloſe in with the *Engliſh*, in caſe they ſaw the *French* raiſing Difficulties on purpoſe to retard the Peace. As ſoon as I was inform'd of theſe Practices, I waited on the Deputies, and ſhew'd 'em the ſubtlety of theſe Diſcourſes; I told 'em, I thought they were too clear-ſighted not to ſee through the Artifices of the *Engliſh* and *Spaniards*, whoſe main Buſineſs was to divide us; that the Terms the States had from the beginning propoſed, was for each Party to keep what they had got, which ought equally to be obſerv'd to all, and that a Diſtinction in this Caſe wou'd be highly injurious to the King, and no leſs diſhonourable to the States, ſhou'd they ever conſent to it. I deſired 'em to reflect ſeriouſly upon it, and give thoſe to underſtand who diſcourſ'd 'em about it, that their Opinion was, that the King ought to be left in Poſſeſſion of thoſe Iſlands. I waited on Monſieur *de Wit* twice upon the ſame Account, who told me, his Anſwer to the Sieurs

Friquet

Friquet and *Appleboom* was conformable to what I had been diſcourſing with the Deputies, that they might have no room to hope the King wou'd ever be induced to deliver 'em up; but that he found the Aſſembly unanimouſly of Opinion, that the King ought not to break off the Treaty upon that Account, after having ſeveral times told Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, and even declar'd it before the firſt Conference in the Queen Mother's Palace at *Paris*, that his Majeſty had no Pretenſions of his own, and that if he had he wou'd give all up to the Peace; to this he added, that for his Part all thoſe who diſcourſs'd him about it ſhou'd find him firmly of Opinion, that the King ought to retain the conquer'd Iſlands, but that if the *Engliſh* inſiſted upon their being reſtor'd, he did not ſee how it was poſſible to prevent the People from believing for Goſpel, whatever had been inſtill'd into 'em by the contrary Parties, unleſs the King yielded in this point for the ſake of the Peace.

I obſerv'd to Monſieur *de Wit*, as an Inſtance of the Artifices of the *Engliſh* and *Spaniards*, that before our Diſpatch was arriv'd, Meſſieurs *Friquet*, and *Richard* Secretary to the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, did all they cou'd to perſwade the Towns of *Holland*, that the King wou'd make a difficulty of delivering the conquer'd Iſlands, on purpoſe to delay the Peace. The greateſt Misfortune with theſe People is, that when you don't directly give into their Intereſts, they readily ſwallow all that is alledged againſt us, and are inclinable to deſert us, as they did at the Peace of *Munſter*. The States have order'd Monſ. *Van Beuningen* to ſpeak to the King about this Affair, and to preſs him to the Reſtitution of the Iſlands, in caſe they find the King of *England* will not be driven from his Pretenſions. You are able to ſee farther into theſe Affairs than I, and ſo are the beſt Judge of what the King is to do; whether he ought to retain the Iſlands and ſo prevent the Peace, or deliver 'em up to procure it.

They

They came to a Reſolution Yeſterday, of paying Monſieur *Klingenberg* four hundred thouſand Livres for the King of *Denmark*'s Uſe immediately; and that two hundred thouſand more, being the Remainder, ſhou'd be paid in four ſubſequent Payments; this was as much as they cou'd be brought to, and I aſſure you, Sir, 'tis better than I once expected. Monſieur *Klingenberg* has been to return me thanks for this Service, and told me at the ſame time, that the King his Maſter had commanded him to aſſure me, he wou'd leave the Choice of the Place to his Majeſty; he has likewiſe ſignified the ſame to the States, which is a great Piece of Reſpect paid to his Majeſty.

I have obtain'd from the States, by Vertue of the frequent Sollicitations I made to 'em in the King's Name, a Remittance of 9000 Livres towards the Building a Church, the Elector of *Cologne* has began in the Square at *Rhimberg*, which has been always refus'd 'till now, as having been violently oppoſed upon all Occaſions by the Miniſters in their Synod.

The Admiralties are continuing their Preparations, and yet I fear, notwithſtanding all their Diligence, their Fleet will hardly be ready till towards the middle of *May*.

This Morning I ſent a Copy of your Diſpatch to Monſieur *Terlon*, and at the ſame time adviſed him of the Payment of the 40000 Livres, which may enable the King of *Denmark* to forward his Fleet, ſo as to join it with that of the *Dutch*.

This Morning I deliver'd in a Memorial to the States, deſiring leave to preſs ſuch *French* Seamen into his Majeſty's Service, as traded hither in Merchant-men.

I wiſh I was able to obtain all my Demands for the King's Service, and muſt aſſure you, that ev'ry Repulſe or delay in things I know to be juſt and reaſonable, gives me a deal of Vexation and Diſquiet.

I beſeech you, Sir, to believe no one is more rejoic'd than my ſelf at the Favour the King has done you, in granting the Reverſion of your Employments

to

to your Son; 'tis to be hoped, he will prove a worthy Succeſſor of ſo excellent a Father, who has deſerv'd ſo much by his long Experience and Extraordinary Services, and that the Inſtructions he receives from you, will one Day make him very capable of ſerving his Majeſty.

The King of *England* has written a very civil Letter to the States, and named the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty. Monſieur *de Wit* tells me, the States will return their Anſwer to Morrow, in which they will thank him for the Honour he has done 'em in chuſing a Place in their Territories, and ſince they have ſeveral other Places more proper for the Negotiation than the *Hague*, as *Maſtrich* or *Breda*, they hope he will without any difficulty conſent to one of them, and that they will write to their Allies for their Conſent accordingly; this he tells me is to be the Subſtance of the States Anſwer.

When Monſieur *Dohna* arrives, my Conduct with him ſhall be conformable to the Inſtructions I have receiv'd, relating to the Quadruple Alliance; I am highly pleas'd to find the King has approv'd of my Behaviour hitherto in that Affair.

I underſtand it's diſcours'd in the Converſations at the *Hague*, that the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador pretends to ſend his Coach to meet the Ambaſſador from *Sweden*, and to diſpute the Place; and that thereupon ſome of the States, Friends and Partiſans of *Spain*, ſhou'd ſay, the States wou'd deſire the Ambaſſadors to ſend none of their Coaches to the Entry.

Upon this I went to Monſieur *de Wit* and told him, if the States made ſuch a Requeſt to me, I wou'd not give way to it, and if they gave me the leaſt to underſtand they wou'd favour *Spain*, I was reſolv'd to retire out of their Country, having firſt proteſted againſt the Injuſtice of their Procedure. Monſieur *de Wit* in Anſwer told me, he had not heard a Word of it, that it muſt be no other than a Diſcourſe among private Perſons; and that tho' ſome of the States might have

have a ſhare in it, it wou'd come to nothing; that he was of Opinion, the States wou'd ſtand by the Declaration the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had made at *Paris* in the Preſence of all the Ambaſſadors. Upon this I thank'd him, and deſired he wou'd take Care things might be order'd accordingly,

I find Monſieur *de Mailly* watches his Opportunity to perſecute me in my Abſence, and ſues me upon the Sale of the Land of *Livoy*. I beſeech you, Sir, to uſe your Intereſt with the King, that my Cauſe may be recommended to the firſt Preſident, and the Procureurs and Advocates General.

The States-General of the United-Provinces *to the King of* Great Britain: February 24, 1667.

SIR,

WE receiv'd Yeſterday from the Sieur *Appleboom*, the King of *Sweden*'s Miniſter Extraordinary to this Court, your Majeſty's of the 31ſt of *January* laſt. And as it gives us room to hope a happy end will ſoon be put to this unfortunate War, that we may the better forward ſo good a Work, we think it our Duty to return our Anſwer without any loſs of time.

Having therefore, in the firſt Place, thank'd your Majeſty for the Honour you have done us, in giving us to underſtand, you are willing to have the Negotiations carry'd on in ſome Town within our Dominions, we muſt add, that we are ready to uſe all our Intereſt to perſwade our Allies to accept of the ſame Motion, of which we hope your Majeſty will ſoon be adverti ſed from the Ambaſſadors Mediators at *Paris*, and we ſhall take Care on our part to give our Miniſters reſiding in that Court the Orders neceſſary thereunto. And ſince your Majeſty has been pleas'd to treat with

ſo

ſo much Condeſcention in this Particular, we hope you will be perſwaded to ſend your Miniſters to *Maſtricht*, *Boiſleduc* or *Breda*, that is to one of thoſe three Places you ſhall like beſt, which will convince us of the Sincerity of your Majeſty's Intentions, and the deſire you have of ſeeing ſo good and Chriſtian a work brought to a fair and happy Concluſion. We are of Opinion, the Places before mention'd are much more convenient and ſafe, as well in reſpect of their Situation, as of their reſpective Conſtitutions and Garriſons; whereas on the other ſide, the *Hague* is an open Place, and conſequently the Miniſters of ſuch Kings and States, as are either engaged in the preſent War, or grown jealous of each other, cannot be ſecure from many unhappy and fatal Accidents, of which we have already had too many melancholy Inſtances, in defiance of the Government, and the Courſe of Juſtice; we hope God in his Mercy will avert ſuch Misfortunes for the future, which muſt otherwiſe retard ſo neceſſary a Work, and that an honourable and ſpeedy Peace, will ſo reconcile the Minds of the People on all Sides, and put an end to ſuch diſmal Apprehenſions, that we may without fear, and with open Arms, receive your Majeſty's Ambaſſadors here, and teſtifie by the Mouth of our own in your Court, how ſenſible we are, and how much obliged to your Majeſty for the readineſs you have expreſs'd in bringing ſo good a Work to a final Concluſion. We pray God to inſpire your Majeſty, and all others, concern'd, with Sentiments and Reſolutions neceſſary to ſo good an End, and that whatever ſhall be concluded upon, may be confirm'd by ſo punctual an Obſervance, and faithful Execution, that we may have all imaginable reaſon to pray for the Proſperity of your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and ſubſcribe our ſelves,

SIR, *&c.*

Hague, Febr. 24, 1667.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: Febr. 29, 1667.

YOU muſt have learn'd from the Expreſs I ſent you ſome time ſince by the way of *Dunkirk*, that the King is of the ſame Opinion with Monſieur *de Wit*, as to the Nomination the King of *England* has made of the *Hague*, which he looks on as very dangerous to the Union between his Majeſty and the States, the Welfare of the *United Provinces*, and the Authority of Monſieur *de Wit*. I can't think the *Engliſh* cunning enough to be the Authors of ſuch a politick Fetch, and the King is inclin'd to believe, that *l'Iſola*, a Man thoroughly vers'd in all manner of Intreagues, is at the bottom of this; and it appears from Monſieur *de Wit*'s Diſcourſe with you, that he is of the ſame Opinion, and that at leaſt the Propoſition was made in Concert with *l'Iſola*.

Monſieur *de Wit* may aſſure himſelf, that it ſhall be an inviolable Secret; his Majeſty has forbidden to ſpeak of it even to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*. When Monſieur *de Wit* mention'd it to you, he look'd on it as a matter that was not ſo much in haſte, and that his Majeſty might be able to prevent it by the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador's Means, as he on his ſide, wou'd endeavour to do it by his Intereſt in the Towns. But the King of *England* having actually ſent his Letter, his Majeſty thought it an Affair that requires a more ſpeedy Remedy, and that his Authority, and Monſieur *de Wit*'s Credit and Addreſs, wou'd perhaps be too little to prevent the Blow, at leaſt without expoſing us to ſome Inconveniencies with the People you are among; and the Overture from the *Engliſh* carries ſo plauſible an Appearance with it, that a Denial wou'd provoke the greateſt part of Chriſtendom againſt us, who are unacquainted

acquainted with the true Motives upon which the *Engliſh* proceed; ſo that ſuch a Medium was to be found out as might ſtop their Mouths, eſpecially ſince we are willing to ſpare 'em the trouble of croſſing the Seas, and condeſcend to treat in their own Dominions, which is the thing they have ſo long and ſo earneſtly inſiſted on.

Your Buſineſs will be to ſilence ſuch noiſie diſaffected Perſons, as will be daily declaring, that ſo great an Hnour and Advantage, as is that of obliging three Kings to come and treat the Peace at the *Hague*, ought not to be neglected.

The King of *England* will have no Reaſon to complain of the Expreſſions in his Majeſty's Letter to the States, and yet the Subſtance of it can't chuſe but gaul him to the Quick. As to what the King expects you ſhou'd add in particular, you will eaſily find an hundred Reaſons proper to be offer'd, ſo that I ſhall only ſuggeſt one to you, which is, that the King has been inform'd *l'Iſola* brag'd, that under the Pretence of Deference in a Point of Honour, he had given a mortal Blow to the Friendſhip and Union of the States with the King, and which wou'd go near to overthrow the preſent Government, ſo paſſionate are the *Dutch* for a Peace, which is offer'd 'em on ſuch Conditions as they themſelves wou'd deſire, and which Conditions are refuſed to the *French*.

As for the Emperor's Mediation propoſed by *l'Iſola*, the States have nothing to do, but to refer themſelves to his Majeſty, to whom I believe the thing has never been mention'd in Diſcourſe or by Writing, and when it comes to that, his Majeſty's Anſwer will be, that he can't ſuffer ſuch an Injury to be done to the King of *Sweden*, who is already in Poſſeſſion of the Mediatorſhip. During the Feſtivals at *Verſailles*, I have not had an Opportunity 'till within this half Hour of acquainting to the King with the Memorial, wherein you give his Majeſty an Account of the Accommoda-

tion

tion Monſieur *de Wit* propoſes to be made between the King and the States in Relation to *Flanders*; and it being a matter of the greateſt Conſequence, I muſt defer the Anſwer 'till the next Poſt.

Monſieur *Van Beuningen* knows nothing yet of the Reſolution the King has taken to propoſe *Dover*, I having not ſeen him ſince that Affair was ſetled. I only told him in general, that his Majeſty wou'd never conſent to have the Peace negotiated in any Town of the *United Provinces*, and that the King deſired he wou'd write to his Maſters earneſtly upon that Subject. Neither have I mention'd it to Monſieur *Pompone*, nor the Chevalier *Terlon*; but you may if you pleaſe acquaint 'em with it, and ſend 'em moreover a Copy of his Majeſty's Letter to the States, as ſoon as you have preſented it, or rather at the ſame time you are going to preſent it, which ought to be done without one Moment's delay.

The ſame time the States notifie this Reſolution at *London*, 'twill be convenient for 'em to demand blank Paſs-ports for the King of *Denmark*'s Ambaſſadors, as likewiſe for their own, to the end all Parties concern'd may be ſetting forward for *Dover*.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Letter to the States-General of the United Provinces: February 25, 1667.

MOST Dear and High Friends, Allies, and Confederates. The Sieur *Puffendorf*, Secretary to the *Swediſh* Embaſſy, having ſent us a Copy of a Letter from the King of *Great Britain* to your High Mightineſſes, dated the 31ſt of the laſt Month, wherein he conſents, for ſeveral Reaſons mention'd in the

ſaid

ſaid Letter, that the Peace be treated at the *Hague*, declaring that his Ambaſſadors ſhall be upon the Place before the end of this Month, provided you ſend him your Paſs-ports accordingly: We are extreamly pleas'd to find that God has put it in the Heart of the ſaid King to contribute on his part to an Accommodation, of which, after ſo good an Advance made by him, we have a hopeful Proſpect, and we think he can never be ſufficiently admired for theſe Inſtances of his Concern for the Welfare of Chriſtendom, and the late great and unprofitable effuſion of Blood and Treaſure; however, ſince 'tis Prudence in all great Affairs to prevent, if poſſible, whatever Inconveniences may reaſonably be foreſeen, we can't but conceive it very hazardous for a popular State engaged in War, to admit before the Concluſion of a Peace, under any pretext whatſoever, the Miniſters of a Prince, its Enemy, eſpecially when it's in Alliance with other Powers, whoſe reſpective Intereſts are to be conſider'd in the ſame Negotiation. For whilſt the Peace continues uncertain, the Preſence and Conduct of thoſe Miniſters muſt certainly open the way to all ſorts of Cabals, and ſerve only to raiſe Jealouſies, and form Diviſions among the People, who are often as liable to receive falſe Impreſſions as true ones, a Misfortune that never happens in Monarchical States, where all is regulated by the will of the Prince. For theſe, and ſeveral other Reaſons, which the Count *d' Eſtrades*, our Ambaſſador Extraordinary, has in Charge to acquaint you with, we think it by no means requiſite to Conſent to have the Peace negotiated in any of your Towns; in which we have no other view than your proper and moſt eſſential Intereſt, which is become ſo interwoven with our own, that we think it impoſſible for the one to receive any Prejudice without the other's being ſenſibly affected with it. We hope you will conſider theſe our Sentiments as proceeding from a Sincerity of Affection towards you, like that of a Father to his Children, whoſe

Intereſt he continually ſtudies, and to live in a perpetual Union with them. Not that we wou'd inſinuate, or have it ſo much as thought, the King of *Great Britain* has any deſign to divide us, being on the contrary firmly perſwaded that he Acts now, and will do the ſame in the Courſe of this Affair, with Honour and Integrity; but we have great reaſon to apprehend his Orders may not always be faithfully executed in the Progreſs of ſo important a Negotiation; and his Ambaſſadors may think it more for their Maſter's Service, to adhere ſometimes with too much Complaiſance to the Suggeſtions of ſuch whoſe Intereſt it is to have the War continued. However, that a Work ſo neceſſary to all Chriſtendom may not meet with one Moment's delay, but that all the World may ſee how zealous we are for the publick Tranquillity, and that we may correſpond with an equal, nay greater Zeal than what the King of *Great Britain* has ſhown on this Occaſion, inaſmuch as he has condeſcended heretofore to ſend my Lord of St. *Albans* hither qualified with ſufficient Powers to treat here, and ſince that has been pleas'd to name the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty, by which it appears, that he has waved all Punctilios of Honour; we declare that we are well pleas'd to have the Treaty at *Dover*, a Town in that Prince's Dominions, which is a Point he heretofore earneſtly inſiſted upon, and with which you never cou'd comply whilſt we oppoſed it; but ſo deſirous are we of Peace, that we now give it up, and are contented to treat in *England*, whatever Advantages the King of *Great Britain* may receive thereby preferable to us and our Allies, as well in reſpect of the Neighbourhood of his Court, as that our Diſpatches muſt be continually expoſed to the hazards of the Seas: And tho' 'tis impoſſible for us to know preciſely the King of *Denmark*'s Sentiments on this Matter, ſince being at ſo great a diſtance, he can't yet be inform'd of what has been doing, yet ſo well are we aſſured of his Inclinations for the Peace, that we take

take it upon us to promiſe his Conſent to all that has been propoſed in this Letter. In the mean time, moſt Dear and High Friends, Allies, and Confederates, we pray God to take you into his moſt Holy Protection. Given at *Verſailles* the 25th of *Febr.* 1667.

Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate,

Sign'd *LOUIS.*

And below that *De Lionne.*

The Subſcription was,

To our moſt Dear High Friends, Allies, and Confederates, the Lords States-General of the United Provinces.

The Anſwer of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces *to the moſt Chriſtian King.*

SIR,

THOSE Marks of Affection your Majeſty has ſhown us, in your Letter of the 25th of *February*, oblige us to a ſincere Acknowledgement of 'em, as well of the great Inclination you have expreſs'd to the Peace. As we never doubted of it, ſo theſe freſh Aſſurances from your Majeſty, give a new Life to our Hopes, that this perfect unanimity in Sentiments among the Allies will in good time produce the deſired Effect, that is, an end of this expenſive Unfortunate War. To this happy Concert will the Peace ſo neceſſary to Chriſtendom be owing, ſince it has open'd the King of *Great Britain*'s Heart to the ſame Inclinations, without which 'tis impoſſible to bring this great Work to a happy Concluſion. 'Tis wonderful to conſider, that the King of *Great Britain*'s Propoſition of ſending his Ambaſſadors to the *Hague*, ſhou'd produce the ſame

Sentiments both in your Majeſty and Us; and that the ſame Reaſons ſhou'd at the ſame time induce your Majeſty to adviſe us to reject theſe Offers, and us to acquaint the King of *Great Britain*, that we cou'd by no means accept of 'em. This makes it viſible to the whole World, that the Allies are ſo united together, that they ſeem animated by the ſame Soul, which makes us enter into your Majeſty's Sentiments, and approve, without any Heſitation, your Majeſty's Nomination of *Dover*, as your Majeſty did ours of *Breda*, *Boiſleduc*, or *Maſtricht*; and ſince your Majeſty is of Opinion that all Points of Honour are now waved, and that we are at preſent engaged in a Tryal of Civilities, we openly declare, that excluſive of the *Hague*, we are ready to diſpatch our Ambaſſadors to whatever Place your Majeſty and the King of *England* ſhall pitch upon, not excepting *London* it ſelf, much leſs any other to which the Allies may ſend their Miniſters with leſs Inconvenience; a greater Inſtance we believe we can't give of our Inclinations to the Peace; tho' we have given ſeveral others upon former Occaſions, which we believe will juſtify us to all *Europe*; and we beſeech your Majeſty to accept in good part of this our Declaration, as likewiſe of our Prayers for all your Majeſty's lawful Intereſts and Deſires. We beſeech God, *&c.*

SIR, &c.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: February 27, 1667.

I Yeſterday receiv'd your Diſpatch, and you will obſerve from my two laſt, how all things here go as the King wou'd have 'em. I have omitted nothing that cou'd make Monſieur *de Wit* ſenſible how much he was concern'd in his private Intereſt not to have the Treaty at the *Hague*; four Provinces, and ſeveral of

the Towns in *Holland*, ſhow'd their ill Inclinations towards him in this Conjuncture, but we have at length ſurmounted all theſe Obſtacles, and our Friends have defeated the Cabals of *Spain* and *England*. Monſieur *de Wit* and I have had another Conference upon the Subject of your laſt Diſpatch. He thinks *Breda* the moſt convenient, as lying nearer both *France* and *England*, and conſequently the leaſt liable to the King of *England*'s Exceptions. He hopes his Majeſty will have nothing to object againſt it, that ſo the States may be ſenſible of his hearty Inclinations to the Peace, and that their Mouths may be ſtop'd who are continually publiſhing the contrary, affirming the King will ſtill raiſe new Obſtacles to prevent it.

He has been again talking to me about the Reſtitution of the Iſlands in *America*, and my Anſwer was the ſame with that I mention'd in my former Diſpatches, that we expected to have the ſame Terms with them; that each Party ought to keep what he held, and that the King wou'd never ſuffer himſelf to be treated worſe than his Allies; and that I was of Opinion the States were concern'd in Honour to be poſitive in that Point, and let the *Engliſh* know immediately by the Mediators, that they wou'd never ſubmit to a Reſtitution; to this I added, how much the Intereſt of the States was concern'd, ſince the Iſlands of *Tabago* and St. *Euſtachium* having been taken by the *French*, were afterwards ſold to the *Dutch* as the firſt inhabiters.

I obſerv'd from Monſieur *de Wit*'s Anſwer, that if nothing elſe obſtructed the Peace, and the King wou'd not conſent to theſe Reſtitutions, it wou'd not be in his Power to reſtrain the People, who are of Opinion ſo trifling an Intereſt ought not to retard it.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 3, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 25th, together with that of his Majeſty to the States-General. Before I deliver'd it, I confer'd with Monſieur *de Wit* about the Contents of it. He is of Opinion, that this Offer of *Dover* will oblige the King of *England* to accept of one of the three Places nam'd in *Holland*, rather than conſent to this Nomination of the King's, tho' it may be thought ſome Advantage to him to have the Treaty manag'd in his own Dominions.

Monſieur *de Wit* ſeems perſwaded his Majeſty will diſapprove of any of the three Towns in *Holland*, in caſe the King of *England* ſhould not accept of *Dover*, ſince the *Hague* ought not to be excluded without naming ſome other Places in the *Dutch* Territories, which by reaſon of their Situation are not expoſed to the Cabals and Factions of our Enemies.

The four Provinces of *Gueldre*, *Overyſſel*, *Friſe* and *Groninguen*, who were for having the Treaty at the *Hague*, have demanded, that the Reſolution taken by *Holland* ſhould be communicated to their Provinces, which is according to the ordinary Forms preſcrib'd by the Union. But the Province of *Holland* perceiving this would create Delays, and probably defeat their Reſolution of rejecting the *Hague*, have over-rul'd that Demand, promiſing to take upon themſelves the Reproaches the Deputies might receive from their Superiors, to whom they might declare, that being Soveraigns of *Holland* they were not oblig'd to accept of a Place in their own Territories contrary to their Sentiments, and that for that reaſon, without waiting for the Reſolution of the Provinces, they were going to ſend the Letter they had written to the King of *England*, wherein they refuſe the *Hague*, and Name three other Places for his Choice, provided the King and

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the King of *Denmark* conſented to it. This is all that has happen'd ſince my laſt, and you will obſerve from it, that the Factions in the Towns and Provinces make 'em very often recede from their firſt Reſolutions, and that it's very difficult for 'em to ſtick to what they have once reſolv'd, tho' it be never ſo advantagious to the State.

Monſieur *de Wit* highly approves of the King's Letter to the States, which he thinks will force the King of *England* to a ſpeedy Anſwer, either for *Dover*, or the Propoſition of the Towns in *Holland*.

Dom *Eſtevan de Gomarra*, and *Friquet*, have been earneſt in preſſing Monſieur *de Wit* to perſwade the States of *Holland* to a Suſpenſion of Arms: He has given 'em no poſitive Anſwer, but has left 'em room to hope the thing may be obtain'd; but he deſir'd me to let you know, that he was of Opinion it was not to be granted, for it would be a means for the Admiralties to ſlacken their Preparations, and in caſe the Negotiation ſhould be broken off, they would have no Fleet at Sea, whereas a Superiority there would invigorate their Miniſters, and render the *Engliſh* more compliable.

He thinks farther, that keeping 'em thus in Suſpence will have this good Effect, for whilſt the *Engliſh* have any Hopes of obtaining a Suſpenſion, they will neglect equipping their Fleet to ſave their Mony, and wo'nt obſtruct the Peace by any extravagant Demands, when they ſee us upon our Guard, and above granting 'em any thing through Fear.

Monſieur *de Wit* tells me, he has receiv'd a long Letter from Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, acquainting him how earneſtly he contended to have the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty, but that he found the King very averſe to it. Monſieur *de Wit* has anſwer'd him by this Poſt, that he finds the Reaſons I have offer'd him from his Majeſty, which induce him to reject the *Hague*, are of more weight than thoſe he has alledg'd to the contrary, and that therefore he ought to conform himſelf to his Majeſty's Sentiments. He was well pleas'd with

the Aſſurance he receiv'd from your Letter, that what he had ſpoken to me had not been communicated to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne.

SINCE I writ my Letter, the Deputies have inform'd me, that his Majeſty's Letter has been read; that at firſt the major Part in the Aſſembly look'd on this Nomination of *Dover*, as if the King envy'd 'em the Advantage of having the Treaty in their Dominions, and every one reaſon'd thereupon according to his private Apprehenſion and Paſſions; I mean, that thoſe in the *Spaniſh* and *Engliſh* Intereſt complain'd, that if the King went about to deprive 'em of the Honour the King of *England* had done 'em, in chuſing a Place for the Treaty in their own Country, it was a Sign his Majeſty's Intent was to hinder the Peace; whereas Monſieur *de Wit* and his Party maintain'd on the contrary, that it was a great Inſtance of his Majeſty's Prudence; that he had made the ſame Reflections with them in Relation to the *Hague*; that he could not know whether the States would enter upon ſo wiſe a Reſolution as to refuſe it; but that in caſe they ſhould, his Majeſty's Nomination of *Dover* was very happy; ſince, if the King of *England* thought fit to accept it, they would find it as convenient a Place as any other; but if he rejected that, and conſented to one of the three Towns already nam'd, which are all in the Territories of the States, they had reaſon to hope his Majeſty would be ſo good, as to agree to it. This is what paſt in the Aſſembly this Morning; and ſince their Reſolutions are not like to be very ſpeedy, the Deputies of the Towns muſt be ſo manag'd as to obtain an unanimity of Voices; and I ſhall not be able to inform you what the Reſult will be, 'till the next Poſt; however, this

this I foreſee, that if the King of *England* accepts one of the three Places propos'd, the King's Conſent will be abſolutely neceſſary, for otherwiſe the People here will be firmly perſwaded, that the King of *England* is more their Friend than his Majeſty, and Monſieur *de Wit* will never be able to maintain the contrary; for which reaſon he deſir'd me to let you know of what Importance the King's Concurrence will be in caſe the King of *England* accepts one of the three Towns. As for their Parts they will make no difficulty of *Dover*; in the mean time, we muſt endeavour to perſwade the Towns to come to good and prudent Reſolutions.

Monſieur *de Wit* has receiv'd advice from *England*, that ſix Men of War with Foot Soldiers on Board are ready to Sail to attack St. *Chriſtophers*, and the Iſles we have taken in *America*; and that the Fleet, which ſail'd in *January* laſt, and pretended to be bound to the *Mediterranean*, are gone upon the ſame Deſign.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: March 3, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, has receiv'd Orders from the
'King his Maſter, to requeſt from your Lordſhips a
'Paſſport for the Tranſportation of ſeveral Sailors and
'Soldiers Priſoners in *England*, who after their Ranſom
'paid, are to be tranſported to *Dunkirk* on board ſome
'Merchant Ships, convoy'd by an *Engliſh* Man of
'War; a blank Paſſport is deſir'd, becauſe we know not
'the Names of the Perſons on board the Merchant
'Men, nor the Man of War. Since his Majeſty and
'the King of *England* grant their Paſſports for the
'ſame purpoſe, and that your Lordſhips likewiſe is no
'leſs requiſite, 'tis hop'd the Regard you have for his
'Majeſty,

'Majeſty, and the Conſideration of your own proper 'Intereſt, ſince the Men we are tranſporting are to 'be employ'd in the common Cauſe, will induce you 'to comply with the ſaid Ambaſſador's Requeſt, with-'out any loſs of Time. The ſaid Ambaſſador Extra-'ordinary has ſubjoin'd this Letter to the preſent Me-'morial, to the end your Lordſhips may ſee what it is 'the Perſon employ'd in tranſporting the ſaid Priſoners 'has written upon that ſubject. Given at the *Hague*, *March* 3, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades : March 4, 1667.

I Receiv'd yours of the 24th paſt by the Poſt, and that of the 27th by my Courrier; there's no Occaſion for my adding any thing to what has been ſaid already in Relation to the Place of Treaty, becauſe you muſt have been inform'd of the King's laſt Reſolution at the Return of the Courier the States had ſent to Monſieur *Van Beuningen*; which is, that his Majeſty has given the King of *Great Britain* the choice of *Breda*, *Boiſleduc*, *Maſtricht* and *Dover*; and my Lord St. *Albans* diſpatch'd Yeſterday a Courier to *London* to acquaint his Maſter with this Conformity. Now, if the King of *England* ſhould make choice of *Dover*, the States need make no difficulty of conſenting to it, or of telling that Prince they were ready to treat with him even in *London*, if they were not reſtrain'd by ſome Conſideration for their Allies, who are now willing to ſend their Miniſters to *Dover*.

The King of *Denmark*'s ſubmitting himſelf in this particular to his Majeſty's Sentiments, is look'd on as a very great Condeſcention, and the King has by this Poſt order'd the Chevalier *de Terlon* to thank him for it in his Majeſty's Name.

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His Majeſty can't think Dom *Eſtevan de Gomarra* will be ſo hardy and imprudent as to conteſt any point with you at the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador's Entry, and you are by no means to liſten to any Requeſt the States ſhall make you of not ſending your Coaches, but to let Monſieur *de Wit* know before-hand, as I have already inform'd Monſieur *Van Beuningen*, that ſuch a Requeſt will be a ſenſible Diſobligation to his Majeſty.

My Lord St. *Albans* and Monſieur *Van Beuningen* meeting together at Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s, they fell into a warm Diſcourſe about the Iſle of *Poleron*, and what was to become of it in caſe of a Peace. My Lord maintain'd, that it ought to be deliver'd up to his Maſter, to which the States had oblig'd themſelves by ſeveral former Treaties that had no dependance upon this in Hand, but were rather to be confirm'd by it; Monſieur *Van Beuningen* affirm'd on the contrary, that this would be to depart from the very Foundation of the enſuing Treaty, which was to leave every thing in the Condition they are in at preſent.

Upon this high Words paſs'd between 'em, and they were both poſitive their Maſters would not yield a Jot in a point, where they both thought they had ſo much reaſon. The King has diſcover'd, from ſome other Expreſſions of my Lord St. *Albans*, that his Maſter would ſet the whole *Engliſh* Nation againſt him, ſhould he throw up his Pretenſions. 'Tis worth your while to conſider, if this Point, in caſe the *Engliſh* inſiſt upon it, ought to hinder the Concluſion of the Peace, and his Majeſty deſires you would diſcourſe Monſieur *de Wit* about it, and perſwade him in the beſt manner you can to diſpoſe the States not to retard ſo great a Bleſſing one Moment for the ſake of a deſart Iſle in the *Indies*, and which they themſelves have entirely ruin'd; you may make uſe of Monſieur *de Wit*'s own Words, and urge the ſame Arguments he did to you about the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers*, adding, that his Majeſty is ready to follow his Advice, if there be Occaſion, and Sacrifice the

the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* for the publick Good, provided the States will do the ſame by *Poleron*, which is not of half the Importance; otherwiſe his Majeſty foreſees that the Peace, of which we have thought our ſelves ſo ſure, will infallibly be wrack'd in the very Port.

As to Monſieur *de Wit*'s Diſcourſe with you, mention'd in yours of the 14th of *February* laſt, about the Jealouſies he obſerv'd in the People, upon a Rumour of the King's Deſign to attack *Flanders*, and that in order to compoſe their Minds it wou'd be neceſſary to enter upon the Scheme he had formerly propoſed, by which his Majeſty and the States ſhou'd agree to poſſeſs themſelves of certain Towns, and either by their Negotiations, or by Force of Arms, oblige the reſt of the *Low Countries* to erect themſelves into a Commonwealth; you may tell Monſieur *de Wit* that the Caſe he has put, which is the King of *Spain*'s Death, appears at preſent very uncertain, and at a great Diſtance, for that his *Spaniſh* Majeſty is much Younger than the King, and is in good Health, and of a hardy Conſtitution, which makes him think it unſeaſonable to enter upon Meaſures of a diſtant a view; but ſince we are all Mortal, and in caſe the King of *Spain* ſhou'd die, his Majeſty will then be ready to liſten to the Propoſition, and leave the whole World to judge from his Moderation and Conduct, if he has thoſe vaſt Deſigns of ſwallowing all with which he has been ſo often charg'd by his Enemies.

I know not what it means, but Monſ. *van Beuningen* Anſwers me very coldly whenever I preſs him to ſend for his Powers, which however wou'd not haſten the Peace more than the States would have it, but wou'd put a ſtop to ſeveral Reports that have been ſpread on that Occaſion. And yet they have not thought fit on any Account to qualifie Monſ. *van Beuningen* with a proper Power, tho' for want of it we may miſs an Opportunity of ſtriking up a Peace here with my Lord St. *Albans*, and the King of *Denmark* has ſent one to Monſ. *Pettecom* without any Difficulty. The King deſires

ſires you to repreſent this in an earneſt manner to Monſieur *de Wit*, and ſo order it, that the Power may come at the ſame time with your Anſwer to this Letter.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades *preſented to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: March 8, 1667.

'THE Count *d' Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of *France*, repreſents to your Lordſhips, 'that the King his Maſter having been inform'd, that 'ſeveral defamatory Libels, reflecting on Perſons of the 'firſt Quality in *France*, have been lately printed and 'expoſed to Sale in theſe Provinces, his Majeſty has 'commanded the ſaid Ambaſſador to preſs your Lord-'ſhips to order a ſtrict Enquiry to be made after the 'Authors and Publiſhers of the ſaid Libels, that they 'may be brought to exemplary Puniſhment, to the 'end that ſuch as are guilty of the like unmannerly 'Liberties, at which his Majeſty is juſtly offended, 'may grow more modeſt for the time to come, and 'that there may be no Occaſion for any Complaints 'hereafter. This is what the ſaid Ambaſſador de-'ſires your Lordſhips to take great Care of, that his 'Majeſty may receive due Satisfaction in a Point ſo 'reaſonable. Given at the *Hague*, *March* 8, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades, *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 10, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 4th, and the States are much pleas'd to find his Majeſty has left to the King of *England* the Choice of the four Towns. If his *Britannick* Majeſty chuſes *Dover*, the States will readily conſent to it.

Four Days ago *l'Iſola* ſent a Courier to Monſieur *Friquet*, adviſing him, that the King of *England* wou'd never agree to the Peace without a Reſignation of *Poleron*; and this has been repreſented with ſo artful a gloſs to the Towns, as if the *Engliſh* were for keeping not only what they had uſurp'd before the Declaration of the War, but, tho' they had agreed that each Party ſhou'd hold what they were in Poſſeſſion of, yet like Conquerors they pretended to impoſe new Laws, and by their Behaviour ſeem'd deſirous to break the Peace, rather than come into any Meaſures to advance it. Being inform'd of theſe Intreagues, I waited on Monſieur *de Wit* and the Deputies for Secret Affairs, 'twice before the Reception of your Diſpatch, and had very warm Debates with 'em. I find Monſieur *de Wit* miſlead by this Notion more than any of the reſt. A great many leading Men, and particularly the Town of *Amſterdam*, being intereſted in the *Eaſt-India* Company, the Oppoſition is upon that ſcore the more Obſtinate; they told me roundly they wou'd never conſent to a Reſtitution; they argu'd upon a private Intereſt, alledging that the *Engliſh* had within theſe four Years replanted the Iſle with Cloves, which wou'd cut off half their Trade, becauſe they having been hitherto the only People that dealt in that Commodity, furniſhing all *Europe* with it, and ſetting what Price they pleas'd upon it, they ſhou'd loſe that Advantage if once the Iſle came into the Hands of the *Engliſh*. I reply'd, that their Reaſon was weak and ſelfiſh; that it was great Pity the Intereſt

tereſt of a few Merchants ſhou'd weigh more with 'em than the Peace of Chriſtendom, and the general Good, Honour and Reputation of their own State. To this I was anſwer'd by Monſieur *de Wit*, that to forward the Peace the States had conſented to relinquiſh four times more than they retain'd, and were ſtill ready to do any thing, that wou'd not reflect upon their Honour; but that to give up *Poleron* was to ſubmit themſelves to the *Engliſh*, who ſome time or other, when the fancy took 'em, would make that a Pretence, and lay claim to one of their Provinces, and in caſe of a Denial declare War againſt 'em; that this Pretenſion to *Poleron* was the ſame with that they laid to the Ships *Bonadventure* and *Bonne Eſperance*, which might be brought to a final Determination for Fifty thouſand Crowns, but the States did not think it conſiſted with their Honour to give it, it looking as if they ſubmitted themſelves to the *Engliſh*, who were to raiſe Contributions upon 'em at Pleaſure; that they had better continue the War in Vindication of their Right, than ſubmit to a Peace upon ſuch diſhonourable Terms as the yielding up of *Poleron*; that his Maſters might do what they pleas'd, but it ſhou'd never appear in their Records that he ever conſented to ſuch a thing. I told him it was not long ſince he ſpoke to me in another Language, when he maintain'd, that to promote a Peace the King ought to give up St. *Chriſtophers*, and the other conquer'd Iſlands; that it was very ſurpriſing to ſee him obſtinate, in maintaining a Place which by Vertue of a Treaty made whilſt I was in *England* ought to have been deliver'd up long e'er this, and which notwithſtanding they were reſolv'd to with-hold tho' they knew it muſt infallibly break the Peace; yet at the ſame endeavour to perſwade me that his Majeſty ought for the good of the publick to give up the Places he has conquer'd in *America*, notwithſtanding the Foundation of the Treaty is that each Party ſhall keep what he has; that whilſt he is urging the Honour of the State, he ought not to propoſe any thing

thing that might reflect upon the King's; but if they wou'd lay this Point of Chimerical Honour aſide, and act in good earneſt, they ought to quit *Poleron*, and thereby ſet the King an example of quitting his Claim to St. *Chriſtophers*, which I was well aſſur'd his Majeſty wou'd be willing to do, for the ſake of ſo many People as ſuffer'd by the War, tho' his Pretentions to it were much better founded than thoſe of the States to *Poleron*.

Monſieur *de Wit* reply'd, that the caſe was quite different, that the King had ſeiz'd on thoſe Iſlands as their Auxiliary, and ſince they were an Obſtacle to the Peace they ought to be reſtored to the ſame Condition they were in before the Rupture; that if the *Engliſh* had ſeiz'd on any Places belonging to the King they ought likewiſe to be deliver'd up; but as for *Poleron* the matter was quite otherwiſe; that they had made good their Agreement, in delivering it up; but having recover'd it during the War, they were to retain it according to the Fundamental Article of ev'ry ones keeping what they were in Poſſeſſion of. I anſwer'd, I had never heard that *Poleron* had been deliver'd to the *Engliſh*, purſuant to the Treaty, and when I preſs'd him cloſe upon that Point he was forced to ſay, that whether it had or no it was now in the Poſſeſſion of the States, and he wou'd never give his Conſent to quit it.

I have had two Conferences more with him upon the ſame Subject ſince the Receipt of your Diſpatch, and find him fix'd in his Opinion. He told me the States wou'd order Monſ. *Van Beuningen* to acquaint the King, that they were reſolv'd never to give up *Poleron* to the *Engliſh* upon any Conſideration whatever.

I have ſpoke to the States about Monſ. *Van Beuningen*'s Power, they have order'd it to be diſpatch'd, and I believe it will be ſent by this Poſt.

I have acquainted Monſieur *de Wit* with the King's Anſwer to mine of the 14th of *February*; he's glad to find his Majeſty ſo ready to come into the Project,

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in caſe there ſhou'd be Occaſion for it; he much approves of the King's Moderation, and is of Opinion with his Majeſty, that there is no neceſſity of entring into ſuch an Affair at preſent, the King of *Spain* being Young and Healthy.

Dom *Eſtevan de Gomarra* has declar'd, that he has no intent of ſending his Coaches to the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador's Entry, and that it is what he never ſo much as thought on.

The States juſt now ſent me a Deputation to deſire I wou'd write to the King in their behalf for the Reſtitution of the Iſles of *Tabago*, and St. *Euſtachium*, together with the Colony of *Beaumerona*. As they have order'd Monſ. *Van Beuningen* to repreſent this Affair to his Majeſty, I thought it not improper to give you a hint of it, and refer my ſelf to his Majeſty's Pleaſure therein. I am, *&c.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 11, 1667.

I Have receiv'd both yours of the 3d Inſtant, which relate chiefly to his Majeſty's Letter to the States, in which the King has nam'd *Dover* for the Place of Treaty on purpoſe to elude the ill Deſigns of the *Engliſh*, which appear too viſible in their nomination of the *Hague*.

The King agrees with whatever the moſt ſpiteful of the *Spaniſh* Faction can ſay upon this Occaſion, and owns, that if his Majeſty is for depriving the States of the Honour the King of *England* has done 'em, in chuſing a Town in one of their Territories, 'tis a certain ſign he has a mind to retard the Peace.

But if his Majeſty has without any manner of Difficulty left the King of *England* to his Choice, not of *Dover* only but one of the three Towns propos'd by the States, as you will find by my laſt to you that

he has done, this I think is ſufficient to ſtop the Mouths of the *Spaniſh* Cabal, who muſt be forc'd to confeſs that his Majeſty on the one hand has no other Deſign than to defeat the dangerous Intreigues of the *Engliſh*, and on the other appears ſo zealous and cordial for the Peace, that as a means to forward it he has wav'd all manner of Ceremony in relation to the Place, and has left it to the Choice of his very Enemy.

I aſſure you 'tis equally indifferent to the King, whether the King of *England* makes Choice of *Dover*, or one of the three Towns nam'd by the States; but his Majeſty is of Opinion with Monſieur *de Wit*, that it's more likely his Choice will fall upon one of the *Dutch* Towns, that it mayn't be thought he had any regard to his Majeſty's Choice of *Dover*.

For theſe four or five Days paſt we have been fateigu'd with as odd a ſort of Negotiation as ever was heard on. We thought we had pleas'd the King of *England* to a nicety, when the Choice of the Place of Treaty was left entirely to him, with the Power of naming one even in his own Territories, notwithſtanding which the E. of St. *Albans*, attended by Monſ. *de Ruvigny*, came to me on *Friday* laſt, and his firſt Complement was, that tho' I had a Mind to have his Head brought to the Block, yet he truſted in God to protect him, and hoped the King his Majeſty wou'd be ſenſible of his Innocence. This Salutation had like to have put me beſide my ſelf, and I am ſure you will be no leſs ſurpriz'd than I was, 'till I have told you what a weighty reaſon he had for his Complaint, and which was to coſt him his Head; you muſt know he had lately incens'd the Queen Mother of *England*, who thereupon talk'd of nothing but retiring, and quitting the World.

But now for the ſubject of this mighty Combuſtion, which in one word is this, that the King in his Letter to the States had ſaid that his *Britannick* Majeſty had ſent my Lord St. *Albans* hither qualified with a full Power. This ſome about the Queen Mother of *England* interpreted as a Diminution to her Honour,

and

and a reflection upon the King her Son, as if he had been so mean as to send and sollicit a Peace in this Court.

'Twill be superfluous to enumerate all the Reasons we offer'd my Lord, to make him sensible that nothing had been done but with a good Intention, and that to promote the Peace the King had proposed *Dover*, which was an honourable Advantage to his Master; notwithstanding all this we labour'd hard two Days together before we cou'd prevail with my Lord to send a Messenger into *England*, to let his Master know that the Choice of the Place was left entirely to his Opinion; and when we had gain'd my Lord, and convinc'd him how necessary it was for him to do it, the Queen continu'd full of her Alarms at *Paris*, and wou'd by no means consent to the Message, insomuch that Monsieur was forced to go, and argue it with her, and with much a-do brought her to comply. I was commanded by the King to inform Monsieur *Van Beuningen* of these Transactions, desiring him not to acquaint the States with all the particulars, but only Monsieur *de Wit*.

The King is of the same Opinion with Mons. *de Wit* as to the Suspension of Arms, that is, that we ought not to agree to it for those weighty Reasons he has alledg'd. If his Majesty shou'd be press'd to it by the Mediators, or my Lord St. *Albans*, tho' it is not likely that the *English*, who have upon all Occasions appear'd haughty and imperious, shou'd condescend to desire a Suspension, he will either answer in the Negative or so ambiguously that it shall be no better than no Answer at all; you must take care that the States speak in the same Language, that perfect Concert and good Agreement between us may appear upon all Occasions.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 17, 1667.

THE Earl of St. *Albans* fine Negotiation has no leſs ſurpris'd Monſ. *de Wit* than my ſelf; he ſaith, we muſt expect to meet with ſome more ſuch ſetches from the *Engliſh* before the Concluſion of the Treaty. He has lately intercepted ſome of *l'Iſola*'s Letters to *Friquet*, wherein he brags, that no Man at Court is better with the King, the Chancellor, and my Lord *Arlington* than he, and adds, that he has given *France* a Wound that *Friquet* will hear of in a ſhort time. The ſaid——is of Opinion that my Lord St. *Albans* Alarm came from him, and that it's probable he might have perſwaded the King of *England* to write ſomething harſh upon that Subject. *L'Iſola*'s Intrigues make Monſieur *de Wit* very uneaſy, as you will have obſerv'd from mine of the 15th to his Majeſty. He is ſtill of Opinion, that if the King agrees to the Nomination of *London*, his Majeſty's Miniſters and Monſieur *Van Beuningen* being together upon the Place, will be able to Countermine him in the *Engliſh* Court; but if the Negotiation be to be managed elſewhere, he being alone upon the ſpot will be able to give us a great deal of Trouble by the Strength of his Intereſt and Artifices. The Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Friſe* and *Groninguen*, make a mighty Buſtle upon the refuſal of the *Hague*, and inſiſt that *England* ought to receive Satisfaction in that Point. The Province of *Friſeland* has refuſed it's Contingent toward equipping the Fleet.

The Province of *Holland* reaſſembled Yeſterday, and all the Towns ſeem unanimous in the Refuſal of the *Hague*. They are a ſort of People that are ſtill creating one ſome new Buſineſs or other to negotiate with 'em. I ſhall omit nothing on my part that may promote his Majeſty's Service, than which I aſſure you, Sir, I have nothing more at Heart, being paſſionately

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desirous to convince his Majesty how zealous I am for his Interest.

Monsieur *de Wit* is very glad to find his Majesty has approv'd of the Reasons he has given against a Suspension of Arms; he'll endeavour to keep his Masters firm in the same Sentiments, and get such an Answer from 'em to the Mediators as you have prescrib'd, to the end a perfect Harmony and Union may appear between us upon all Occasions.

The Count *de Dohna* continues Incognito at the *Hague* 'till his Equipage is prepared. Tho' he is Incognito he confers with the Ministers, and prepares to treat of those Affairs with which he is charged; tho' Monsieur *de Wit* tells me he has not so much as notified to him his Arrival. Monsr. *d'Isbrand* is not well inclined to *Sweden*, and I find they are like to make short Work with this Negotiation, if the Count *de Dohna* does not back his Propositions with some good Securities.

From the Count D'Estrades *to Monsieur* de Lionne: March 17, 1667.

I Give you the trouble of this second Letter, to acquaint you, that I'm inform'd by two of the Deputies for *Harlem* and *Delft*, who are my intimate Friends, that the People of their Towns are perswaded the King is going to declare War against *Spain*, and that the Book lately printed at *Paris* in Justification of the Queen's Rights, and which they call a Manifesto, is speedily to be sent into Foreign Parts; they add, that most People believe his Majesty and the King of *England* are in a League together, and that what is done between 'em at present is only for a Colour. My Answer was, that I knew nothing of what they had been saying, for which I saw no manner of Foundation; only that there was a necessity of acquainting

the World with the Juſtice of the Queen's Pretentions, ſince the *Spaniards* were already ſetting forth theirs in a Book printing at *Bruſſels*, deſign'd to invalidate the Queen's; and that the leaſt thing the King could do was to maintain his Right by the Force of Reaſon, and that in my Opinion the Allies ought in return to approve of 'em, and ſupport 'em as occaſion ſhall offer.

As to the ſecret Accommodation between his Majeſty and the King of *England*, I told 'em, I had no need to make any Reply to that, ſince it carry'd a Self-contradiction in it, and that his Majeſty's Sincerity was too well known in the World to be ſuſpected of any ſuch Colluſion. In a Viſit Monſieur *de Wit* made me this Morning, I mention'd theſe Reports to him of my own Accord, and receiv'd an Anſwer from him cold and reſerv'd; he ſaid no more, than that he ſhould be the laſt that would believe it, and yet he confeſs'd that ſuch a Report, and the Appearance of a Rupture with *Spain*, was too notorious. What I am writing to you, Sir, is not with a Deſign to enter into your Thoughts upon theſe Matters, but only to give you an Account of all that paſſes here, to which I think my ſelf oblig'd by the Duty of my Station.

Memorial of Monſieur Van Beuningen, *preſented to the Moſt Chriſtian King*; March 17, 1667.

'THE Inſtances the Lords the States-General of 'the *United-Provinces* have made to the Moſt 'Chriſtian King, for the Reſtitution of the Iſles of 'St. *Euſtachio* and *Tobago*, and the Country of *Beau-merona*, have this Foundation, *viz.* That ſince the 'ſaid Iſlands, and Country, having been taken by the '*Engliſh* from the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States-'General during this preſent War, and been retaken

'by

'by his ſaid Majeſty's Subjects, the Law of Nations 'requires, that they return to their firſt Poſſeſſors, as 'may be prov'd from the Civilians *, and ſeveral Ex-'amples, which make it a thing inconteſtable.

'This Law, which is in force among Nations, who 'are only in Amity with each, ought more eſpecially 'to be obſerv'd between Allies and Confederates, and 'conſequently in the preſent Caſe, his Chriſtian Ma-'jeſty having united his Forces with thoſe of the States 'to reſtrain the Inſolences of the *Engliſh*, who begun 'an unjuſt War without a Provocation.

'*And above all, foraſmuch as his ſaid Majeſty ſtands 'engaged by Virtue of the Alliance the Lords have the 'Honour to be in with him, to maintain 'em in their Rights 'and Poſſeſſions, and particularly,* never to conclude a 'Peace with the common Enemy, 'till they are re-'ſtor'd to the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Countries, Lands and 'Towns, as they held before the War, as may be ſeen 'expreſly in the † tenth Article.

'So that his Majeſty, who would think himſelf ob-'lig'd to force the *Engliſh* to ſurrender the ſaid Iſlands, 'and Country, if they were ſtill in their Poſſeſſion, 'before he concluded a Peace with 'em, will never 'ſuffer his own Subjects to with-hold 'em contrary to 'the Law of Nations, and the expreſs Terms of the 'ſaid Alliance.

* Grotius de jure Pacis & Belli, lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 13.
Inter res primum occurrunt agri, qui in poſtliminio ſunt, Verum eſt, ait Pomponius, expulſis hoſtibus ex agris, quos ceperint, dominia eorum ad priores dominos redire. Leg. ſi captivus & verum eſt, pag. 90.

† An Extract of the tenth Article between the Moſt Chriſtian King and the States General.
But in caſe a Negotiation for a Peace ſhould be ſet on Foot, neither Party ſhould conclude it without having his Allie included in it, and without ſeeing him reſtored, if he inſiſts upon it, to the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Countries, Lands and Towns, with a full Enjoyment of all thoſe Rights and Immunities, which he enjoy'd and was poſſeſs'd of before the War.

'But if the Law of Nations, and of our Alliance, 'juſtifies the Demand of the States, ſo likewiſe doth 'the Law of Reaſon, which can never allow us to 'receive greater Damage from our Friends and Allies, 'than from our Enemies; as we ſhall do in this caſe, 'if his Majeſty's Subjects are ſuffer'd to retain the ſaid 'Iſlands and Country, ſince we can't recover 'em out 'of their Hands by the Force of our Arms, as we 'might do from our Enemies; and moreover were the '*Engliſh* in the Poſſeſſion of 'em, they would, in caſe 'of an Accommodation, be of ſome ſervice to the 'States by way of Compenſation; and what is more, 'we might be ſure of 'em at the end of the War, his 'Majeſty, being oblig'd as has been before obſerv'd, to 'ſee 'em reſtor'd, ſhould we inſiſt upon it before the 'Concluſion of the Peace.

'But we have great reaſon to believe theſe Argu- 'ments are unneceſſary with a Prince ſo juſt and diſ- 'cerning, and who has ſhow'd himſelf ſo tender *in* 'the exact obſervance of the Poſtiminium; *that ſince* 'the ſaid Lords States had got the Town of *Rhinberg* 'twice from their Enemies, and yet reſerv'd to them- 'ſelves no other Right than that of placing a Garri- 'ſon in it, which was juſtifiable upon very good 'Reaſons, his Majeſty could never be induc'd to ſe- 'cure the States in the Exerciſe of the ſaid Right, in 'caſe the Elector of *Cologn* ſhould diſpute it with 'em by Force of Arms, ſo far was his Majeſty from 'undertaking to maintain 'em in the full Poſſeſſion of 'the ſaid Place, if they had abſolutely depriv'd the 'ſaid Elector of it, and refus'd *him the Right of* Poſt- 'liminium, tho' he was neither their Ally or Con- 'federate.

'Nor will their Pretentions be any ways weaken'd 'from this Conſideration, that Ships and other Move- 'ables retaken, after they have been for ſome time in 'the Enemies Hands, remain to the Captors; ſince 'Authors agree, that as there is a diverſity of Reaſons 'between Moveables and Immoveables, ſo likewiſe is

'there

'there a Diverſity of Right, and the *Poſtliminium* 'which is obſerv'd in the latter had no Influence in the 'former.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 18, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 10th, and Monſ. *Van Beuningen* has preſented to the King the State's Anſwer to his Majeſty's laſt Letter, and 'tis to be wiſh'd they had made no mention of *London*, for tho' they thought it would be a Step to forward the Peace, it may probably prove a Means to retard it, ſince his Majeſty has ſeveral Reaſons that will not ſuffer him to have it treated in *London*; and in my Opinion we granted enough when we agreed to have it negotiated in any one Place in *England*. His Majeſty is pleas'd to find Monſieur *Van Beuningen* has at length receiv'd his Power. We are not yet able to judge, if there will be any Occaſion of exerciſing it here, ſince the Earl of St. *Albans* laſt Courier to *England*, by whom he acquainted his Maſter, that the Choice of the Place was remitted to him, is not yet arriv'd. If he returns before the Poſt goes, I will add his Anſwer by way of Poſtſcript.

The beſt Pretentions the States will be able to make out for the retaining *Poleron* will be thoſe Pieces, if they have any ſuch, as Monſ. *Van Beuningen* aſſures me they have, by which they are able to make it appear, that the Iſland has actually been deliver'd up to the *Engliſh*, by Vertue of their former Treaty, and that it may probably have been retaken by their Forces during the preſent War; for in that Caſe the States having comply'd with their Agreement, the *Engliſh* can have no manner of pretence to reclaim it, ſince the preſent Treaty is to be founded upon this Maxim, that every thing ſhall be left in the Condition in which the Chance of

of War has plac'd it. On the other ſide, if this Reſtitution has never been made, then the States are able to judge if it's fit to continue the War in Chriſtendom for the ſake of *Poleron*. Monſ. *Van Beuningen* ought to give me an inſtructive Memorial, containing the Pretentions his Maſters have to the Iſlands of *Tobago*, and St. *Euſtachio*, and the Colony of *Beaumerana*, which they demand by theirs to the King, which he has left in my Hands.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 18, 1667.

MY Lord St. *Albans* Courier return'd ſince I clos'd my laſt. My Lord himſelf is ill of the Gout at *Paris*, but I underſtand from Monſ. *de Rouvigny*, who ſaw him this Morning, that he brings nothing in his Anſwer likely to promote the Peace, for the King his Maſter poſitively declares he will never quit his Pretentions to *Poleron*; and as for the Place of Aſſembly, he inſiſts upon ſending his Ambaſſadors to the *Hague*; giving this, as I think, for his only Reaſon, that if the Treaty proves ineffectual, he had rather it ſhould do ſo at the *Hague* than *Dover*. By this the ill Deſigns of the *Engliſh* are viſible; for at the beſt, ſuppoſing the King of *England* ſhould be unwilling to venture the Miſcarriage of the Treaty in his own Dominions, yet this would be no objection to *Boiſleduc* or *Breda*. The King continues firm in his Reſolution of never having the Negotiation at the *Hague*, and his Majeſty expects you ſhould be urgent with the States never to agree to a Point that may prove of ſo dangerous a Conſequence, however you ought to preſs very earneſtly for the equipping of the Fleet.

As for *Poleron*, I told you before, the States are left to judge, if that be of moment enough to continue the War. I was always of Opinion, that a Sum of Mony

Mony would tempt the King of *England* to quit his Pretentions; and *Rouvigny* has gather'd from ſome Diſcourſe with St. *Albans*, that the *Engliſh* pretend ſuch a thing has been offer'd by Monſ. *de Wit*, I know not whether it was lately or ſome time ago; but this I know, that it will be worth the while of each Party to find out ſome Expedient or other, and that you ought to forward it as much as you can.

From the King of Great Britain *to their High Mightineſſes, the States-General of the* United Provinces: March 18, 1667.

High and Mighty Lords,

THO' we receiv'd not yours of the 24th paſt, 'till Yeſterday by the Hands of the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, who have been earneſtly preſſing us not to fruſtrate the Peace of Chriſtendom, by inſiſting too obſtinately upon a Place of Treaty; we have nevertheleſs been inform'd from *France* and *Flanders* you had Exceptions to the *Hague*, and that for Reaſons which much ſurpris'd us, as if we had ſomething more in view, when we nominated that Place, than a firm Peace; and if we are to conſider, that the *Hague* is the Place were the States-General ordinarily meet, and where conſequently you might more eaſily judge of the Integrity of our Deſigns, we might reaſonably think the Treaty could be carry'd on in no other Place with more Expedition and Succeſs; and tho' we might for ſeveral good Reaſons ſtill inſiſt upon our former Nomination, yet that we may manifeſt to all the World, that no Formalities or Circumſtances ſhall hinder us from putting an End, if poſſible, to a War ſo deſtructive to Chriſtendom, we are content to ſend the Baron *Hollis*, a Member of our Privy-Council, and Mr. *Henry Coventry*, one of our Bed-Chamber, to *Breda*, there

there to treat with your Deputies, and ſuch other Miniſters as ſhall be ſent thither by the Powers engag'd in the War; and ſhall diſpatch 'em from hence as ſoon as your Paſſports arrive for the Security of the Ships deſign'd to tranſport them and their Equipage. Beſeeching God to touch the Hearts of all thoſe who are concern'd in the preſent War with the ſame Sentiments of Peace. Given at *Whitehall*, *March* 18, 1667.

Your good Friend, &c.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to Monſieur* Van Beuningen: March 18, 1667.

SIR,

MOnſieur *de Rouvigny* juſt now told me in one Word, all I know of the Anſwer the Courier has brought from *England*, which is, that it contains nothing that is likely to forward the Peace, for the *Engliſh* are reſolv'd to have *Pouleron*, or not to make it; and as for the Place of Aſſembly they inſiſt ſtill upon the *Hague*, giving this for a Reaſon, that if the Negotiation muſt be broken, they had rather it ſhould be done there than at *Dover*; I leave you from this to judge of the Integrity of their Pretentions, for they might as well have choſen *Breda* or *Boiſleduc*, if they were unwilling the Peace ſhould be broken off in their Dominions.

I am, &c.

Sign'd, De Lionne.

I deſire you to communicate the Contents of this to Monſieur Petkom.

St. Germains, March 18, 1667.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 24, 1667.

THE King of *England* having declar'd, that he will enter upon a Treaty no where but at the *Hague*, and rejected ſuch Places as have been nam'd by the King, and the States, the Province of *Zealand* have thereupon clos'd in with that of *Frize*, and declar'd that they will no longer furniſh their Contingent to the Equipping of the Fleet, ſince the States have refus'd the *Hague* for the Place of Treaty; and by this means 30 Sail of Ships, the number thoſe two Provinces us'd to furniſh'd out, are with-held, and 'tis much to be fear'd this will prove a means to break the Union. Monſieur *de Wit* was never ſo put to it before; all he can do will be ſcarce ſufficient to reſtrain the Provinces from agreeing immediately to the *Hague*. This Morning I preſented a Memorial to the States upon this Subject, that every Deputy may ſend a Copy of it to his reſpective Province, and that they may be aſſur'd, that his Majeſty will never conſent to the *Hague*.

At preſent we are to conſider what muſt be done, in caſe the Diſſenting Provinces can't be brought to, and ſtand much in need of your good Council in this Conjuncture; for if all we can do ſhould prove ineffectual, and they ſhould ſtill inſiſt upon the *Hague*, we may be aſſur'd, that the oppoſite Cabals will have got the better; and that they will ſtrike up a Peace with *England*, contrary to the Sentiments of Monſieur *de Wit*.

In this Extremity I have been thinking on one Expedient, which is, that if we can prevail with *Holland* to continue the War alone in Conjunction with his Majeſty's Fleet and that of *Denmark*, in that caſe we might find a time to bring 'em by force back to their Duty; at leaſt we ſhall be able to retard the Peace by hindring its being treated at the *Hague*, and probably

ſome

ſome Conjuncture or other may happen to bring 'em to themſelves; but I am ſenſible of an unavoidable Inconvenience in this Expedient, for whereas *Friſe* and *Zealand* uſed to ſend out 30 Ships for their Quota, we ſhall find it a difficult matter to perſwade *Holland* to ſuch an Augmentation, unleſs they are aſſiſted by their Allies; of this, Monſieur, you are able to form a better Judgement than my ſelf: All that I know is, that the Chief Miniſters here are in a great Conſternation, and when Monſieur *de Wit* deſired I would ſend an Expreſs to incline the King to conſent to *London*, he then thought that the only way to break all their Meaſures for the *Hague*; but now he is of a contrary Opinion, and thinks the King of *England* acts in Concert with the *Spaniards* and the Houſe of *Orange*, and inſiſts upon the *Hague* on purpoſe to create Diviſions in the Provinces; ſome ſteps of the Count *de Dohna* has already made him ſuſpect him; it's plain his Aunt the Princeſs Dowager governs him as ſhe pleaſes.

That Miniſter made his publick Entry Yeſterday; I ſent my Coaches to meet him, and Complemented him as ſoon as he had notified his Arrival. I intend to ſee him to morrow.

I have been diſcourſing Monſieur *de Wit* about what Monſieur *de Ronvigny* told you relating to *Poleron*. He reply'd, that he had never heard of any other Propoſal or Agreement than what was made with *Cromwell* at the Concluſion of the Peace, by Vertue of which they were to deliver *Poleron* up to the *Engliſh*; that an *Engliſh* Merchant was ſent from *London* to Count *de Graef*, Lord of *Polsbroeck*, Burgomaſter of *Amſterdam*, with a Propoſition of ſuffering *Poleron* to continue in the Hands of the *Dutch* upon the Payment of an Annual Sum; that whilſt *Cromwell* liv'd this Agreement was obſerv'd; but that Affairs were now upon another Foot, that they had actually deliver'd it up to the *Engliſh* purſuant to their Treaty; that they had retaken it ſince the Declaration of the War, and that according to the Foundation of the future Treaty, all

Parties

Parties were to keep what they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of during the War.

I underſtand by a Letter I have receiv'd from Monſieur *Pompone*, that he has writ to you in the ſame Terms. I have confer'd with Monſieur *de Wit* and the Deputies for ſecret Affairs about it, with a deſign if poſſible to diſpoſe 'em to ſome Temperament.

I believe inſtead of an Act of Neutrality, the States will be contented to have the King of *Sweden* engage himſelf under his Hand to ſtand Neutre during this preſent War, and to have his Majeſty the Guaranty, as he is to the King of *Denmark*.

All Monſieur *de Wit's* Advices from *England* mention the great Power *l'Iſola* is in there; he is in the greateſt Credit with the King, as well as his Miniſters; and the miſchievous Effects he has too much reaſon to apprehend from that Miniſter's Intereſt, and Addreſs, makes him very uneaſy.

I can aſſure you this Country was never ſo full of Intrigues as at preſent, ev'ry one puſhing to give the publick Affairs ſuch a turn, as will be moſt proper for his private Intereſt. If things go on at this rate, I ſhall be obliged to make a turn into *North-Holland*, and viſit my Friends in the Towns. I believe Monſieur *de Wit* will do the ſame. I deſire you, Sir, to be aſſured that I ſhall omit nothing lies in my Power for the King's Service; and that I deſire nothing more earneſtly than to be able to do ſomething that may be agreeable to his Majeſty.

I am to go one Day this Week with the Deputies of the Dukes of *Brunſwick* to confer about their Maſter's Intereſts in *Weſt-Frizeland*, and examine the Subject of the Count's Complaint. Monſieur *de Wit* has promis'd to give us Satisfaction in that Point, and make it appear that the States act very juſtly, and agreeable to the Treaties with the States of *Weſt-Frize*.

The King's Memorial to the Count D'Eſtrades, *ſent by Monſieur* de Lionne.

'AS ſoon as the Count *d'Eſtrades* had perceiv'd
'the Diſſent of four Provinces, who declared
'that the King of *England*'s Offer of the *Hague* ought
'to be thankfully accepted, and that in caſe it was
'not, they wou'd no longer contribute to the Expen-
'ces of the War, he ought to have demanded Audi-
'ence of the States-General, and repreſented to 'em the
'Unreaſonableneſs and Irregularity, not to ſay Infide-
'lity of ſuch a Proceeding, and to require expreſly the
'Deputies of *Frizeland*, *Gueldres*, *Overyſſel* and *Gro-*
'*ninguen*, to tell him what Account he ſhou'd give
'the King, ſince their preſent Councils correſponded ſo
'little with the Anſwer of the States-General to his
'Majeſty's laſt Letter, in which they thank'd his Majeſty
'for the great readineſs he had ſhown to advance the
'Peace, being willing to go and treat even in *England* it
'ſelf, and in Concluſion reſigning to him abſolutely
'the Choice of the Place, which might induce his
'Majeſty as it actually has done to reject the *Hague*
'with more Aſſurance, tho' the four Provinces above
'named are now earneſt to accept it, as a great Ho-
'nour done 'em by the King of *England*. But ſince
'this was not done when their Spirits were firſt upon
'the fret, tho' ſuch a Remonſtrance might probably
'have cool'd 'em, by making 'em ſenſible of the un-
'handſomneſs of their Conduct, and particularly by
'laying before 'em the many new and eſſential Obli-
'gations they are under to his Majeſty, who ſo ſea-
'ſonably deliver'd 'em from the War of *Munſter*;
'his Majeſty deſires the Count *d' Eſtrades* will imme-
'diately acquaint the States how much his Majeſty is
'diſpleas'd at the ſtrange frowardneſs, with which the
'Deputies of the Provinces oppoſe what has already
'been agreed by common Conſent, between his Ma-
'jeſty

'jeſty and the States, in relation to the Excluſion of 'the *Hague* in the Negotiations of Peace.

'His Majeſty has ſo much Charity as to hope that 'this is only the Effect of ſome falſe Impreſſions, and 'the Artifices of thoſe who wou'd make the Refuſal 'of the *Hague* paſs for an Obſtacle to the Peace.

'Upon this Conſideration his Majeſty thinks it ne-'ceſſary for the Count *d' Eſtrades* to endeavour by all 'imaginable ways to undeceive the People, and give 'em juſter Conceptions of things, before their wrong 'Notions produce more fatal Effects; and in caſe he 'finds 'em too obſtinate, and ſo far prejudiced as not 'to give way to his friendly Expoſtulations, he may 'then make 'em ſenſible how much, and how juſtly 'the King is provoked at their unreaſonable Conduct 'ſo prejudicial to the common Cauſe; and this he may 'do in ſuch Terms, and in ſuch a manner as the Na-'ture of the Evil, and the Diſpoſitions of People he 'has to deal withal, ſeems moſt to require; above 'all things he will do well to make 'em ſenſible that 'thoſe Diſſentions will prove a much greater Obſta-'cle to the Peace, than the Reſolution his Majeſty 'and the States have taken of not ſuffering it to be 'treated at the *Hague*. That it's evident the *Engliſh* 'appear ſo little inclin'd to it; not from any Depen-'dance upon their own Forces, or any foreign As-'ſiſtance, but from the only hope they have of be-'ing able either to ſow Diviſions between the Pro-'vinces themſelves, or between the States and their Al-'lies; a Hope hitherto vain and ineffectual.

'That a bare Compariſon of the Forces on both 'Sides is a clear Demonſtration of this Truth; tho' 'ſome are ready at preſent to conſider the *Engliſh* Na-'tion as a victorious Enemy, by whom the Allies 'are reduced to a neceſſity of ſuing for a Peace.

'That it's very viſible how diligent the *Engliſh* 'have been ever ſince the beginning of the War to 'oblige the States to a Treaty at *London*; after that they 'endeavour'd to exclude the King of *Denmark* in the

'Treaties with the reſt of the Allies, and have try'd all manner of ways to create a Diviſion in the Alliance; but it's no leſs viſible how dexterouſly they have ſhifted Hands when they ſaw us elude all their Intreagues with a Firmneſs and Unanimity; and that in ſhort it's a melancholy thing to obſerve, that whilſt they are playing the ſame Game over again in the Nomination of the *Hague*, there ſhou'd be ſome People ſo weak at this time o' day as to be deluded by 'em.

'That this Weakneſs might at firſt have been in ſome manner excuſable, as ariſing from a Notion that the *Engliſh* were in good earneſt for the Peace; but it's aſtoniſhing to ſee how Men ſhou'd come to be miſ-lead now, when 'tis plain the *Engliſh* continue obſtinate for the *Hague*, tho' we have offer'd to come and treat with 'em at their own Doors, the only thing they have hitherto deſired, and that with as much Convenience and Expedition as it can poſſibly be done at the *Hague*; after this, People muſt be wilfully Blind, if they can't ſee the Poiſon that lies lurking under the ſpecious Profeſſions of Sincerity and Condeſcention.

'That this will appear ſtill more evident if we conſider that the King of *England* heretofore thought it ſo material a Point to have the Treaty managed in his own Dominions, that he publickly declared by Word and in Writing, that no Misfortune whatſoever ſhou'd make him ſtoop ſo low as to ſuffer it to be done in any Place belonging to the States, and now when the Circumſtances of Affairs will allow us to make him an Offer of *Dover*, nothing will ſerve his turn but the *Hague*, and that without giving us any tolerable Reaſon for it.

'That this deſerves to be compared with the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors Letter to the Sieur *Appelboom*, dated the 21ſt of *February*, wherein they tell him they are aſſured the King of *England* will accept of no Town that ſhall be nominated by the States, nor any

Place

'Place remote from *England*; from which one may 'eaſily Collect, that he wou'd very readily have ac-'cepted of any Town in *England*, if he had not been 'ſenſible that his Propoſition of the *Hague* had raiſed 'the Spirit of Diſcord in the Provinces, and that it 'wou'd be more for his Advantage to inſiſt upon his 'own Nomination, than to have the Treaty even in 'his own Dominions.

'And this Truth is put out of all Diſpute by a Let-'ter from the Sieur *Puffendorf*, the *Swediſh* Secretary 'in *France*, ſent to the Sieur *de Lionne* the 16th of '*March*, wherein it appears plainly, that as ſoon as 'the Propoſition of *Dover* was known at *London*, it 'was receiv'd there not only with much joy, but e-'ven with Acknowledgements from the King of *Eng-'land* himſelf of his Obligations to his Majeſty for his 'generous Condeſcenſion, with this particular Expreſ-'ſion, that his Majeſty made it appear by this Pro-'poſition how entirely he deſired a Peace.

'That this Nomination of *Dover* will ſtill be re-'ceiv'd with the ſame Chearfulneſs in *England*, if by a 'good Agreement and Uniformity of Sentiments in 'the Provinces, and an honourable Adherence to the 'Meaſures already taken, the *Engliſh* find themſelves 'diſappointed in the Hopes they had conceiv'd from that 'Diverſity of Opinions, and ill grounded Heats that 'have ſo ſhamefully interrupted that Prudence and 'Uniformity of Conduct, which has hitherto prov'd 'ſo Glorious and Beneficial to the States; that tho' 'otherwiſe the *Hague* might be accepted without 'much detriment to the common Cauſe, yet to accept 'of it now, after it has been propoſed in ſuch high 'and domineering Terms by the *Engliſh*, wou'd be an 'irreparable Prejudice.

'Above all, the Count *d' Eſtrades* will do well to 'make 'em ſenſible how ſhameful and injurious it will 'be in 'em, to retract upon ſo ſlight Grounds the Re-'ſolution they had taken of excluding the *Hague*, ha-'ving but eight Days before told his Majeſty how much

'they were pleas'd to find him of their Opinion in that 'caſe, eſpecially after his Majeſty had directed the Earl 'of St. *Albans*, who had expreſs Orders to inſiſt upon 'the *Hague*, to tell his Maſter, that neither his Ma'jeſty nor the Allies wou'd ever conſent to have the 'Treaty managed at the *Hague*.

'The Count *d' Eſtrades* will find it an eaſie Mat'ter to remove all the trifling and impertinent Rea'ſons, that fill up the beſt part of the *Swediſh* Am'baſſador's Letter to the Sieur *Appleboom*, deſign'd '(contrary to the Quality of Mediators) to ſupport a 'Cauſe of it ſelf inſupportable; and this he will be 'ſure to do if he finds that Letter has made any Im'preſſion, as indeed it is but too likely that it hath.

'He will likewiſe inform the Sieur *Appleboom*, that 'the King thinks himſelf ill uſed by him, in that he 'has made the fore-mention'd Letter publick, without 'communicating it to the Count *d' Eſtrades*, tho' he 'knew the Points it oppoſed were very agreeable to 'his Majeſty's Sentiments.

'The King hopes theſe Reaſons, and ſuch others, 'as may occaſionally offer themſelves in the Audience, 'which he is to demand of the States, as well as in 'private Converſations, will effectually put a ſtop to 'theſe unſeaſonable Heats, and perſwade the Perſons 'concern'd to continue firm in their firſt Reſolu'tions, with the ſame Conſtancy and Vigour, which 'has hitherto appear'd ſo honourably during the Courſe 'of this War; as ſoon as he has brought 'em to them'ſelves, and united 'em in a Conformity of Opinions, 'he will then prevail with the States to write imme'diately to the King of *England*, and tell him, that neither 'they nor their Allies will ever conſent to have the 'Treaty managed at the *Hague*; if this be not done 'ſpeedily, the *Engliſh* flattering themſelves with migh'ty Advantages from our Diviſions, will perſevere in 'inſiſting upon the *Hague*, and by that means retard 'the Peace for ſeveral Months together.

'However

'However if after all the Count *d' Eſtrades* ſhall 'find that theſe Oppoſitions and Animoſities, are not 'to be quell'd with all he ſhall be able to offer, but 'that they continue intractable, he muſt then acquaint 'Monſ. *de Wit*, that his Majeſty can by no means ap-'prove of his Expedient of offering to treat at *London*, 'but if nothing leſs will ſerve to continue the Union 'of the Provinces, he may tell him in Confidence, that 'his Majeſty will not be againſt it, if it comes to be 'offer'd afreſh by the *Engliſh*, and this the Sieur *de* 'Wit may add to the many Obligations from the King 'to the States.

'The Count *d' Eſtrades* muſt concert with Monſ. 'de Wit in what manner to execute this Memorial, to the 'end that being perfectly acquainted with the Nature 'of the Diſeaſe, he may be the better able to apply 'proper and ſeaſonable Remedies.

'The King ſent on *Wedneſday* laſt for Monſ. *van* 'Beuningen, and told him plainly, and word for word, 'what he has been now giving in Charge to the Count 'd' Eſtrades, requiring him to give an exact Account 'of all to the States, which he promiſed to do accord-'ingly. Dated at St. *Germains* in *Laye*, *March* 25, 1667.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 25, 1667.

METhinks in this Conjuncture *Puffendorf*'s Letter will be of great uſe to you, in which he men-ions the great Joy and Satisfaction the Propoſition of *Dover* was at firſt receiv'd withal in *England*, and that hey had not alter'd their Opinions ſo poſitively in be-alf of the *Hague*, but upon Advice that ſuch a Choice ou'd raiſe a Faction, and probably create a Diviſion the Provinces.

I thought it ſafer to ſend the Original Letter by the Poſt, than by your own Expreſs, that I might chide the Curioſity and Artifices of the Governour of *Flanders*; I intend to ſend a Duplicate in Cypher by the Expreſs.

His Majeſty is aſſured the King of *England* was adviſed to propoſe the *Hague*, by one of the very States in the Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*; and he is ſenſible that all is levell'd at Monſieur *de Wit*'s Credit and Authority, which his Majeſty is reſolv'd to maintain to the utmoſt.

A Man, who underſtands the *Engliſh* perfectly well, and knows what they are capable of doing, told me this Morning, that in caſe their Ambaſſadors were admitted to the *Hague*, Monſieur *de Wit*'s Perſon wou'd be in danger. As he is ſeldom upon his guard, I'm of Opinion 'tis a thing not unlikely; for the *Engliſh* are ſenſible ſuch an Action wou'd ſhock the State, of which they might make themſelves Maſters, by the Intereſt of thoſe who are of the Prince of *Orange*'s Party; for this Reaſon I'm of Opinion, that if *Breda* or *Boiſleduc* ſhou'd be choſen, 'tis not ſafe for Monſ. *de Wit* to go thither, and ſhould the *Engliſh* prefer either of thoſe Towns to *Dover* that would encreaſe my Suſpicions.

If you can but perſwade the States into the ſame Opinion, we ſhan't value the Blow *l'Iſola* brags to *Friquet* he has levell'd at *France*. You may aſſure Monſ. *de Wit*, that the Secret of intercepting his Expreſſes be obſerv'd inviolably.

I have ſet the Sieur *Puffendorf* know, by his Majeſty's Command, that if the Miniſters of *Sweden* continue to ſhow ſo much Partiality to the *Engliſh*, as they have hitherto done, preſuming even to write ſeditious Letters on purpoſe to obſtruct the Peace, the King will be obliged to deprive 'em of the Mediation, or at leaſt require other Miniſters from *Sweden*; however I think it will be to fall out of the Frying-pan into the Fire, to exchange *Appleboom* for the Count *de Dohna*, who is Nephew to the Princeſs Dowager of *Orange*.

They

They that imagine there is an underhand Agreement between his Majeſty and the King of *England*, and that what is done at preſent is nothing but for ſhow, will be of another Opinion when you have executed the Orders his Majeſty has charg'd you withal.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: March 25, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, is order'd by the King his Ma-
'ſter to repreſent to your Lordſhips, that the firſt time
'the King of *England* entertain'd any Thoughts of a
'Peace, the thing he moſt inſiſted upon was to have it
'treated at *London*; but when he found that neither
'your Lordſhips nor your Allies could be brought to
'conſent to it, his *Britanick* Majeſty then propos'd
'the *Hague*, from which your Lordſhips had very
'good Reaſons to be excus'd, and agreed to have the
'Treaty either at *Boiſleduc*, *Breda* or *Maſtricht*, to
'which his Majeſty added *Dover*, as a Place conveni-
'ent, and in that Prince's Dominions, for which rea-
'ſon he hop'd there could be no Objection to it, and
'this was all his Majeſty could do to forward the
'Peace: But ſince this Condeſcenſion on the King's
'Part, the Propoſals from your Lordſhips, and ſeveral
'other obvious Conſiderations have had no effect
'on the King of *England*, who on the other Hand is
'more obſtinate for the *Hague* than ever, notwith-
'ſtanding he has been made ſenſible of the Inconveni-
'encies that muſt neceſſarily attend it, and the Reaſons
'there are againſt it, it's plain from this Obſtinacy,
'that he has ſomething elſe in View than the Peace;
'for had his Deſires been ſincere to that, what Ob-
'jection can he have to any one of the Places that

'have been propos'd to him; inſtead of *London*, which 'he ſeem'd ſo much to inſiſt upon, he has the Choice 'of *Dover*, and inſtead of the *Hague* he has the Offer 'of three other Places in the ſame Country and Neigh-'bourhood, and this is as much as he can in reaſon 'deſire. Upon theſe Conſiderations, his Majeſty aſ-'ſures your Lordſhips that he will continue firm in 'his Reſolutions of never conſenting to have the Peace 'negotiated at the *Hague*, and he thinks it highly im-'ports your Lordſhips, and the common Cauſe, never 'to recede from your former Reſolutions. At the ſame 'time he entreats your Lordſhips to order the Equip-'ment of your Fleet without delay, that it may be 'ready to put to Sea out of hand; aſſuring you, that 'all proper means ſhall be us'd to have his own fitted 'out with equal Diligence, being ſenſible that this at 'preſent is the only means left to obtain ſo deſirable 'an End as is that of the Peace. Given at the *Hague*, *March* 25, 1667.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: March 31, 1667.

I Thought it my Duty to concert Matters with Monſieur *de Wit* in this preſent Conjuncture, before I tranſacted any thing with the States, and to ſettle with him the proper means to ſet thoſe Provinces right, that have been ſo much out of the Way. We judg'd the beſt Expedient was to perſwade the Towns of *Holland* to perſiſt in the Refuſal of the *Hague*, and then to gain the Deputies of the Diſſenting Provinces, by repreſenting to 'em, from ſeveral convincing Reaſons, the Injury they did themſelves in liſt'ning to ſuch ſpecious Pretences as were deſign'd only to break the Alliance, and withdraw 'em entirely from your Majeſty; after we had convinc'd 'em of this by the Means of our Friends, the Sieur *de Wit* and my ſelf viſited 'em in parti-

particular, and forgot nothing we thought able to make 'em ſenſible of their Error. Tho' they ſeem'd to agree with us in all we had been urging, yet they gave us to underſtand their Principals were of other Sentiments.

This oblig'd me to give in a Memorial to the States-General the 25th of this Month, of which I ſend your Majeſty a Copy, and which I communicated firſt to Monſ. *de Wit*, who very well approv'd of it. We agreed at the ſame time, that the Province of *Holland* ſhould ſend Deputies to the Diſſenting Provinces to complain of their Behaviour, and bring 'em back to their Duty; that the Deputies ſhould make uſe of the Reaſons contain'd in my Memorial, and ſuch others as I had offer'd to the ſeveral Deputies of the reſpective Provinces, giving 'em to underſtand, that if their Principals perſiſted in a Reſolution ſo injurious to your Majeſty, and contrary to their own Intereſt, I had Orders to demand an Audience, and make 'em explain themſelves upon a Fact, in which they ſo ſhamefully broke the Treaty of 1662, but that your Majeſty was ſo good as to command be to defer this, 'till I ſaw what Anſwer they return'd by the Deputies of *Holland*.

For theſe Reaſons, Sir, I defer'd demanding a publick Audience, 'till I ſaw a Neceſſity of coming to that Extremity; for after that, ſhould the Provinces continue obſtinate a Rupture of the Union would be unavoidable, which muſt be attended by a great many Calamities; whereas treating thus privately, and without the Forms, we hope we ſhall have Intereſt and Addreſs enough to bring 'em to themſelves. However, if your Majeſty diſapproves the Method I am in, I will alter my Meaſures, and punctually obſerve the Orders you ſhall pleaſe to ſend me.

Monſ. *de Wit* and I have reaſon to believe the Provinces will be brought to; to oblige 'em the ſooner to it, I preſented a Memorial to the States this Morning, requiring 'em to ſend me their Deputies, that I might

inform

inform 'em of your Majeſty's Pleaſure contain'd in an Expreſs I had juſt receiv'd. Accordingly they came after Dinner, and I communicated to 'em the Letter I had the Honour to receive from your Majeſty, of which I gave 'em a Copy, and at the ſame time deliver'd 'em the Sieur *Puffendorf*'s original Letter, in order to have it read in a full Aſſembly, and endeavour'd to make 'em ſenſible from every part of your Majeſty's Letter, how much the Provinces were to blame in running thus into Sentiments ſo prejudicial to the common Cauſe; they appear'd at their parting ſenſibly touch'd with what I had been ſaying, and I promiſe my ſelf a proſperous Succeſs. The States have reſolv'd to require the Sieur *Appleboom* to let the Mediators know, that if they don't forthwith deliver their firſt Letter to the King of *England*, wherein they have refus'd to accept of the *Hague*, they will ſend a Trumpet Expreſs into *England*, with another to the ſame purpoſe. That which gives me the moſt trouble is, to find the People in general ſo inclin'd to receive wrong Impreſſions of *France*, and the preſent Government. No Endeavours have been wanting to ſet 'em right in that particular, and if they were capable of judging their own Intereſt, the Reaſons contain'd in your Majeſty's Letter would be ſufficient to undeceive 'em; but they are obſtinately blind, and ſo fooliſh as to believe your Majeſty's principal Deſign is to watch your Opportunity, and conquer them as ſoon as you have made ſure of *Flanders*: 'Tis not Monſ. *de Wit*, nor the Men of Senſe among the States that believe this, but the generality of the People, and the Magiſtrates in the particular Towns, whoſe ordinary Converſation runs upon nothing elſe. I am daily endeavouring to ſilence theſe falſe Reaſoners with Arguments, the moſt Solid and Effective, ſuch as the many late Obligations your Majeſty has confer'd upon the States; the Auxiliary Troops ſent into *Holland*; the Peace with the Biſhop of *Munſter*; the Rupture with *England*; the great Expences your Majeſty had been at, and the Diligence

us'd

us'd to have a Fleet at Sea able to aſſiſt 'em powerfully this Campaign.

To this I added, that their Apprehenſions were no better than ill grounded Conceptions, and real Falſhoods, but that my Allegations were true in Fact, and that they had enjoy'd the Effects of 'em theſe twelve Months paſt.

I told Monſ. *de Wit*, as a Secret betwixt him and my ſelf, your Majeſty's Pleaſure relating to the City of *London*, and the Conditions upon which you would be pleas'd to accept of it, with which he ſeem'd very well pleas'd; but he's at preſent of Opinion, that tho' the King of *England* ſhould propoſe it, yet it ought not to be accepted it at firſt, but after ſeveral repeated Propoſitions on his Part, that he may be given to underſtand, that neither your Majeſty, the King of *Denmark*, or the States, are ſo ready to gratifie him as he has imagin'd. Monſ. *de Wit* thinks this Haughtineſs in the *Engliſh* ought to be mortify'd, ſince they inſiſt ſo much upon the Reſtitution of the Iſlands in *America*, and of *Poleron*, before they conſent to a Place of Treaty.

Memorial preſented by the Count d'Eſtrades, *to the States-General of the* United Provinces: March 31, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, deſires your Lordſhips would
'be pleas'd to know, that he has receiv'd Diſpatches
'from the King his Maſter, containing Matters of great
'Importance that ought to be with ſpeed debated:
'And he deſires your Lordſhips would appoint him
'Deputies to conſer accordingly. Given at the *Hague*, *March* 31, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne; March 31, 1667.

I Receiv'd yours of the 25th by the Courier, and the Duplicate the ſame Day by the Poſt, which arriv'd but a few Hours after the Expreſs. You will find, Sir, by mine to the King, that the Provinces are with much ado come to themſelves. They are ſtill a little offended with *Holland*, but not ſo as to prejudice the common Cauſe, as I once thought their firſt Heats would have done.

The Reaſons contain'd in the King's Memorial have not a little contributed to this Calm: And Monſ. *de Wit* thinks himſelf much oblig'd to his Majeſty for the Advice in your Letter. He has receiv'd four from *Bruſſels* ſignifying the ſame thing. In caſe the King of *England* accepts of *Boiſleduc* or *Breda*, he deſigns to continue at the *Hague*. He deſir'd me to return his Thanks in particular to you, and to aſſure you that he will never depart from his Majeſty's Intereſts, which he thinks ſo cloſely united with thoſe of his Maſters.

He is well pleas'd with what you told Monſ. *Puffendorf*, in relation to the Seditious Letters written by the Mediators.

The Count *de Dohna*, to whom I complain'd of the Sieur *Appleboom* for not communicating that Letter to me, has aſſur'd me, it ſhall be remedy'd for the future, and told me that the Mediators in theirs of the 18th ſay, the King of *England* grows more tractable, and that they hope they ſhall make him recede from his Nomination of the *Hague*. Since I am like to have no dealing with him, upon the Account of his demanding the right hand in my Houſe, I ſhall apply my ſelf upon Occaſion to the Count *de Dohna*: I ſee no likelihood as yet of his ſucceeding in his Negotiation; ſince he ſeems poſitive not to agree to the Act of Neutrality in the Form the States deſire it, and perſiſts in his Demand

mand of having the King his Maſter's Subjects exempted from the Duties in *Sweden*, which all Strangers ſhall be oblig'd to pay, and this would infallibly ruin the Trade of *Amſterdam*, and *North Holland*, to the North. Theſe Oppoſitions make me almoſt deſpair of creating a right Underſtanding between thoſe two States; however, nothing ſhall be wanting on my ſide to effect it; but I muſt wait with Patience 'till their firſt Conferences are over. I ſhall be ſure to omit nothing on my Part, being thoroughly ſenſible how much it is for his Majeſty's Intereſt to have *Sweden* and *Holland* in good Terms together.

We have intercepted a Diſpatch from *l'Iſola* to *Friquet*, wherein he tells him, that it's Monſ. *de Wit*'s deſire to have him at the *Hague* as Miniſter from the Emperor, and that he's preparing to ſet out for that Place accordingly; that he can aſſure him, the King of *England* has a very great Eſteem for Monſ. *de Wit*, and that he is ſincere as to the Peace; that my Lord *Arlington* ſent him a Note at eleven a Clock at Night, deſiring him to go wait on the King the Moment he receiv'd it; that he was with his Majeſty 'till two in the Morning; that the King told him, he would be content with one of the three Places nam'd, in caſe the King and the States declar'd, that they would ſurrender the Iſlands in *America*, and that of *Poleron* to the *Engliſh*; that it was *Friquet*'s Buſineſs to preſs that Affair ſtrenuouſly at the *Hague*, as a thing that ought to be previous to the Nomination of a Place; that as ſoon as he had diſpatch'd ſome other Affairs he had in Commiſſion in *England*, he would come himſelf to the *Hague*, and aſſiſt him.

He adds, that his main deſign for the Service of his Maſter, and the Security of the Peace, is to procure a good Underſtanding between *England*, the States, and the Allies, as the only means to preſerve the *Low-Countries*, in caſe they ſhould come to be attack'd by *France*; that he finds the King of *England* and his Maſters well inclin'd to ſo good a Deſign, and that he had great

Hopes

Hopes of Succeeding; this Diſpatch was ſeal'd up again, and deliver'd as directed. The next Day Monſieur *de Wit* went and pay'd *Friquet* a Viſit, who communicated to him the Contents of his Letters, giving him to underſtand at the ſame time, that he was deſirous to have Monſ. *l'Iſola* at the *Hague*. Monſ. *de Wit* told him it was falſe, and deſir'd him to ſend *l'Iſola* word, that he never ſo much as heard it mention'd, and that he might be aſſur'd, that if the Emperor ſhould ſend him ſuch a Commiſſion, he was reſolv'd never to enter into any Negotiations with him; and that the beſt Council he could give him was to ſtay where he was, aſſuring him before hand, that he would meet with no favourable Reception from his Maſters. After this *Friquet* diſcours'd him about the Reſtitution of *Poleron*, and the *American* Iſlands. Monſ. *de Wit* reply'd, that he might likewiſe inform *l'Iſola*, that the States were reſolv'd to ſtand it out to the laſt Penny, and the laſt drop of Blood, in defence of thoſe Iſlands, if the King was inclin'd to keep 'em, and that he would not have him flatter himſelf with a Notion, that the States would perſwade his Majeſty to reſtore 'em; that as for *Poleron*, if the *Engliſh* would reſtore all they had taken from the States, they would do the like; otherwiſe each Party was to retain what they had poſſeſt themſelves of during the War, and he wiſh'd *l'Iſola* would know it was not ſo bad with the King nor the States, as to be hector'd into Conditions before a Nomination of the Place of Treaty.

Friquet took no notice of the other Part of his Letter. Tho' Monſ. *de Wit* thinks the Secret very ſafe with you, yet he can't but recommend it to you once more, becauſe very few People know by what means he comes at theſe Letters.

From

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades, April 1, 1667.

IN Anſwer to yours of the 24th laſt, I muſt tell you, that Monſ. *de Wit* muſt of neceſſity have diſcours'd with you concerning the Nomination of the *Hague*, and the Sentiments of ſome of the Provinces, eſpecially *Zealand*, in quite different Terms from what he writes to Monſ. *van Beuningen*; for according to your Account things can't be in a worſe Condition than you have repreſented 'em; the Fleet wants no leſs than thirty Sail of the uſual Complement, and five of the Provinces have refus'd to contribute any more to the Charges of the State, unleſs the *Hague* be accepted for the Place of Treaty. You in your Zeal propoſe to have the War continued by my ſelf and *Holland*, and yet ſeem to be in a doubt whether that Province will undertake it unleſs ſupported with very conſiderable Supplies from hence; and there is ſo great a Diviſion throughout the Country, that you are affraid they will clap up a Peace all of a ſudden, and that Monſ. *de Wit* was never attack'd by ſo many Difficulties before; and yet his Letter to the Sieur *van Beuningen*, which he has ſhewn to Monſ. *de Lionne*, mentions nothing of all this, but expreſſes an entire Confidence, that all things are like to go well; he ſpeaks of nothing but continuing the War with Vigour, and ſeems to ſay the States Fleet will be ſtronger and better provided this Year than it was the laſt. As to *Zealand*, he has ſent that Province's Reſolution to Monſ. *van Beuningen*, of which you will find a Copy ſubjoin'd, in which if it be true, and not deſign'd to impoſe upon me, there's not the leaſt mention of their refuſing to contribute their Quota; but when they come to ſpeak of the Nomination of the *Hague*, they add, Provided the Parties concern'd (and ſure this muſt have regard to me) can readily and eaſily agree to it. All this makes me willing to hope, that

that after you had dispatch'd your Courier to me, you inform'd the States of my last Resolutions, in relation to the stubbornness of the *English*, who are for the *Hague* or nothing; and brought 'em to themselves, by representing to 'em how much their Heats retarded the Peace of which they seem'd so fond, and gave our Enemies room to hope all this wou'd necessarily conclude in a Division between us.

I have this Day order'd the Sieur *Pompone* to endeavour all he can to engage *Sweden* under a Writing to continue Neuter during this present War, to the end I may be able to give the States-General such a Guarantee, as I have already given the King of *Denmark*, and put an end to the Contest that has been so long on Foot between that Crown and the *United Provinces* on that score, and which has hitherto been the chief Obstacle to their Accommodation. In the mean time, supposing the thing impossible to miscarry, I expect you shou'd forward and support, as much as you are able, the other Affairs the Count *de Dohna* is charged withal, and endeavour in the first place to remove those Jealousies that are like to prove our greatest Obstructions.

From the Count de Dohna *to the King:* April 7, 1667.

I Found it no hard task to perswade Monsr. *de Wit* to agree to what I did my self the Honour to write to your Majesty the 25th of the last Month; at the same time I gave him to understand it was not well in him to say one thing to me, and write quite contrary to Mr. *van Beuningen*: His Answer was, that your Majesty having declared to Monsr. *van Beuningen* that these Divisions in the Provinces wou'd in the end oblige your Majesty to prevent 'em, and come to an Accommodation with *England*; Monsr. *van Beuningen* perceiving how Matters were like to be carry'd, and that your Majesty

Majeſty might be made to believe, that things were not in the Confuſion they were repreſented, made uſe of the ſecond Letter, which Monſieur *de Wit* ſends him ev'ry Poſt to be communicated by him to Monſ. *Boreel*; but that in his firſt Diſpatch, deſign'd particularly for Monſ. *van Beuningen*'s own Information, he had repreſented ev'ry thing in the ſame Condition, both he and my ſelf, who are upon the ſpot, are ſenſible they are in.

I may add to your Majeſty, it's impoſſible for Monſ. *de Wit* impoſe upon me in theſe Matters, becauſe the Condition of the Provinces, the Demands of the Admiralties, the ſeveral Quotas towards the Subſiſtance of the Troops, and the Oppoſitions the Provinces make upon ſuch Occaſions, are too publick to ſuffer me to be miſ-led; the Reaſons they ev'ry Moment alledge for thoſe Oppoſitions, and their declaring that in caſe the *Hague* be rejected, they will no longer contribute to the Expences of the War, theſe are Facts too notorious to be doubted or deny'd.

I only mention this to your Majeſty, to let you ſee that I had good reaſon for what I then wrote; but the Face of Affairs is turn'd ſince that; for the States ſignify'd to me by their Deputies three Days ago, that the Provinces had impower'd their Deputies to conform themſelves to your Majeſty's Sentiments in the refuſal of the *Hague*, and gave me to underſtand that they never had any deſign to break the Union, but only to expreſs their diſlike of the Proceeding in the States who wrote to the King of *England*, without communicating the Contents of their Letter to the Provinces, and which for that reaſon was contrary to the uſual Form. Since this, the Mediators have ſent an Expreſs to the Count *de Dohna* with Letters for the States, which he immediately communicated to me. Your Majeſty will be pleas'd to obſerve from the incloſed Copy, that the King of *England* has accepted of *Breda* for the Place of Treaty, and has demanded Paſs-ports for his Ambaſſadors accordingly.

The States acquainted me with it Yesterday by their Deputies, and that they design to send me the Pass-ports after to morrow; your Majesty having consented to the Nomination of one of these Places, I thought it my Duty to conform my self to what they had resolv'd.

To Day they have been deliberating what Person to chuse as Deputy for *Holland*: Monsr. *Beverning* has been named; and each Province has nominated a Deputy. I observe here a great impatience among the People to begin the Treaty, and at the same time a Resolution in *Holland* to refuse the Restitution of *Polleron*; 'tis likewise visible that all the Towns are disposed to desire your Majesty to preserve the Islands you have conquer'd in *America*; and give me leave to observe upon this Occasion, that in case those Islands shou'd be restored to the *English*, the *West-India* Company here will be in danger of being entirely ruin'd; for it's certain, that besides the Loss of their Credit, the *English* will watch their Opportunity of thrusting 'em quite out, to prevent the like Accidents for the future. I only take upon me to write to your Majesty what I hear discours'd in this Place, that I may be thought to omit nothing that may conduce to your Service; and well knowing that whatever I write from hence falls short of that thorough Insight your Majesty has in these sort of Affairs.

Tho' the Provinces pretend to a perfect Harmony among themselves, yet I have made some Observations, that incline me to doubt it. The Provinces of *Frize*, *Gualdres* and *Overissel*, who ought to have paid in their Quota to the Arrears due to the King of *Denmark*, and which the Deputies of *Holland* had undertaken to perswade 'em to, have answer'd that they are not able to do it, insomuch that the Deputies are return'd without obtaining any thing in that particular.

The Province of *Zealand*, instead of 17 large Ships that they used to fit out ev'ry Year, pretend now that they

they are unable to furniſh any more than eight, which is a great Diminution; the reſt of the Admiralties are hard at Work, and Monſ. *de Ruyter* told me Yeſterday, that he hoped *Holland* and *Frizeland* wou'd ſend 60 Ships to Sea this Summer.

Your Majeſty's Squadron will not be a deſpiſable one; they are very buſy at Work about it; and the Sieur *du Mas*, who has the Direction of it, acts with a great deal of Diligence and Application.

What your Majeſty told Monſ. *van Beuningen*, that if theſe Diviſions continued among the States, your Majeſty wou'd be obliged to cloſe in with *England*, will be of great uſe to preſerve a good Intelligence between the Deputies at *Breda*; and Monſieur *de Wit*, who has already made his Advantage of it, wou'd not for any thing but it had happen'd; for a Man that wou'd treat to any purpoſe with theſe People muſt vary, and conform himſelf to different Characters. As ſoon as I am inform'd what Complaints the *Swedes* make upon the ſeizing of their Ships, I ſhall take care to give your Majeſty an Account of 'em. They may conclude the Act of Neutrality as ſoon as they think fit, for Monſ. *de Wit* told me this Morning, he did not doubt but his Maſters wou'd agree to the Expedient propoſed by your Majeſty. We ſhall find it no difficult matter to diſengage the States from the Jealouſies they have entertain'd of *Sweden*, and which are improv'd upon the Reports made by Meſſieurs *Isband* and *Heinſius*, who are in great Credit with their Maſters, and at the ſame time but ill inclin'd to the *Swedes*; they ſeem to ſuſpect whatever I offer to ſay upon that Head. However, I ſhall endeavour all I can to remove theſe Prejudices, as conceiving an Union between the States and your Crown to be of great Importance to the common Cauſe.

I moſt humbly thank your Majeſty for the leave you have been pleaſed to give me of reimburſing my ſelf out of *Dunkirk*. Nothing but the preſent ill Poſture of my Affairs cou'd force me to ſuch a Requeſt. I

ſhall add this to the many other Obligations your Majeſty's Bounty has been pleas'd to lay upon me, and of which I ſhall be truly ſenſible as long as I live.

Juſt as I was going to finiſh this Letter, Monſ. *de Wit* came in to ſhow me the Draught of the Anſwer the States deſign to make the King of *England*; and ſince the time for the Ambaſſadors getting to *Breda* is not there ſpecified, I told him I thought it ought to be prolong'd to the tenth of *May*, to the end your Majeſty and the King of *Denmark* might have ſufficient notice to ſend your Ambaſſadors thither likewiſe; becauſe ſhou'd the *Engliſh* have time to tamper with the States Deputies before the Arrival of the other Miniſters, I was affraid their Conferences might prove prejudicial to the States and the Allies. He approv'd of what I ſaid, and has promis'd to make a Report of it to his Maſters. He at the ſame time demanded a Paſs-port for the Ships employ'd in tranſporting the Ambaſſadors and their Retinue, for fear the *Dunkirk* Frigates ſhou'd fall upon 'em, with which I readily comply'd; tho' I told him at the ſame, I thought it unneceſſary, becauſe I did not queſtion but the King of *England* had no ſooner agreed to let *Breda* be the Place of Treaty, but that he had obtain'd Paſs-ports from your Majeſty to the ſame purpoſe. I am, *&c.*

The States-General of the United-Provinces *to the King of* Great Britain: April 7, 1667.

SIR,

NOthing cou'd more effectually convince us of the Averſion your Majeſty has to the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, than the readineſs with which you have been pleas'd to anſwer ours of the 24th of *February* laſt,

laſt, and the Terms in which you have expreſs'd your ſelf in your Majeſty's of the 18th of *March* old Style. We are willing to anſwer your Majeſty's Demands with the ſame readineſs, and are diſpatching the neceſſary Paſs-ports for the Lord *Hollis*, and Mr. *Coventry*, whom your Majeſty has been pleas'd to nominate your Ambaſſadors at the enſuing Treaty at *Breda*; they are drawn up in the moſt ample and beſt form we cou'd contrive, and we make no doubt but your Majeſty will approve of 'em, becauſe we have moreover expedited 'em with a good Intention, and a Deſire that thoſe Gentlemen in their Paſſage, and at the Place of Treaty, ſhould not only meet with all reaſonable Security, but be treated with a Civility and Reſpect due to their Characters, and to Perſons ſent on ſo good and laudable a Deſign; for which Reaſon, and that we may be the better able to acquit our ſelves in this reſpect, we beſeech your Majeſty to give us timely notice of the Day the Ambaſſadors deſign to ſet out arom *England*, and of the Place where they propoſe to Land, that we may be able to give neceſſary Orders for their Reception. And ſince it was much againſt our Inclinations that we enter'd into this preſent War, we beſeech God to proſper the enſuing Negotiation, and to Crown your Majeſty with the choiceſt of his Bleſſings. We are,

SIR, *&c.*

Paſs-port for the Lord Hollis *and Mr.* Coventry, *the King of* England's *Ambaſſadors.*

THE King of *Great Britain* having been pleas'd to appoint the Lord *Hollis*, a Member of his Privy-Council, and Mr. *Coventry*, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſadors at *Breda*, there to treat with the Deputies of the States

and the Miniſters of ſuch other Potentates, as are engaged in the preſent War, and having by his Letter dated at *Whitehall* the 18th of *March* old Style, deſired our Paſs-ports for that purpoſe; we the States-General of the *United Provinces*, expreſly command and enjoin all our Generals, Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Commadores, Governors of Cities, Towns, Fortreſſes, Wardens of our Ports, Bridges, Garriſons, all our Juſtices and Officers by Sea and Land, and in general all our Subjects, and Perſons in our Service, to grant free and ſafe Paſſage to the ſaid Lords Ambaſſadors, with three or four Man of War, and as many Pinks deſign'd to tranſport their Perſons and Equipage, without any Moleſtation whatſoever, either by Sea or Land, in any Parts under our Dominions, from the Coaſts of *England* to the ſaid Town of *Breda*; neither ſhall they, during their Abode there, nor at their return, after the Concluſion of the Peace, or breaking off of the Treaty, which God forbid, ſuffer any Trouble, Let, or Inconvenience in their Perſons or Equipage, Arms, Horſes or Baggage, all and ev'ry of which we take into our particular Safeguard and Protection, and command that all Favour, Aid and Reſpect be paid unto 'em. Given at the *Hague*, &c. *April* 7, 1667.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: April 8, 1667.

BEfore I had receiv'd yours of the 31ſt of *March* laſt, by which I perceive that the Minds of the People begin to grow cool, and that there is no longer room to apprehend any ill Effect from their late Diviſions, the Earl of St. *Albans* inform'd me, that the King his Maſter had at laſt receded from his Demand of the *Hague*, and had accepted of *Breda* for the Place of Treaty, offering to ſend my Lord *Hollis* and Mr. *Coventry* his Plenipotentiaries thither, and propoſing

ſing to diſpatch 'em away as ſoon as he ſhould receive the neceſſary Paſs-ports for that purpoſe, which obliged me to deliver mine to my Lord of St. *Albans*, who demanded 'em of me, and I believe they will be got to *London* by to Morrow. This Condeſcenſion in the King of *Great Britain*, which I underſtand has much ſurpriſ'd and perplex'd *l'Iſola*, who was under no Apprehenſions of it, will entirely diſſipate thoſe Clouds that hung hovering over the Provinces upon the Nomination of the *Hague*, ſo warmly inſiſted upon by the *Engliſh* at the Inſtigation of *l'Iſola*, who promis'd 'em mighty Advantages from it; this likewiſe makes me imagine the King of *Great Britain* will come in good earneſt into the Peace, but whether I am right in this Conjecture Time muſt diſcover.

In the mean time I can't ſufficiently expreſs how much Monſieur *de Wit*'s free and honeſt Behaviour has obliged me, tho' indeed very reaſonable, and much for the Service of his Maſters, when he not only acquainted you with the Particulars of *l'Iſola*'s new Contrivance in *England*, of coming himſelf to the *Hague* under the Pretence of offering the Emperor's Mediation, but in reality to retard the Concluſion of the Peace, and embroil the Allies, but moreover declared to *Friquet*, that tho' his Collegue pretended Monſieur *de Wit* deſired to ſee him, it wou'd be better for him to keep where he was; that ſhou'd he come to the *Hague* he wou'd never ſee him, nor have any Correſpondence with him, and that he ſhou'd meet with a very indifferent Reception from his Maſters. Fail not of aſſuring Monſ. *de Wit* that I am highly obliged to him in this particular, and that ſhould *l'Iſola*, who fell ill juſt as he was upon his Departure, come into the *United Provinces*, I ſhall defy all his Artifices, whether they are deſign'd to interrupt the Negotiations of Peace, or level his Blow at me, with which he has been pleas'd to threaten me, being confident of Monſieur *de Wit*'s Affection towards me, and encouraged by the freſh Aſſurances he has given you of never quitting my Intereſts;

reſts; which, as he ſaith, ſhall be effectually for the Service of his Maſters. You may moreover confirm to him the Promiſe you had given him of preſerving the Interception of *Friquet*'s Letters as an inviolable Secret; for as for *l'Iſola*'s Voyage, his long Conferences with the King of *England* and his Miniſters; his deſign of ſetting a Negotiation on Foot at the *Hague*, to unite the King of *England* and the States in an Alliance, under a pretence of preſerving the *Low-Countries*, all this I had been acquainted with by the way of *Bruſſels*, before I had receiv'd your Letter, with another Circumſtance particular enough, which either Monſ. *de Wit* doth not know, or he forgot to inform you of it, or you to acquaint me with it; which is, that the King of *England* has privately given *l'Iſola* a Credential Letter, which obliged me to reproach the Earl of St. *Albans*, when he came to demand the Paſs-ports, for that his Maſter, who proteſted he deſired nothing more than the Peace, and promiſed to act ſincerely in it, had arm'd ſo Artificial a Man as *l'Iſola* with ſo dangerous a Weapon as a Credential Letter, which he might explain upon Occaſion as he pleas'd himſelf, and as his Maſters Intereſt ſhould require, which muſt be either to continue the War, or to create greater Miſunderſtandings than ever between us after the Concluſion of the Peace; and you ought to obſerve to Monſ. *de Wit*, that this doth not in the leaſt infringe the promiſe of Secrecy you had made him, becauſe he himſelf knew nothing of the Reaſons upon which this Reproach is grounded. In the mean time I muſt tell you Monſieur *de Wit* will not act like himſelf, if in caſe that Letter ever comes to be produced, he ſhould give any Credit to the Bearer, who is known to be a thorough Diſſembler, and the greateſt Cheat in Nature.

Shou'd the Peace be concluded, the Act of Neutrality, which the States demand of *Sweden*, will be of no Uſe; wherefore, ſuppoſing it to be a thing certain, they ought to come to things more eſſential in the

Count

Count *de Dohna*'s Negotiations, which you are to forward with your Intereſt, and good Offices on both Sides, that an end may be put to the Differences between 'em.

The Emperor's Reſident not long ſince offer'd his Maſter's Mediation; my Anſwer was, that I thank'd the Emperor for the deſire he expreſs'd of re-eſtabliſhing the publick Tranquility, and excus'd my ſelf with ſome Appearance of concern that I cou'd not accept the Mediation, with which I ſhou'd have been extreamly pleas'd, but that the Crown of *Sweden* was already in Poſſeſſion of it, by conſent of all Parties concern'd, and to their Satisfaction, through the good Conduct of that Prince's Ambaſſadors at *London*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: April 14, 1667.

I Have receiv'd the Honour of your Majeſty's Letter, dated the 8th Inſtant. Monſieur *de Wit* is thoroughly perſwaded, that the Secret will be punctually obſerv'd, and lies under no manner of Apprehenſions upon that ſcore. He aſſures me he had no Knowledge of *l'Iſola*'s Credential Letter, and that if he had he wou'd have imparted it to me; he underſtands, that notwithſtanding *Friquet*'s Advice, *l'Iſola* perſiſts in his Reſolution of coming to the *Hague*. If he offers to preſent the Letter to him, his Anſwer will be, that it can be to no purpoſe ſince he is reſolv'd to have no Tranſactions with him, and will behave himſelf in the manner he has already declared.

I moſt humbly thank your Majeſty for naming me one of your Plenipotentiaries for the Peace. It ſhall be my endeavour to obſerve and execute with all faithfulneſs the Orders your Majeſty ſhall be pleas'd to give me in your Inſtructions, and to evidence in all my Actions, how much Zeal and Paſſion I have for your Majeſty's Service.

The

The last Letters from *England* intimate that their Ambassadors are to make very high Demands, to which the States have resolv'd to return 'em as haughty Answers, and this seems to give us no promising hopes of a successful Treaty.

Monsieur *Clingenberg* has receiv'd a Commission, constituting him his Master's Plenipotentiary for the Peace; as soon as he had signify'd it to me, he demanded to be treated as an Ambassador, I told him, I wou'd write for your Majesty's Orders about it.

Monsieur *de Wit* and he told me, that the King of *Denmark*, who stands engaged by a former Treaty with the King of *England*, to break with all those that shou'd be at War with him, wou'd be very glad to be releas'd from that Engagement; to which end Monsieur *Clingenberg* has receiv'd Orders to demand a Suppression of that Article in the ensuing Treaty. Monsieur *van Beuningen* and Monsieur *Pettecum* are to Discourse your Majesty about it.

The Count *de Dohna* has had two Conferences with the States Deputies upon the subject of his Memorial: Whilst both sides insist upon Points so very opposite, 'tis no easie matter to approach 'em. Before I shall be able to do any thing to the purpose with 'em, I must let 'em Contest it a little between themselves, for 'twill be otherwise impossible to make 'em listen to me with any manner of Patience. I shall do all I'm able to remove their ill grounded Jealousies, and dispose 'em to enter into a good Confidence of each other.

Monsieur *van Beuningen* has receiv'd Orders from the States, to inform your Majesty that the Count *de Dohna*'s Project, in behalf of *Sweden*, is contrary to that the Sieur *Isbrant* had prepared before his Departure. Besides the Act of Neutrality, there are three other Articles that render the Treaty of *Elbing* void, and form new Elucidations at the same time that the States had abrogated the old ones, which gives 'em a great Distaste. As it's customary with the *Swedes* to vary frequently from their first Propositions, and recede from the Extravagance

travagance of their Demands, it is to be hoped they will do so now, otherwise I have but small hopes of the present Negotiation.

From the King to the Count D'Estrades; April 15, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 7th Instant. The Sieur *van Beuningen* never told us here, that he had other Letters of a different Tenor from those he show'd us, and which I told you did no ways agree with the Account I receiv'd from you of the great Dangers Mons. *de Wit* apprehended from the Divisions in the Provinces; but since the King of *England*'s Acceptance of *Breda*, instead of the *Hague*, has in all Probability put an end to those Disturbances, 'twill be hardly worth our while to enquire farther into that Affair, only Care must be taken that the like Accident doth not happen in the ensuing Negotiations of Peace.

From my last to you, wherein I told you, my Lord St. *Albans* had demanded Pass-ports for the *English* Ambassadors, and that I had deliver'd 'em him accordingly, you will be able to judge how prudently you acted in conforming your self to the Sentiments of the States, when they acquainted you with their Resolution of sending their Pass-ports into *England*; but to tell you the truth, I am not well pleas'd with the choice the Province of *Holland* has made of the Sieur *de Beverning* to be their Plenipotentiary at *Breda*; for I can't forget his Behaviour at *Cleves*, where he not only appear'd very averse to my Interest, but acted like a Creature of the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, and a partial Friend to the House of *Orange*. These Inclinations may prove very dangerous to the present Government of the States, being to negotiate with a King that is Uncle to the Prince of *Orange*, and whose chief Desire and Interest it is to see his Nephew advanced

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to the Poſt of his Anceſtors: For this reaſon I'm much ſurprized to find Monſieur *de Wit* come into this Choice, which he ought to have oppoſed with all his Power. But if the thing be ſo far gone as to be irretrievable, the beſt way will be to be ſilent, without diſcovering any Uneaſineſs at it; only you may in private admoniſh Monſ. *de Wit* of it, that he may be upon his Guard, and that this Man's Conduct may have no unhappy Effects.

I am not yet determined what do in relation to the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*; and tho' you tell me the *French Weſt-India* Company will be in danger of being abſolutely ruin'd, in caſe the Iſlands ſhou'd be reſtor'd to the *Engliſh*, I can't ſee any reaſon for ſuch a Suggeſtion; ſince the King of *England* demands nothing farther than to be re-eſtabliſh'd in that part of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, which he was poſſeſs'd of before the War, and makes no mention of the other Iſlands my Troops have taken; becauſe being ſenſible that they had been taken from the *Dutch* by his Subjects during the ſame War, he has no manner of Pretence to 'em upon the Terms of the enſuing Treaty; and ſince this is the caſe, I can't, as I obſerv'd before, ſee any [illegible] our Company runs of being undone, ſuppoſing I ſhou'd deliver up that part of St. *Chriſtophers* that always did belong to the *Engliſh*.

Neither I, nor any by my Order, ever told Monſieur *van Beuningen*, that theſe Diviſions in the States wou'd make me cloſe in with the *Engliſh*; if I had, I ſhou'd certainly have acquainted you with a thing of ſo great Conſequence. Probably that Miniſter, out of his Zeal, and to oblige the Provinces to unite in their Opinions, has gone farther in his Expreſſions, than any thing he has heard from me cou'd reaſonably warrant him to do. However I am in no meaſure diſpleas'd at it, ſince Monſ. *de Wit* tells you he has made his Advantage of it, and that it ſerv'd to bring the Provinces to a right Underſtanding.

I cou'd wiſh you had not put off the opening of the Aſſembly ſo long as to the tenth of *May*. I

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am apt however to believe, that both your Meaning and that of Monſ. *de Wit* is, that ſhou'd the Miniſters concern'd arrive ſooner at *Breda*, they may enter upon Buſineſs out of Hand; for as for waiting for the King of *Denmark*'s Miniſters, I conclude that thoſe who are upon the ſpot in *Holland* have receiv'd the neceſſary Powers and Inſtructions long ſince. My Lord St. *Albans*, who came Yeſterday to enquire if the Letters from *Holland* by this Week brought any Account that the Nomination of *Breda* was notify'd there, and if the States had reſolv'd to ſend the Paſſports his Maſter demanded, told me, a Man might ſet out in the Morning from *London*, and lye that Night at *Breda*; which obliges me to give Orders for the Sieur *Courtin*'s immediate Departure, and that you hold your ſelf in ſuch a Readineſs for your Journey, that the moment you hear the *Engliſh* Miniſters are arriv'd at *Breda*, you may be able to be with 'em the Day following, without ſtaying for *Courtin*, that they may not, if poſſible, be a Minute in the Aſſemblies without one of my Miniſters being there likewiſe to obſerve what paſſes between them and the *Dutch*; and in this caſe you know it's the Cuſtom of all Countries, that the laſt Comer is firſt viſited by thoſe who were upon the Place before him.

There's no need of ſending you the Paſſport Monſ. *de Wit* mention'd, becauſe I have already diſpatch'd ſuch as the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors can ſtand in need of for the Security of their Perſons, Horſes, Baggage, and Domeſticks.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Letter to the States-General of the United Provinces: April 17, 1667.

MOST Dear and High Friends, Allies and Confederates, you ſent us ſome time ſince two Letters, deſiring us to order our Parliament of *Paris* to re-

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vise a Proceſs depending between one *Guinge*, one of your Subjects, and the Sieur *le Fevre* Banker at *Paris*, which had been decided in favour of the ſaid *le Fevre* by peremptory Sentences; notwithſtanding which, *le Fevre* was forbid to purſue the Execution of the ſaid Sentences in *Holland*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King:* April 21, 1667.

AS ſoon as we hear of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador's Departure, the States Deputies and my ſelf deſign to ſet out in the ſame Yatch, and arrive at *Breda* together. I am preparing my Equipage and Liveries with all poſſible Diligence, to the end I may not make a leſs Figure than the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and thoſe of *Denmark*, who I underſtand deſign to appear in great Magnificence.

Before I had receiv'd the Honour of your Majeſty's Commands, I had been diſcourſing Monſieur *de Wit* upon the Sieur *Beverning* being made one of the Plenipotentiaries; he was choſen to it by Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf, who has undertaken to anſwer for his Conduct, and that he ſhall do nothing contrary to his Orders.

We are endeavouring to perſwade the Provinces to ſend only four Deputies to the Treaty, inſtead of one from each Province; ſome of 'em have already conſented, but ſome others, who are willing to have ſome of their Friends employ'd, have refus'd. This Affair is now under Conſideration, and will probably be determin'd this Evening.

Zealand is entirely come over, and acts as one could wiſh at preſent; only that Province will not have ſo many Ships at Sea this Summer, as it had the laſt. All the Admiralties are hard at Work, and they hope to have the Fleet at Sea by the 15th of *May*. Your Majeſty's Squadron will be ready to Sail at the ſame time; the Stores, and Officers that are to command in it, arriving every Day. Monſ.

Monſ. *Amerongen* is ſet out for *Denmark* to haſten the Fleet there, that they may be able to join the *Dutch*, in caſe the Peace ſhould not ſucceed.

Tho' *Friquet* ſent two Expreſſes to *Bruſſels* to find *l'Iſola*, and adviſe him not to come to the *Hague*, where he would meet with an indifferent Reception, he came as far as *Dort*, and try'd if it was poſſible for him to ſpeak with Monſ. *de Wit*, who abſolutely refus'd him. After which *Friquet* went to ſee him, and to ſend him to *Bruſſels*. At his return he waited on Monſ. *de Wit*, and told him, that the King of *England* having entruſted *l'Iſola* to procure a good Agreement between *England* and *Holland*, he wiſh'd he could have ſeen him, and have aſſur'd him how great an Eſteem he has for his Perſon; but ſince that could not be done, he told him by way of Secret, that he was order'd not to inſiſt upon the Reſtitution of *Poleron*, if he found the States reſolv'd to keep it, but that the King of *England* was reſolv'd never to make a Peace without the Reſtitution of thoſe Iſlands your Majeſty has conquer'd in *America*.

Monſ. *de Wit* reply'd, that it was to no purpoſe for the King of *England* to renounce his Pretenſions to *Poleron*, unleſs he did the ſame by thoſe Iſlands in *America*, ſince the States were reſolv'd to continue the War 'till your Majeſty had receiv'd full Satisfaction in that Point. Upon this *Friquet* anſwer'd, that then he ſaw no probability of a Peace, and that neither the King of *England*, or *l'Iſola*, believ'd the States would break upon a point that did not regard 'em.

Monſ. *de Wit* told him again, that he ought to undeceive the King of *England*, and all thoſe that fancy'd the States would ever come to any Agreement, 'till your Majeſty had receiv'd a full Satisfaction in all your Pretentions. What, ſaid *Friquet*, had you rather continue the War, than contribute to the reſtoring the Iſlands the *Engliſh* have loſt in *America*? Monſ. *de Wit* reply'd, that his Maſters would not only continue the War upon that ſcore, but would alſo adviſe your Majeſty not to reſtore 'em; at which *Friquet* ſeem'd ve-

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ry much ſurpriz'd. Monſ. *de Wit* ask'd him, if *l'Iſola* did not tell him that he had a Letter for him from the King of *England*; he ſaid he only told him, that that Prince had order'd him to aſſure Monſ. *de Wit* of the Affection and Eſteem he had for his Perſon and Merit. I beſeech your Majeſty that this may be a Secret, for theſe are Particulars that the Deputies for ſecret Affairs themſelves are not acquainted with.

He afterwards ſhow'd me a Letter from *van Benningen*, wherein he tells him, that he had been aſſur'd by Monſ. *de Lionne*, that your Majeſty would undertake nothing in behalf of the Queen's Pretentions without adviſing the States of it, and that your Majeſty had rather come to an Agreement than Rupture; that he, *van Beuningen*, is of Opinion, the States ought to prevail with the Imperial Miniſters to write to their Maſter to diſpoſe the *Spaniards* to ſuch an Accommodation, as may be ſatisfactory to your Majeſty, and at the ſame time preſerve the Peace of the *Low-Countries*.

Whereupon Monſ. *de Wit* is reſolv'd himſelf to ſpeak to *Friquet* about it, and oblige him to write to the Emperor. He ask'd me, if I knew what your Majeſty expected by way of Accommodation. I anſwer'd him, that having never been let into that Affair, I could not tell what Country or what Towns your Majeſty would demand.

The Count *de Dohna*, and the Commiſſioners for the States, reſolv'd in their laſt Conference, to put in Writing the conteſted Points, and their Reaſons on both ſides, and then to ſhow 'em to me; I hope, by altering ſome Terms, at which the States boggle, and which do not ſufficiently expreſs that the Treaty of *Elbing* is ſtill to ſubſiſt, I ſhall be able to bring 'em nearer together than has been hitherto done. I ſhall omit nothing in my Power, but will act with equal Affection on both Sides, in order to Eſtabliſh an Union between 'em, which I am ſenſible will be for your Majeſty's Intereſt. I obſerve in 'em a Diſpoſition to enter into the Quadruple Alliance; but the propereſt time to

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move that, will be when *Sweden* and the States are agreed.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: April 22, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 14th Inſtant. The Sieur *Courtin* left *Paris* on *Tueſday* laſt, and I have order'd him to be as Expeditious as poſſible. I had both your Inſtructions read to him before his Departure, but was unwilling to truſt him with a Copy of 'em, for fear the Governor of *Flanders* might play ſome Tricks with him in his Paſſage. I gave him a Duplicate of the Power, in which you are both nam'd, becauſe it will be of no great Importance if that piece is ſeen, or indeed taken from him, provided that which I am now ſending you comes ſafe, as I hope it will. When you are met, you may give him a Copy of the Inſtructions.

You will find in the laſt Articles what you are to do; in the mean time the Chancellor *Hyde* has given an Anſwer to the pretended Credential Letter deliver'd to *l'Iſola*. Monſ. *de Wit* has done well to aſſure you, that that Letter ſhould be of no uſe to the Bearer, with whom he deſign'd to enter into no manner of commerce, but he never told you whether he would receive it or no; and indeed I'm of Opinion, that if he refus'd it, he would thereby convince a dangerous tricking Miniſter, for ſuch is *l'Iſola*, that he has enter'd upon a wrong Scheme, and that he will infallibly fall ſhort of his Deſigns; and tho' a Prince may be allow'd to write to a State, with whom he's at War, in order to forward a Peace; yet a private Perſon, tho' chief Miniſter in that State, may upon juſt Grounds refuſe to receive any ſuch Letters, eſpecially when other Princes and States are concern'd, and may take Umbrage at ſuch a Procedure.

I can't believe the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have Orders to inſiſt upon very high Demands; if they ſhould, we ought to anſwer 'em in their own Key. There is more reaſon to think the Negotiation will be prolong'd upon Account of the Propoſition mention'd in *Ruvigny*'s Letter of the 5th of *November* laſt, declaring, that all things ſhould continue in the Condition the Courſe of the War had left 'em, which would principally and ſolely regard either the Iſle of *Poleron*, or that of St. *Chriſtophers*.

The Sieur *Petkum* has ſet forth the ſame Pretention here, which *Clingenberg* has done with you, declaring, that my Ambaſſadors will pay the ſame Ceremonies to the States Plenipotentiaries, who can't be conſider'd as Ambaſſadors in their own Country. If this be true, I think I may, without any Heſitation, order you and *Courtin* to treat the Sieur *Clingenberg* in the ſame manner you do the Plenipotentiaries of the States; for one can't in Juſtice refuſe that to the Miniſter of a King, which we pay to that of a Commonwealth, provided they are of equal Characters. You are only to give *Clingenberg* to underſtand, that this Ceremony is to continue no longer than whilſt his new Character of Plenipotentiary for the Peace continues, that it may not hereafter be made a Preſident to extend to Reſidents, or Miniſters either in Ordinary or Extraordinary.

As to what the Sieur *Clingenberg* and Monſ. *de Wit* has told you, of the King of *Denmark*'s being engag'd by a Treaty with the King of *England* to break with all ſuch as ſhall be at War with that Prince, it may be no difficult Matter to get off from that Engagement by the enſuing Treaty; for probably the *Engliſh* will be inclin'd to throw it up with Indignation, when they reflect how the King of *Denmark*, who by vertue of the foregoing Treaty ought to have declar'd againſt *Holland*, ſided with *Holland* againſt *England*: However, if the *Engliſh* ſhould perſiſt in the Continuance of that Engagement, I can't think the King of *Denmark* will judge it reaſonable to defer the Peace upon that

that ſingle Point. One may however give the *Engliſh* to underſtand before hand, that if the King of *Denmark* ſhould have no mind to renew the former Treaties according to their original Rigour and Reſtrictions, they have no juſt Reaſon to complain; one may eaſily perſwade 'em, as I obſerv'd before, to give up that Article with Indignation.

You muſt be ſure to haſten the States Deputies as much as poſſible, and if you can perſwade the States to conſent that as ſoon as a requiſite Number is arriv'd at *Breda*, they may enter upon Buſineſs; for the Fleets will in a ſhort time be ready to Sail, and I believe the States themſelves will be apt to think it proper to forward the Negotiations, leaſt the Accidents of an Engagement ſhould divert the good Diſpoſitions all Parties concern'd ſeem at preſent to have for the Peace.

Monſ. *de Lionne* has read to me, that part of your Letter relating to Monſ. *de Wit*'s Thought, as to the great Hall at *Breda*, where the Conferences may be manag'd. 'Tis not only true as you ſay, that in the Negotiation for a Truce in the Years 1609, the Preſident *Jeannin* took place of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors upon all Occaſions, without any difficulty or diſpute; but what is more material, a King of *England* coming into *France*, in the Reign of King *Charles* VI or VII, that Prince offer'd him the Honour of Precedence in his own Court, but he conſtantly refus'd it, and contented himſelf with the ſecond Place; but ever ſince it came into *Guſtavus Adolphus* his Head to maintain an Equality among all Kings, upon a Pretence that they are all equal in Nature and Title; and there was a Neceſſity at that time for ſeveral important Reaſons to comply with his Humour, tho' never ſo unjuſt: From that time forward all other Kings have pleaded the ſame pretence, and there is no doubt but the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors that are deſign'd for *Breda* have expreſs Orders to do nothing, that may look like giving place to mine, tho' they may with ſo much Juſtice demand it. I am of Opinion, that to prevent any Diſputes that

may retard a Work ſo neceſſary as the Peace of Chriſtendom, the ſame Method ought to be follow'd as was obſerv'd at *Munſter*, which is ſtill freſh in every ones Memory, that is, either the Treaty may be carry'd on by the Intervention of the Mediators, or by mutual Viſits, wherein there can be no diſputes, becauſe the Perſon who receives the Viſit, always gives place to him that comes to pay it; this method will certainly be more expeditious than publick Aſſemblies, where every one is apt to take too much upon him, and thinks himſelf indiſpenſably oblig'd to maintain the Dignity, Intereſt, and Pretences of his Maſter, without liſtning to ſuch Reaſons as may be offer'd by others, tho' never ſo cogent. This makes me wonder, the Diſputes they uſually meet to compoſe are not rather improv'd and perpetuated in ſuch Aſſemblies.

However, if when you are upon the Place, ſeveral Reaſons which I can't foreſee ſhould make it neceſſary, and it's agreed in general among you all, to treat in publick Aſſemblies, you may conſent to it, provided you may have your Choice of the two Apartments which Monſ. *de Wit* tells you are at each ſide of the great Hall at *Breda*; and in this caſe you are to chuſe that which is next the Chimney, if there be any ſuch, which in all likelihood is the moſt noble and capacious.

The Sieur *Puffendorf* has been ſolliciting a Paſs for ſix Men of War the King of *Sweden* is ſending for Salt into *Portugal*, which are to be freighted from *Sweden* with ſome Commodities of that Country for *England*; but the King of *Sweden* declares upon his Royal Word they are no Contreband Goods, and for that reaſon he expects, that the Ships ſhall be exempt from any Search or Inſpection. I at firſt made ſome difficulty of granting a Paſs, but the Sieur *Puffendorf* having for ſeveral Days together inſiſted upon it, and that with this Circumſtance, that the States-General had already granted it; I anſwer'd, that being more his Maſter's Friend than the State could be, I would ſend you my Orders to inform your ſelf of it, and if you found what he alledg'd

alledg'd to be true, you ſhould write to the Sieur *Pompone*, and tell him my deſign was to grant the King of *Sweden* the ſame thing, and that he ſhould declare as much to the Regence. You muſt therefore take care to enquire into the Truth of this Matter, and ſend your Inſtructions to *Pompone* accordingly.

Monſ. *l'Iſola* has lately made his Brags, that at the ſame time that Monſ. *de Wit* admoniſh'd him not to come to the *Hague*, he advis'd him to inſtruct *Friquet* privately with his Propoſals, and that the ſame things might be tranſacted by his Means as well, and with more Secreſie, without giving any Jealouſie or Umbrage to the *French*. I don't believe a Word of it, but rather aſcribe it to one of *l'Iſola*'s uſual Shifts.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: April 22, 1667.

THE King has commanded Monſ. *Colbert* to iſſue out an Order for twelve thouſand Franks, as an extraordinary Appointment, the better to enable you to prepare your Equipage. He has likewiſe allotted the ſame Sum to Monſ. *Courtin*, who receiv'd nothing when he went from hence. I deſire you would let him know as much when you ſee him. I beg you to decypher the reſt of this Letter your ſelf.

His Majeſty is verily perſwaded the Inſtruction he ſent you the 25th of *March* laſt, is fallen word for word into the Hands of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, who have ſent it into *England*. His Majeſty deſires you to ſend him word, if you gave a Copy of it to Monſ. *de Wit*, and to let Monſ. *de Wit* know, that he muſt of neceſſity have ſhown it to ſome one that has betray'd him, that he may have a Care of the ſame Perſon for the future.

But in caſe you never gave Monſ. *de Wit* a Copy of it, ſome of your own Servants muſt have expos'd it,

and it will be your Duty to examine carefully into the Matter, to discover the Author of such a Treason against his Majesty, and take care the King's Service be no more expos'd to such Treacheries for the future.

This Morning we receiv'd the News of the Pope's Death, by a Courier Cardinal *Chigi* has sent to Cardinal *Roberts*, to summon him with all speed to the Conclave.

From the King of Great Britain *to their High Mightinesses, the States-General of the* United-Provinces; April 22, 1667.

HIGH and Mighty Lords, our good Friends and Allies: We have receiv'd yours of the 7th Instant with the requisite Passports for our Ambassadors. We have read it with the same Affection, and good Will, with which we know you wrote it, and we shall endeavour to evidence to the World the Sincerity of our Inclinations for a Peace, and how much we abhor the Effusion of Christian Blood; which will likewise most effectually appear from the Conduct and Behaviour of our Ambassadors at the ensuing Treaty. We make no doubt but you are equally inclin'd, and have the same Dispositions, to a happy Peace. As an earnest to our Sincerity, we take this Opportunity of declaring, that we accept of the Alternative propos'd by you, of each Party's continuing in Possession of whatever has been acquir'd on either side during the War, which is setled among other things as a Preliminary. We shall order our Ambassadors to proceed in this present Treaty, upon the Foot of that concluded between us in the Year 1662; and forasmuch as you are so kind as to desire to be advis'd of the Day our Ambassadors are to set out from hence, and of the Place where they propose to Land, we take this Opportunity of informing you, that they intend to set out, God willing, on

Monday

Monday the 2d of *May*, and will make as much haste as the Wind and Weather will allow 'em. They design to Steer to *Flushing*, where we desire that (according to the Offer you have made us) your Yachts, and other Vessels necessary for the transporting our said Ambassadors, their Train and Equipage to *Breda*, may be ready to receive 'em, that as little time may be lost as possible. And so, most High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends and Allies, we pray God to take you into his Holy Protection. Given at *Whitehall*, *April* $\frac{22}{12}$, 1667.

Sign'd, *CHARLES R.*

G. Morice.

From the Count D'Estrades *to the King*: April 28, 1667.

I Have receiv'd the Honour of your Majesty's dated the 22d Instant, which informs me of Mons. *Courtin*'s being set out for *Breda*, where he is like to arrive the first of any of the Ambassadors, those from *England* being not to begin their Journey 'till the 2d of the next Month; as your Majesty will observe from the Copy of the King of *England*'s Letter to the States, which I enclose with this, and which was joyfully receiv'd by the States, because it gives 'em hopes of an approaching Peace. I intend to set out the next Week, without waiting for the States Plenipotentiaries, who can't be ready so soon, for the Provinces have not yet agreed upon the Persons, nor the Number they are to send. The Province of *Holland* desires there may be no more than three, that is one from thence, and two for *Zealand* and *Frize*, they being the three Maritime Provinces. But the rest insist upon having the Deputation compleat as it was at *Munster*, that is one Deputy from each Province, and two from *Holland*. As

this thing is not yet ſetled, and *Holland* is endeavouring to perſwade the other Provinces to deſiſt from their Pretentions, I can't well gueſs what time they will be ſetting out for *Breda*. Your Majeſty will be able to judge from this Inſtance, how difficult it is to deal with theſe People, even in things of the ſmalleſt Moment. The Province of *Zealand* having nam'd their Pentionary *Hubert* for their Plenipotentiary, it looks as if they had ſomething more than the Peace in view at the Treaty. Your Majeſty muſt have ſeen, from my former Letters, all that paſt, either by word of Mouth or in writing, between *l'Iſola* and *Friquet*, relating to the King of *England*'s pretended Credential Letter; his Journey to *Dort*, in order, as he gave out, to come on to the *Hague*, is a full Inſtance of the Deſigns he had form'd of caballing here; but by what I can diſcover Monſ. *de Wit* refus'd to ſee him, and at the ſame time gave him to underſtand, as from his Maſters, that he would not be a welcome Man at the *Hague*; whereupon he turn'd back to *Bruſſels*.

The Sieur *de Wit* has communicated to me a Letter he receiv'd from Monſ. *van Beuningen*, wherein he ſeems much concern'd that your Majeſty's Fleet is not prepar'd to join that of the States, and that the diſpute of the Flag is not yet ſetled; he thinks the States ought to come to ſome Regulation with your Majeſty touching the Salutes that are to paſs between your Majeſty and the King of *England*, ſhould that Prince pretend to make the *French* ſtrike; and after the Ships belonging to the States have haled the *Engliſh*, if they ſhould refuſe to return it, he thinks in this caſe both your Majeſty and the States ought to enter into a Guarantee on both ſides; he adds, that he perceives there are ſtrong Appearances of a War upon the Queen's Pretentions, and that to prevent the Umbrages the *United-Provinces* may entertain of an Irruption into the *Spaniſh* Dominions, he thinks they ought to inſinuate to the Emperor, and the King of *Spain*'s Miniſters, that a proper Satisfaction ſhould be given your Majeſty, by yielding up ſome

Places

Places in the *Low-Countries* that are at ſome Diſtance from their Frontiers. As theſe are Matters of which I have had no Cogniſance, nor receiv'd any Orders from your Majeſty relating to 'em, I thought not fit to enter into any Conference with Monſieur *de Wit* about 'em; he ſaid he thought it wou'd be for the Service of his Maſters to make *Friquet* and Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* ſenſible, that they ought to diſpoſe their Maſters to give your Majeſty a reaſonable Satisfaction, becauſe they might probably loſe more in time than they need part with at preſent by an Accommodation.

I endeavour'd as from my ſelf to learn Mouſieur *de Wit's* Sentiments of the King of *England's* Letter to the States, wherein he accepts of the Alternative, which is the ſame with the Propoſition in Monſieur *de Ruvigny's* Billet. I ſaid I thought the Treaty on their ſide would quickly be brought to a Concluſion, becauſe he himſelf had told me the King of *England* was willing to give up *Poleron*, and that *l'Iſola* had ſo explain'd himſelf to *Friquet* at *Dort*; but that for our part we were not in ſuch promiſing Circumſtances, ſince the King of *England* inſiſted upon having that part of St. *Chriſtophers* reſtor'd that belong'd to him before the War broke out, and which your Majeſty cou'd not conſent to deliver, ſince it was but reaſonable the Alternative ſhould be as favourable to us as them. Upon this he reply'd, it was eaſie for your Majeſty to obtain that Part of St. *Chriſtophers* by the Peace, if you join'd your Fleet with that of the States; that if that was done he wou'd anſwer for his Maſters, that they wou'd never make a Peace with *England* 'till St. *Chriſtophers* was deliver'd up; but that if theſe things ſhould be left undecided, there being ſome grounds for the King of *England's* Pretenſions, it would be a difficult matter to perſwade the *Dutch* to come to a Rupture after the Peace is concluded. I then told him, I ſaw plainly they wou'd quickly come to an Agreement with the *Engliſh*, and that we ſhould be left to diſpute our

Pretenſions by our ſelves. He anſwer'd me in ſuch a Manner, as made me plainly perceive that ſo ſoon as the moſt reaſonable Articles, ſuch as the Alternative, ſhould be agreed upon, the States wou'd repreſent to Monſieur *Courtin* and my ſelf, the neceſſity there was of ſigning the Peace. I think to let it reſt there; by this means we ſhall be able to cut 'em ſhort in their Tergiverſations, which I plainly foreſee, for I am very well ſatisfied, from Monſieur *de Wit*'s Propoſition juſt now mention'd, the Province of *Holland* will not be in haſte to finiſh the Treaty; and we can agree at laſt when the Plenipotentiaries of the States come, and tell us they are ready to ſign Peace provided your Majeſty will quit that part of St. *Chriſtophers* to the *Engliſh* that belong'd to 'em formerly; then when they little expect it we'll take 'em at their Word, ſince your Majeſty approves of our dropping this Article, and leave 'em no room to trifle or fly back. I thought it my Duty to inform your Majeſty of this Project, and after what manner we propoſe to follow the Inſtructions your Majeſty has been pleas'd to give us, to the end that if your Majeſty approves of our Method, you will be pleas'd to confirm your former Orders by the next Poſt before the opening of the Aſſembly.

We ſhall carry our ſelves to Mr. *Clingenberg* in the manner your Majeſty has preſcribed; I have begun it already here at the *Hague*, by refuſing him the upper-hand in my own Houſe, and by aſſuring him that your Majeſty, out of the Eſteem you have for the King his Maſter, has commanded me to give it him at *Breda* during the Negotiation, but not afterwards, becauſe other Reſidents and Envoys Extraordinary may hereafter quote it for a Preſident, and make the ſame Demands.

I have been diſcourſing Monſieur *de Wit* about managing the Conferences in the ſame Method that was obſerv'd at *Munſter*; he conſented to it without any difficulty, as he did of allowing us our Choice of the Apartment in the Great Hall at *Breda*; but I think it my

my Duty to repreſent to your Majeſty, that ſince you are deſirous to have the Peace concluded with as much ſpeed as poſſible, I think the Method of carrying on the Conferences by the Mediators will prove too tedious, ſince there muſt of Neceſſity be a great deal of time loſt in their going backwards and forwards from one Plenipotentiary to another, as it was at *Munſter*; and I fear the Deputies of the States may be gained in the Liberty of ſuch private Viſits and Conferences, where each Party will take upon 'em to ſpeak what they pleaſe freely, and perhaps tranſact ſome things, as may be prejudicial to your Majeſty's Service; whereas if we treat all together in the Great Hall ev'ry thing may be heard that is ſpoken, and no Propoſition is concluded upon but in the preſence of all; and ſince the principal Points are already agreed, we have no more to do but to prevent the ſhifts of ſuch who deſign to prolong the Treaty, which they will be able to do more eaſily if it be carry'd on by the Intervention of the Mediators, than if ev'ry thing be tranſacted at publick Conferences. I ſhall wait for your Majeſty's Orders herein, and Monſ. *Courtin* and my ſelf will conform our ſelves accordingly.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*, April 1, 1667.

SINCE I concluded my laſt, I have been inform'd by ſome of my Friends of the Province of *North-Holland*, that ſeveral Incidents are to be flung into the Conferences on purpoſe to prolong the Negotiation, and that the Treaty of Commerce, which the States pretend muſt be held at *Breda*, will be a main handle for that deſign; hereupon I went to Monſ. *de Wit* this Morning on purpoſe to Diſcourſe him upon this Chapter. After ſeveral diſcourſes upon indifferent Subjects, I fell into that of the two Papers Monſieur *de Ruvigny*

Ruvigny wrote in *England*, and complemented him upon the Approbation he had given to the Alternative, and the Propoſal of ſigning the Treaty of Peace out of hand, and defering that of Commerce to be concluded in *England* after the Peace, by Ambaſſadors ſent thither for that purpoſe. He reply'd, that it was true he had approv'd of thoſe two Propoſitions, but it appearing by the King's Letter, that he was deſirous of getting clear as ſoon as poſſible, he thought they were not to make two Buſineſſes of one, but that both the Treaty of Peace and of Commerce ought to be managed both at the ſame time at *Breda*. This Anſwer confirm'd me in what I thought I had diſcover'd before in my Conference with him Yeſterday, and of which I have been ſince aſſured by ſome of my Friends; but that I might clear up the matter, ſo as to be able to take our Meaſures right from it, I told him, ſuppoſing the King of *England* ſhou'd deſire to have the Treaty of Commerce managed in *England*, as *Ruvigny*'s Paper gave him grounds of hope it ſhou'd, there ought to be no difficulty made of giving him that Satisfaction, becauſe your Majeſty had engaged for it, and cou'd not well ſuffer your ſelf to be reproached by the King of *England* on that Account. To this he reply'd, that timely care muſt be taken to perſwade the King of *England* to conſent to have the Treaty managed at *Breda*, but if he abſolutely inſiſted upon having it in *England*, he made no doubt but if the King conſented to it his Maſters wou'd do the ſame; to which however they were not to agree 'till they had try'd by all manner of Means to have it at *Breda*. I thought this was enough to ſecure us from having this Article throw in any delays to the Peace; but if your Majeſty thinks fit to prepoſſeſs the King of *England* in this Matter, and perſwade him to demand by his Ambaſſadors that the Article of Commerce be treated in *England*, this will prevent the deſign the States may have of perſwading the ſaid Ambaſſadors to conſent to have it negotiated at *Breda*.

Mon-

Monſieur *de Wit* told me, the States had given Orders to the Sieur *van Beuningen* to mention to your Majeſty a defenſive Treaty between your Majeſty, the King of *Denmark* and the States, upon the Score of the enſuing Peace, againſt all Aggreſſors or Infringers of it, which he thinks will be a means to make *England* more punctually obſerve it.

He ſpoke likewiſe with a great deal of warmth about the joining the two Fleets, which would much contribute to our obtaining what Conditions we pleas'd from the King of *England*, and, as he told me he had obſerv'd before, would be a certain means to make the *Engliſh* part with the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers*, eſpecially when they found they were no longer Maſters of the Sea, if your Majeſty and the States were of one Mind in that matter; and that his Maſters would break with the *Engliſh* as often, and whenſoever they pretended to oblige the *French* to lower their Topſails. I made him the ſame Anſwer with that in my other Letter, but obſerv'd that theſe were two Points he had very much at Heart.

The Count *de Dohna* has deſir'd, I would endeavour to make Monſ. *de Wit* favour the obtaining Paſſports for five *Swediſh* Veſſels deſign'd to fetch Salt from *Portugal*. Accordingly I went and told Monſ. *de Wit*, that his helping hand in that Affair would be an Obligation to your Majeſty, and a means to expedite the other Matters that are in Treaty between the States, and the Crown of *Sweden*. He reply'd, that for your Majeſty's ſake he would do all that lay in his Power, upon Condition the Count *de Dohna* would give it under his Hand, that the ſaid Veſſels are not loaden with any Maſts, Hemp, or other contreband Commodities, for in that caſe the States would never be brought to conſent.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: April 28, 1667.

I ſhan't fail letting Monſ. *Courtin* know of the King's Gratuity of 12000 Livres to him, and my ſelf, which comes very ſeaſonable both to the one and the other; and I take this Opportunity of returning my thanks to you for the Share I am ſenſible you had in the obtaining it. I decypher'd with my own Hand the reſt of your Letter, in anſwer to which give me leave to tell you, that in mine of the laſt of *March* to the King, I did my ſelf the Honour to acquaint his Majeſty, that the States having ſent me their Deputies, as I demanded, upon the Diviſion of the four Provinces, I gave them a Copy of his Majeſty's to me of the 25th of the ſame Month, which had been concerted and agreed upon before between Monſ. *de Wit* and my ſelf, as a thing abſolutely neceſſary to bring thoſe Provinces to themſelves. Monſ. *de Wit* told me, (and it's certainly true) that ſhould I only mention the Contents of my Diſpatch, without reading it to 'em, or giving 'em a Copy, they would look on all I ſaid as a Contrivance between him and me, and it would conſequently be without any effect; but that the only way to ſet 'em right would be to give 'em a Copy of the Memorial, in which they might plainly ſee his Majeſty's Intentions, and this indeed has ſucceeded as we deſir'd; for I can aſſure you, Sir, that without this the Provinces of *Friſe*, *Overiſſel*, *Groninguen* and *Gueldres* had follow'd the Example of *Zealand*, who had regiſter'd their Reſolution of complying with the King of *England* in the Choice of the *Hague*.

Monſ. *de Wit* deſir'd me to omit in my Extract what related to him, leaſt the States might conceive there was too good an Underſtanding betwixt him and *France*; and ſince the Memorial is founded upon the Diſunion of the Provinces, and the deſire his Majeſty had

had to reunite 'em, I can't think our Enemies being inform'd of the Contents of it can turn any way to their Advantage; on the contrary I am certain, both the Provinces and the Towns grew into a greater Confidence of the King, when they obſerv'd the Meaſures his Majeſty had commanded me to take in that Conjuncture.

If theſe People were to be dealt with in another manner, I muſt confeſs it would be improper to give 'em Copies of what we propoſe to 'em; but were it's neceſſary to back our Words with Demonſtrations, 'tis impoſſible to do otherwiſe than I have done, as I have had the Honour to obſerve to you ſeveral times heretofore; however, if the King is againſt giving ſuch Copies in Conjunctures that neceſſarily require it, I ſhall avoid it for the future, but then I ſhall not meet with the ſame Diſpatch; and what I have hitherto done has been by his Majeſty's Permiſſion, and with all poſſible Precaution to prevent the printing and expoſing my Memorials, which however is not to be done; for whatever is handed into the general Aſſembly is firſt deliver'd to the Deputies at my Houſe, who diſperſe Copies to their Superiors in the Provinces, by which means the thing muſt neceſſarily grow Publick, and this is the Truth of the Matter.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: April 29, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 21ſt Inſtant, and I wiſh Monſ. *de Wit* may find his Account in the Choice he has made of the Sieur *de Beverning* for one of the Deputies at *Breda*. The laſt time he was at *Cleve*, he expreſs'd ſo much Partiality in favour of the Houſe of *Orange*, that I can't think him a proper Perſon to be imploy'd in ſo important a Negotiation, and wherein he

he has to deal with the Miniſters of a King, who is Uncle to the Prince of *Orange*.

I am extreamly pleas'd with what Monſ. *de Wit* told you in relation to his Conference with *Friquet*, about what *l'Iſola*, whom he refus'd to ſee, pretended he was charg'd with to him from the King of *England*. 'Tis true we have Advice here, that *de Wit* did ſpeak with *l'Iſola* either at *Gouda*, or ſome place near it, the firſt being gone to a Country Seat he has in thoſe Parts, at the ſame time the other was come to *Dort*, but I give no credit to it; I rather believe what Monſieur *de Wit* told you, of the Conſtancy wherewith he declar'd to *Friquet*, and bid him communicate it to his Collegue, that the States would never conſent to a Peace, 'till I had receiv'd Satisfaction about the Iſlands in *America*, and he has infinitely oblig'd me in it.

The Sieur *van Beuningen* has much inſiſted upon the Sailing of the two Fleets, and my Anſwer was, that it might poſſibly be more prudent to defer it for ſome time, leaſt the Methods we took to advance the Peace might prove a Means to deſtroy the Hopes we had reaſon to conceive of it, either for that the *Engliſh* would be provok'd, and grow deſperate, if they ſaw we pretended to force 'em to it with a high hand, or that the Succeſs of an Engagement might give a turn to the preſent face of Affairs; but whilſt he continu'd to oppoſe my Reaſons, and I was going to ſubmit to his, your laſt Diſpatch arriv'd, by which I found we had both been arguing upon a wrong Bottom, for he ſuppos'd both Fleets were in a Readineſs, and waited only for Sailing Orders, whereas you tell me, That of the States will not be able to put to Sea, notwithſtanding all the Diligence and Application of the ſeveral Admiralties, 'till the 15th of the next Month at ſooneſt, that is, if we may judge of what is to come by what is paſt, not 'till the 20th or 25th, or probably not 'till the end of the Month. Now you know, I ought to be very cautious in this particular, and the States ought to be very

very punctual to the Day they propose, considering the Risque my Fleet will unavoidably run, if it should be in the Channel whilst that of the States continued in Harbour; for which reason I order'd 'em to tell *van Beuningen*, that I was of Opinion their Fleet ought to put out the 25th precisely, and mine the last Day of the next Month, provided nothing new offer'd between this and that, from the Proceedings at *Breda*, where the Peace might be so far advanc'd, that it would be a Madness to hazard the certain Hopes we might conceive of it, with the uncertain Event of an Engagement. I said, the States Fleet ought to Sail five Days before mine, whose safety depended chiefly upon meeting them within a reasonable time in the Channel.

In the mean time, as to the Project for the Conjunction of the Fleets, concerted with you the beginning of this Year; you may tell Monsr. *de Wit*, and the Deputies for secret Affairs, that I entirely agree to it; and that I am of the same Sentiments with Admiral *de Ruyter*, who is of Opinion that nothing positive and certain can be agreed upon for the return of the Fleets in case of an Engagement, because a hundred Accidents may happen, which it's impossible to foresee or provide against, and therefore the only Expedient is to authorise the two Admirals to take such Resolutions in a Council of War, as they upon the Place shall judge most proper for the return and security of the Fleets after an Engagement; so that you may assure 'em, I will send my Orders accordingly to the Duke of *Beaufort*, and pray take care the Sieur *de Ruyter* receives the like from his Masters.

As to what *van Beuningen* has written to the Sieur *de Wit*, of Monsr. *de Lionne*'s telling him I would undertake nothing in Vindication of the Queen's Right, without acquainting the States first with it; you may assure him, that it is my Intention, and that I am resolv'd to stand by it. You may add, that I am no ways inclin'd to create Disturbances, desiring nothing but what is just and reasonable; that when any Propositi-

ons are offer'd me, that are in any degree tolerable, I ſhall upon all Occaſions ſhow, that I am more moderate in my Demands than my Enemies have repreſented me.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: April 29, 1667.

BE pleas'd to communicate the King's Diſpatch to Monſ. *Courtin* as ſoon as you ſee him; his Majeſty intending not to write in common to you Both, 'till he hears you are Both at *Breda*.

The King deſires you to ſupport the Count *de Dohna*, in his Inſtances to the States in behalf of a *Frenchman* call'd *Mortagne*, whoſe Father ſerv'd formerly in the *Swediſh* Army, and has ſince commanded that of the *Landgravine* of *Heſſe*. He was baniſh'd *Holland* for a Rape.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: May 5, 1667.

I Have aſſur'd Monſ. *de Wit* how well pleas'd your Majeſty was with his refuſing an Enterview with *l'Iſola*, and his reſolute Anſwer to *Friquet* touching the retaining the Iſlands your Majeſty's Arms have taken this War in *America*; I gave him likewiſe to underſtand, that tho' your Majeſty had been inform'd he had confer'd with *l'Iſola* between *Gouda* and *Dort*, yet you gave no Credit to it, depending rather upon the Sincerity with which he had always acted for your Majeſty's Service. He reply'd, that the Informations your Majeſty had receiv'd were falſe, and ſuggeſted by his Enemies on purpoſe to render him ſuſpected; that he had refus'd to ſee *l'Iſola*, or to have any Communi-

cation

cition with him; and that he never had any thing communicated to him by *Friquet*, but he immediately came and imparted it to me, to the end your Majesty might have speedy Notice of it; he desir'd me to assure your Majesty, that he would act with the same Sincerity on all Occasions, but that he was surpriz'd at what the Sieur *van Beuningen* has sent him in one of his Letters, in which he tells him, that he is assur'd from several Conjectures, that your Majesty is thoroughly perswaded that he has confer'd with *l'Isola* without acquainting me with it, and that which confirms him in this Opinion is, that when he press'd Monsr. *de Lionne* to let him know the Substance of two Conferences he had lately with my Lord St. *Albans*, his Answer was, an Assurance, that they contain'd nothing prejudicial to the Interest of the States; and when he still continu'd to urge him to an Explanation, Monsr. *de Lionne* reply'd, that the Sieur *de Wit* had been several times in Conference secretly with *l'Isola*, and that I was never acquainted with it. Upon this Monsr. *de Wit* observ'd to me, that he was confident he stood suspected of a thing he abhorr'd, and desir'd me to give your Majesty fresh Assurances of it.

I must still observe to your Majesty what I had the Honour to write to you before, which is, that I am of Opinion the States Fleet won't be ready to Sail before the 20th of this Month; besides, there are 18 large Ships, that won't be able to stir without a strong Wind at Nore-East to swell the Tides, so that their time of Sailing must be very uncertain.

The Deputies for secret Affairs having press'd me to sign the secret Article relating to the Junction of the two Fleets, I conform'd my self to the Terms of your Majesty's of the 29th of *April*, insisting that your Majesty's Fleet was not to enter the Channel before it was certain that the States Fleet was posted in *Calice* Road. But they strongly insisted to have your Majesty's Fleet out of *Brest* Haven, that it might be ready to enter the Channel, as soon as it was known that the *Dutch*

were got to their Station; to this I made no difficulty of conſenting, ſince your Majeſty's Fleet could run no manner of Riſque by it.

I perceive Monſ. *de Wit* and the States are poſitive, as to the Departure of their Fleet as ſoon as poſſible, and to refuſe a Suſpenſion of Arms. 'Twill be very difficult to make 'em ſenſible of what your Majeſty has ſo rightly judg'd, that it's very improper to run the hazard of an Engagement, at a time whilſt we are in a fair way of obtaining a Peace; for which reaſon, inſtead of truſting to Uncertainties, the Fleets ought to continue in their Harbours, 'till we ſee what our Negotiations are likely to produce: But both the Sieur *de Wit* and the States are deaf to this way of arguing, and are firmly of Opinion, that it's better to conclude the Peace with our Swords in our Hands, that our Enemies may ſee we are in a Capacity of renewing the War, in caſe they don't think fit to agree to reaſonable Terms. 'Twill be to no purpoſe to repeat to your Majeſty what I have urg'd upon this ſubject, ſince I have omitted nothing I thought proper to convince 'em, which I have ſtill found impoſſible to be done. All the Hopes I have are, that contrary to their Opinion the Peace may be ſign'd before 'tis poſſible for the Fleets to put to Sea, provided your Majeſty can prevail with the King of *England* to have the Treaty of Commerce concluded with the States at *London*; becauſe I am very well aſſur'd, Monſ. *de Wit* propoſes, by the help of ſome points in that Treaty, to lengthen out the Negotiation to the End of the Summer, ſince there are ſome matters in it that will require a long Diſcuſſion, and will unavoidably keep us backward a great while.

I have given Monſ. *de Wit* freſh Aſſurances of what Monſ. *de Lionne* told the Sieur *van Beuningen* by your Majeſty's Order, which was, that your Majeſty would undertake nothing on account of the Queen's Pretentions, without firſt adviſing the States of it. I added likewiſe, by your Majeſty's Directions, that you would not quarrel for quarreling ſake, deſiring nothing but what

what you might demand in Reaſon and Juſtice; that when any Propoſitions are made that are barely tolerable, they ſhall find your Majeſty more moderate in your Demands, than your Enemies have repreſented you.

He reply'd, that he highly approv'd your Majeſty's Sentiments in that particular, and that he had lately diſcours'd *Friquet* and Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* about it as of his own Accord, giving 'em to underſtand, that it was their Duty to endeavour to induce their Maſters to divert the Storm that ſeem'd ready to fall upon *Flanders*, and that it would be much better Huſbandry to part with a little rather than loſe all; whereupon they both told him, that the Elector of *Cologn* had propos'd to the Emperor, by Prince *William* of *Furſtemberg*, to give up the *Franche* County in lieu of the Queen's Rights. Monſ. *de Wit* reply'd, that the Diſpute was not about her Majeſty's Dower, but an Inheritance to which ſhe had a juſt Claim in *Flanders* and *Burgundy*, and that he was of Opinion, that ſome regard ought to be had to the Overture made by the Elector of *Cologn*: And before he left 'em, he prevail'd with 'em to ſend immediately to their Maſters, to perſwade 'em to ſome Accommodation. After this, Monſ. *de Wit* deſir'd me to acquaint your Majeſty, that if his Maſters Interpoſition or his own might be of any uſe in a Negotiation of this Nature, they were ready to take upon 'em the Office of Mediators, and would endeavour to obtain all the Satisfaction your Majeſty can expect from Perſons entirely in your Intereſts.

I have waited here for the Nomination of the States Plenipotentiaries, but the Provinces are not as yet agreed upon that point; two of 'em indeed, *viz. Overiſſel* and *Utrecht*, have conſented to ſend no Deputies to *Breda*, but *Gueldres* inſiſts upon having one of their Body there, and *Holland* conſents that *Groningen*, being a Maritime Province, ſhould ſend one likewiſe; ſo that I believe they will come to Day to a Reſolution

of having four Plenipotentiaries on the Part of the States.

I ſet out to morrow without any farther delay for *Breda*, where I ſuppoſe Monſ. *Courtin* is already arriv'd. According to our laſt Letters from *England*, I ſhall be there before the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors; ſo that Monſ. *Courtin* and I ſhall have time to examine your Majeſty's Inſtructions, and prepare our ſelves for an exact Conformity to your Orders. We have agreed, that as ſoon as the States Fleet is got into *Calice* Road, your Majeſty's is to be advertis'd of it, either by a Gally or an Expreſs by Land, to the end it may enter the Channel without running any Riſque, which I take to be a ſecurer Method, than the five Days your Majeſty demanded for the Sailing of your Fleet after that of the States; and that Article in the Project, which obliges your Majeſty's Fleet to be ready to put into the Channel the Moment it ſhall be advis'd the *Dutch* Fleet is in the Mouth of the *Thames* or *Calice* Road is to be underſtood, that it ſhall be ready to enter the Channel upon the firſt Notice of the States Fleet being on the Station agreed upon; becauſe the *Engliſh* Fleet may happen to Sail at the ſame time with the *Dutch*, and in caſe the *Engliſh* ſhould chance to get the better in an Engagement, your Majeſty's Ships may probably fall in with the *Engliſh* at the five Days end, without knowing what had paſs'd between them and the *Dutch*, which would expoſe your Majeſty's Fleet to imminent Danger; whereas, by the Proviſion made in the forementiond Agreement, it will be able to enter the Channel without any manner of hazard, and if the Wind happens to blow Weſt or Nore-Weſt, the States Fleet will keep a head of it as far as *Poindreux*.

I have this moment receiv'd Advice from the Sieur *du Mas*, that your Majeſty's Ships and thoſe of the States have paſs'd the *Pampers*, by the aſſiſtance of a Nore-Weſt Wind, that help'd 'em over the Flats. I am, *&c.*

Since

Since the closing of this Pacquet, they have written to the Sieur *Pachan*, and directed him to acquaint Monſ. *de Lionne*, that the States have this Inſtant reſolv'd to ſend three Plenipotentiaries to *Breda*, that is to ſay Monſ. *Beverning* for *Holland*, Monſ. *Hubert* for *Zealand*, and Monſ. *Jongſtal* for *Frize*.

From the States-General to my Lord Hollis *and Mr.* Coventry: May 5, 1667.

Meſſieurs,

THE King of *Great Britain* had no ſooner acquainted us with his Choice of *Breda*, as a Place the moſt convenient for the enſuing Treaty, and that he had appointed your Excellencies for his Plenipotentiaries, and that you were to ſet out with all convenient ſpeed, but that we apply'd our ſelves with as much Expedition as the Conſtitution of our State will admit of, to the Nomination of Deputies on our Parts, and to take care of our Intereſts at the Place before-mention'd; we have at length appointed the Sieur *Jerôme de Beverning*, the Sieur *Peter de Hubert*, Lord of *Rengerskercken*, *Everſwaert*, *Burch* and *Haemſted*, &c. Penſionary of *Zealand*, and the Sieur *P. Mard de Jongſtal*, firſt Counſellor, Preſident in the Court of Juſtice of *Frizeland*, Deputies from the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Frize*, our Plenipotentiaries; who, among other things, are inſtructed by us to aſſure your Excellencies, that your Excellencies Perſons are no leſs acceptable to us than the Buſineſs on which you are ſent; and to aſſure you, that if the King your Maſter has commanded you to manifeſt in your Conduct the thorough Inclinations his Majeſty has for the Peace, you will find our Diſpoſitions here as ſtrong towards it as thoſe you bring with you. Of this we make no doubt but you were well aſſur'd before you embark'd, however our Plenipotentiaries will continue to give

you freſh Inſtances of it during the Courſe of the enſuing Negotiation. We believe we may ſay as much for our Allies, ſo that we hope in a ſhort time to reap the Fruits of theſe our honeſt Deſires, which are ſo much for the Benefit of all Chriſtendom; and that all Parties concern'd being reunited in their Affections, we may evidence to the World the great Eſteem we have for your Excellencies in particular, and how much we are, *&c.*

Articles of Agreement concluded between Monſieur d'Eſtrades, *Ambaſſador Extraordinary of* France, *and the Deputies of the States-General of the* United Provinces.

I. THAT each Party ſhall do their utmoſt to have a Fleet at Sea this Summer, as ſtrong, or ſtronger, than that of the foregoing Year.

II. That, to prevent the Enemy, the States-General ſhall endeavour as much as poſſible to have their Fleet ready to Sail by the 25th Inſtant, or ſooner, if it may be done.

III. That the *French* Fleet likewiſe ſhall be ready to enter the Channel, the Moment it is inform'd that of the States is at Sea, and poſted either at the Mouth of the *Thames*, or in *Calice* Road.

IV. That if the States Fleet ſhould be out at Sea before that of the Enemy, and the Wind blow Weſt, it ſhall then poſt it ſelf in *Calice* Road, or between that and the *Thames*, and the King's Fleet, by favour of the ſame Wind, ſhall advance to join that of the States.

V. But in caſe the Wind ſhould be at Eaſt, the Moment the States Fleet ſhall receive Advice that his Majeſty's is put out of *Breſt* Harbour, in that caſe the *Dutch*

Dutch Fleet ſhall move farther into the Channel, and proceed to meet his Majeſty's as far as the Height of *Poinreux* or thereabouts, to which Place his Majeſty's ſhall likewiſe advance, 'till both Fleets being join'd, they may by God's Bleſſing find, and fight the Enemy.

VI. Both Fleets being thus join'd, they ſhall be commanded in concert by the two Admirals, who ſhall be reſpectively provided with ſufficient Powers for that purpoſe; and in particular, ſuch care ſhall be taken for the ſafety and return of the *French* Fleet into his Majeſty's Harbours, as the Circumſtances of Time and Occurrences will beſt admit of.

VII. But in caſe the *Engliſh* Fleet ſhould be out at Sea before that of the States, tho' it may be very difficult to prevent an Engagement before the Confederate Fleets are join'd, yet it muſt be declin'd as much as is conſiſtent with Honour and Reputation, and in this caſe each Party ſhall take care to adviſe the other both by Sea and Land, of all that paſſes from time to time, and of what Methods are moſt proper to be taken to facilitate the Junction.

VIII. If in either caſe his Majeſty's Fleet, or that of the States, meet with a favourable Opportunity of attacking the *Engliſh* Fleet, or any part of it, or diſtreſſing the common Enemy in any manner whatſoever, the Occaſion ſhall be readily embrac'd, and moſt vigorouſly purſu'd.

Done at the *Hague*, *May* 5, 1667.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: May 6, 1667.

I Have receiv'd yours of the 28th of the laſt Month, and am ſorry to find *Hubert* nam'd by the Province of *Zealand* for their Plenipotentiary at *Breda*, becauſe you tell me he is Monſ. *de Wit*'s profeſs'd Enemy; you and the Sieur *Courtin* are diligently to obſerve his Conduct,

duct, and to remedy it if you find is miſchiveous; for inſtance, if you find him endeavouring to delay the Concluſion of the Peace by ſtudy'd Difficulties; you may likewiſe find it convenient to play him againſt *de Wit* himſelf, in caſe you perceive him, out of idle Apprehenſions from the Preparations I am making for a War by Land, willing to continue the preſent War by Sea, as I have too much reaſon to ſuſpect he is, from what he told you relating to the Regulation of Commerce, which he would have ſetled at *Breda*, inſtead of referring it to a particular Treaty at *London*, as I had engag'd it ſhould, in *Ruvigny*'s Letter of the 24th of *November*, ſeen and approv'd formerly by Monſ. *de Wit* himſelf.

All that you are to do upon the Reaſons alledg'd by Monſ. *de Wit*, provided the *Engliſh* agree to it, and not otherwiſe, is to diſcourſe of that Regulation at *Breda*, after the Peace is ſign'd, and whilſt you are waiting for the Exchange of the Ratifications; but if the *Engliſh* make any Difficulties of coming into it, I won't recede from any thing contain'd in *Ruvigny*'s Letter.

I have lately been inform'd by a Confident of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, who is indeed more my Creature than theirs, of the true Meaning of the pretended Letter of Credence, with which, as I had been told, the King of *England* had entruſted *l'Iſola*; it was not directed to the Sieur *de Wit*, but to *l'Iſola* himſelf, with an Intent that the other might give Credit to what he ſhould propoſe. The ſame Confident has aſſur'd me they never met, ſo that Monſ. *de Wit* told you no more than was true.

The Sieur *van Beuningen* is very earneſt here for a Guaranty of the Peace, even before it's ſign'd, between *France*, *Denmark*, and the States, upon the ſame Pretences that have been urg'd to you there; but we have endeavour'd to make him ſenſible how needleſs ſuch a Project muſt be, ſince by Vertue of my Treaty with the States, which being always kept on Foot, and

that

that between me and the King of *Denmark*, we are all of us reciprocally oblig'd to aſſiſt and defend each other, whenever we ſhall be attack'd; this renders any other Guarantee ſuperfluous, which can be of no Efficacy but between the King of *Denmark* and the States, and they may enter into ſuch new Alliances as they ſhall judge convenient. *Van Beuningen* being not abſolutely convinc'd by theſe Reaſons, tho' of themſelves moſt convincing, but continuing to inſiſt upon a Guarantee before the Peace, we have given him to underſtand, that the main Deſign of this Propoſition may be to lead me into ſuch unſeaſonable Meaſures, as may oblige the King of *England* to unite himſelf more firmly to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

I hope to be able in a ſhort Time to ſend you an important Diſpatch, relating to the Queen's Demands; I mean, a Piece that is not yet quite printed, but will be in a few Days; and I know it abſolutely Neceſſary, that Monſ. *de Wit* ſhould ſee the bottom of my Pretentions, which I am certain he will find to be very evident and inconteſtable. This I can tell you before hand, that they will always find me ready to come to an Accommodation, and that upon very moderate Terms; from whence they ought to conclude, that the good Offices and preſſing Inſtances of my Friends, to perſwade the *Spaniards* to do me Juſtice, will be very acceptable to me, and I ſhall think my ſelf oblig'd to 'em for it, as deſiring nothing but a reaſonable Satisfaction, and a Preſervation of the Peace, which I am not for breaking, unleſs *Spain* forces me to it.

The Chancellor of *England* has ſent word to my Lord St. *Albans*, that the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors are order'd to keep a cloſe Correſpondence with mine; I told him, I had given the ſame Inſtructions to you, as being in a manner already agreed upon the Points in diſpute between us. This good Underſtanding may contribute much to the ſpeedy Concluſion of the Peace, without being in the leaſt prejudicial to the Intereſt of my Allies.

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that between me and the King of *Denmark*, we are all of us reciprocally oblig'd to aſſiſt and defend each other, whenever we ſhall be attack'd; this renders any other Guarantee ſuperfluous, which can be of no Efficacy but between the King of *Denmark* and the States, and they may enter into ſuch new Alliances as they ſhall judge convenient. *Van Beuningen* being not abſolutely convinc'd by theſe Reaſons, tho' of themſelves moſt convincing, but continuing to inſiſt upon a Guarantee before the Peace, we have given him to underſtand, that the main Deſign of this Propoſition may be to lead me into ſuch unſeaſonable Meaſures, as may oblige the King of *England* to unite himſelf more firmly to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

I hope to be able in a ſhort Time to ſend you an important Diſpatch, relating to the Queen's Demands; I mean, a Piece that is not yet quite printed, but will be in a few Days; and I know it abſolutely Neceſſary, that Monſ. *de Wit* ſhould ſee the bottom of my Pretentions, which I am certain he will find to be very evident and inconteſtable. This I can tell you before hand, that they will always find me ready to come to an Accommodation, and that upon very moderate Terms; from whence they ought to conclude, that the good Offices and preſſing Inſtances of my Friends, to perſwade the *Spaniards* to do me Juſtice, will be very acceptable to me, and I ſhall think my ſelf oblig'd to 'em for it, as deſiring nothing but a reaſonable Satisfaction, and a Preſervation of the Peace, which I am not for breaking, unleſs *Spain* forces me to it.

The Chancellor of *England* has ſent word to my Lord St. *Albans*, that the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors are order'd to keep a cloſe Correſpondence with mine; I told him, I had given the ſame Inſtructions to you, as being in a manner already agreed upon the Points in diſpute between us. This good Underſtanding may contribute much to the ſpeedy Concluſion of the Peace, without being in the leaſt prejudicial to the Intereſt of my Allies.

I have always forgot to inform you, and indeed to inſert it in your Inſtructions, that my Intentions are to yield *Antegoa* to the *Engliſh*, to whom it belong'd before the War; ſo that you may without any Difficulty promiſe 'em, that all things in St. *Chriſtophers* and *Antegoa* ſhall be reſtor'd to the Condition they were in before the Rupture.

As to the reſt, I approve of the Conduct you propos'd in your laſt, as a means to come to a ſpeedy Concluſion of the Treaty, and I muſt likewiſe commend your Method as to the Forms in the Negotiation; that is, that all Parties concern'd ſhall meet in the great Hall at *Breda*, or treat by the Mediators, or face to face in their reſpective Viſits. This laſt Expedient may be thought ſomething more dangerous, but no matter; do all we can, Monſieur *de Wit*, if he has a mind, will find out Opportunities of conveying ſecretly what he thinks fit to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, as they will do to him.

I have not ſent you your Powers by the Poſt, becauſe I had not a mind to ſwell the Packet too much, ſo that you will receive 'em from Monſ. *Courtin*; in the mean time I am glad to hear your Inſtructions are come ſafe to hand.

Memorial of the King to the Count D'Eſtrades *and Monſieur* Courtin, *his Majeſty's Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries to the Aſſembly at* Breda. May 9, 1667.

'HIS Majeſty ſends this Expreſs to the ſaid Am-
'baſſadors, upon a Reſolution he has made of en-
'tring the *Low-Countries* in Perſon towards the latter
'end of this Month, and endeavouring, at the Head of
'his

'his Army, to poſſeſs himſelf of what belongs to him 'in Right of his Queen, or to obtain ſuch Equiva-'lents as may oblige the *Spaniards* to deliver to his 'Majeſty what they uſurp from him.

'Immediately upon the Arrival of this Expreſs at '*Breda*, the Count *d'Eſtrades* muſt take a turn to the '*Hague*, and for a few Days leave the Conduct of 'Affairs at *Breda* to the Care of Monſ. *Courtin*.

'The Count *d'Eſtrades* having imparted the Subject 'of this Expreſs to Monſ. *de Wit*, and concerted with 'him ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be thought propereſt for 'the King's Service in this Conjuncture, ſhall demand 'Audience of the States-General, to whom he ſhall 'deliver his Majeſty's Letter, ſome Copies of the Piece 'relating to the Queen's Demands, and a Copy of the 'Letter written by his Majeſty to the Queen of '*Spain*; after which he ſhall make 'em a Diſcourſe 'conformable to his Majeſty's Sentiments, and the In-'tentions he will obſerve in that Letter to the Queen 'of *Spain*.

'And foraſmuch as the Queen's Rights became 'claimable before the ſigning of the Treaty between 'the King and the States in the Year 1662, becauſe 'at that time, and indeed from the Deceaſe of the 'late Queen of *Spain*, the Queen's Mother, the late 'King of *Spain* became by the Right of Devolution 'no better than a uſufructuary Poſſeſſor of ſeveral 'Dominions in the *Low-Countries*, in which the Queen, 'who was by the firſt Venter, had the real Property; 'the States are undoubtedly oblig'd, by Vertue of the 'ſaid Treaty in 1662, to be Guarantees for his Ma-'jeſty's Rights, and he might and ought to have de-'manded it inſtantly in the Letter he has now writ 'to 'em, was it not that he conſider'd ſuch a Proce-'dure wou'd ſour the Minds of the People, who are 'made to believe that his Majeſty's Intention is to 'engage 'em in a new War, upon a Subject directly 'oppoſite to their real Intereſts: His Majeſty having 'moreover conſider'd, that the effect of ſuch a De-

'mand

'mand might be, that the States-General, to excuſe 'themſelves from ſuch a Guaranty, would be apt to 'affirm in their Anſwer, that the Queen's Pretenſions 'don't appear to them to be ſo clear as they ought, 'and ſo well founded, which would give the Houſe 'of *Auſtria* an indirect Advantage againſt his Majeſty; 'for they would not fail to publiſh and declare to 'the World, that even his own Friends and Allies 'think his Pretenſions are not ſo clear, and well found-'ed, as they ought to be.

'Wherefore his Majeſty thinks it improper at pre-'ſent to inſiſt upon the forementioned Guaranty, re-'ſerving a Power to himſelf of demanding it at ſuch 'a place and time, as the courſe of his Affairs ſhall 'require.

'The Effects his Majeſty expects to draw from 'this at preſent, is, that the States ſhall not engage 'with, nor aſſiſt the *Spaniards* againſt him, which will 'be a monſtrous Injuſtice in them, who ſtand for-'mally engag'd by a ſolemn Treaty to protect the 'King in his Rights, to take up Arms to deſtroy 'em, 'after the King by Vertue of the ſame Treaty has 'arm'd himſelf in their Defence againſt a King his 'near Relation and Allie, and a Prince of the Empire, 'who was likewiſe his Confederate.

'Furthermore, the Count *d'Eſtrades* is to give the 'Sieur *de Wit* freſh Aſſurances, that his Majeſty will 'upon all Occaſions appear ſincerely inclin'd to an Ac-'commodation with *Spain*, and that he will be ready 'to accept of Conditions very moderate, conſidering 'the Importance of his Pretenſions, of which upon a 'peruſal of the forementioned Paper he will have per-'fect Knowledge; to this he may add, that all the 'good Offices and Inſtances of his Friends, to prevail 'upon the *Spaniards* to do him Reaſon, will be very 'acceptable to his Majeſty, who deſires no other than a 'reaſonable Satisfaction, and a continuation of the 'Peace, which ſhall never be broken on his Part, pro-'vided the *Spaniards* don't begin firſt. And this cer-

'tainly

'tainly is the readieſt way to come to a good Agree-
'ment, ſince the *Pyrenean* Treaty being ſtill in force,
'the ſureſt method to preſerve the Peace of Chriſten-
'dom, is to agree upon an Equivalent on the part of
'*Spain* in lieu of the Queen's Pretenſions; and here
'the Count *d'Eſtrades* will take an Opportunity of de-
'claring to Monſ. *de Wit*, and the States-General them-
'ſelves, if he thinks it neceſſary, that his Majeſty will
'be contented with an Equivalent in ſuch Parts and
'ſuch Places, as ſhall have no regard to the *United-*
'*Provinces*, or give 'em the leaſt Umbrage.

'His Majeſty thinks it further convenient for the
'Count *d'Eſtrades* to offer to the States, in his Ma-
'jeſty's Name, a Regulation in due Form, and the
'moſt Authentick that can be deſir'd, for their Securi-
'ty of all the Pretenſions the Queen and Dau-
'phin may have on any Places in *Brabant*, which were
'given up to them by the Crown of *Spain* at the
'Treaty of *Munſter*.

'But to come to other Affairs; ſince the Regency of
'*Sweden* have not thought fit to enter into a cloſer Alliance
'with his Majeſty, and on the other ſide it's very uncer-
'tain what Meaſures his Majeſty's preſent Deſigns will
'induce the States to take, the Count *d'Eſtrades*, 'till
'he ſees how things are likely to go, and receives
'new Inſtructions on that Subject, muſt for the future
'forbear to favour the Count *de Dohna*'s Negotiation,
'till the Apprehenſions the States are under from our
'Preparations ſhall render 'em more cautious of involv-
'ving themſelves in Foreign Affairs. The Meaning of
'all this is, that if the Count *d'Eſtrades* can, without
'appearing in the Matter, raiſe any new Obſtacles to
'the Count *de Dohna*'s Negotiations, 'tis expected he
'ſhould do it.

'The Earl of St. *Albans* came yeſterday to aſſure the
'King, in his Maſter's Name, that the Iſle of *Poleron*
'ſhould be no Obſtruction to the Peace, deſiring
'however to that we would do all we could to ob-
'tain a Reſtitution, or an Equivalent; for which rea-

ſon

'ſon our Ambaſſadors are ſo to behave themſelves in 'that reſpect, that the *Engliſh* may think themſelves 'oblig'd to aſſure their Maſter, that his Majeſty has 'acted ſincerely in that reſpect. However this is to 'be ſo manag'd as nothing may retard the Peace, which 'muſt be the thing principally aim'd at. The grand 'Chancellor of *Sweden* having told Monſ. *Pompone*, 'that the King of *England* had promis'd the Sieurs *Flemming* and *Coyet* not to ſign the Peace, 'till he 'had oblig'd the *Dutch* to give the *Swedes* Satisfaction 'in their Demands, the Sieur *de Ruvigny* writ there-'upon to the Chancellor to be the better inform'd of 'the Matter, and receiv'd for anſwer, that the King 'of *England* would not retard the Peace one moment 'upon that Conſideration, having promis'd no more 'than to employ his good Offices after the Signing 'it.

'The Earl of St. *Albans* has drop'd a Word, which 'gives us reaſon to think the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors will 'not be averſe to enter even upon the Treaty of Com-'merce at *Breda*; therefore you are to take care that 'nothing of that Nature be commenc'd there, at leaſt 'till after the Peace is ſign'd, and during the Ex-'change of the Ratifications.

'What his Majeſty writ in his laſt to the Count 'd'*Eſtrades*, relating to the Iſle of *Antegoa*, is confirm'd 'in this preſent Memorial; it being his Majeſty's In-'tention to have it reſtor'd to the King of *England*, 'and that it be made an Article of the Treaty, and 'that the ſame thing be underſtood of that part of 'St. *Chriſtophers* that belong'd to the *Engliſh* before 'the War. Dated at St. *Germain en Laye*, *May* 9, 1667.

Sign'd, LEWIS.

Underneath, de Lionne.

Chpf

Copy of his Majeſty's Letter to the Queen of Spain, *dated at St.* Germains en Laye: May 9, 1667.

MOST High, moſt Excellent, and moſt Potent Princeſs, our very dear and belov'd Siſter; the ſincere Deſire we have always had to procure, and preſerve the publick Tranquility, of which the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and the *Pyrenees* are ſufficient Demonſtrations to the whole World, oblig'd us yet farther, towards the cloſe of the Year 1665, in a very earneſt Inſtance, which however met not with a due Reception at *Madrid*, ſo to provide, that nothing for the future ſhould be able to deſtroy that good Underſtanding and Amity, that had been ſo happily eſtabliſh'd between the two Crowns, and even cemented by our auguſt Marriage. 'Twas by theſe Motives the late Queen, our ever honour'd Lady and Mother, did at our Requeſt charge the Marquis *de Fuentes* to write in her behalf to your Majeſty, that being fully inform'd of the Queen our deareſt Conſort's Pretenſions to ſeveral Dominions in the *Low-Countries*, and having found the ſame ſolid, juſt, and inconteſtable, ſhe earneſtly conjur'd your Majeſty, by the tender Affection ſhe had for you, to ſuffer your ſelf to be inform'd of the Equity of the ſaid Pretenſions, and take a particular Cogniſance thereof; to the end that being equally ſenſible of the Juſtice of them, your Goodneſs might in the end incline you to give us Satisfaction by ſome reaſonable Accommodation, that might root out all grounds of a Miſunderſtanding between our two Monarchies. She was ſo fully acquainted with our Sentiments, as to be able to anſwer for us, that we would be very reaſonable in our Demands; and finding her ſelf near her End, next to her own Salvation, ſhe deſir'd nothing in this World more earneſtly than the Satisfaction of having been a Means of eſtabliſhing between our two

Houſes that Unanimity and Affection, which ſhe foreſaw would be weaken'd by theſe Diſputes. Theſe Particulars cannot have eſcap'd your Majeſty's Memory, nor can the Miniſters of *Spain* forget the Anſwer they oblig'd your Majeſty to return, ſo contrary to her late Majeſty's Affection and Piety, and ſo remote without doubt to your own Inclinations for the publick Tranquility. Your Majeſty's Anſwer was, That you would in no manner, nor upon any Conſideration whatever, enter upon a Diſcuſſion of that Affair, nor treat or agree upon any thing relating to thoſe Claims, which you ſaid you knew had no Foundation; and immediately thereupon your Majeſty ſent your Orders to the Government in *Flanders*, to require the Oath of Fidelity from the States of the Country, and all the People in general, which 'till then had been omitted ever ſince the deceaſe of the late King our Father-in-Law. This your Majeſty's abſolute Denial of doing us Juſtice, and your Reſolution of ſecuring to your Majeſty, by an Oath of Fidelity, a People that are effectually our Subjects in Claim of the Queen our Conſort, having reduc'd us unwillingly to the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of either being wanting to our own Honour, to our ſelf, to the Queen, and our Son the Dauphin, or of endeavouring to right our ſelf by the force of Arms, we have choſen that Part to which common Honour and Juſtice have directed us, and by this Courier which we have diſpatch'd Expreſs to the Archbiſhop of *Cambrun*, our Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, we have appointed him the ſaid Ambaſſador to acquaint your Majeſty with the Reſolution we have taken of marching in Perſon towards the end of this Month at the Head of our Army, to endeavour to put our ſelf in Poſſeſſion of what belongs to us in the *Low-Countries* in Right of our Wife, or of an Equivalent thereto, and at the ſame time to preſent to your Majeſty a Writing we have had prepar'd, declaring the Validity of our Demands, and effectually anſwering the frivolous Objections contain'd in ſome Libels

bels publiſh'd by the Governor of *Flanders*. In the mean time, we hope much from your Majeſt's Equity, and that as ſoon as you ſhall have read and examin'd the ſaid Writing, you will highly condemn thoſe that adviſ'd your Majeſty to refuſe, and oppoſe a Demand ſo evident and reaſonable, and that your Majeſty will be eaſily perſwaded to accept of thoſe Means we have offer'd to you, and do now offer, in order to put an end to the preſent Diſpute by an amicable Agreement. In this Caſe your Majeſty may be aſſured of two Things; the firſt is, That we will inſiſt upon nothing but what is juſt and reaſonable, when compar'd to the Quality and Importance of our Claims; and ſecondly, That ſhould our Arms have the Succeſs we may reaſonably promiſe our ſelf from the Juſtice of our Cauſe, our Intention is not to ſeize on more than what of Right belongs to us, or may be thought an Equivalent to it, whereſoever we can obtain it; and that as to the reſt of the Dominions of our moſt dearly beloved Brother the King of *Spain*, having firſt receiv'd or ſecur'd what is juſtly due to us, we ſhall be always ready to protect and ſecure 'em to himſelf, and his Poſterity, which we pray may be numberleſs, and without end; and we ſhall moreover moſt religiouſly obſerve the Peace, as we aſſur'd the Marquis *de Fuentes* at his Audience of Leave, having no Deſign on our Part of infringing it by our marching into the *Low-Countries* at the Head of our Army, which is intended only to put us in Poſſeſſion of what belongs to us of Right. We pray God, moſt High and Mighty, *&c.*

From the moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General: May 9, 1667.

MOST dear high Friends, Allies and Confederates. By a Meſſenger which we have ſent Expreſs to the Count *d'Eſtrades*, our Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the *Hague*, we have commanded him to acquaint you in our Name, as our very good Friends and Allies, with our Reſolution of having a Recourſe to Arms, which our Honour and Intereſt, after a long and open denial of Juſtice, have at length oblig'd us to in Vindication of the Rights of our dearly beloved Conſort the Queen, and our moſt dear Son the Dauphin. To this end we have appointed our ſaid Ambaſſador to communicate to you a Writing we have order'd to be compiled, and publiſh'd, that all Chriſtendom may ſee the Reaſonableneſs of our Pretenſions, together with the Copy of a Letter we have this Day written to our moſt dear Siſter the Queen of *Spain*. You will obſerve in the firſt Piece the Equity of our Conduct, and that without an Intention of breaking the Peace, or claiming what belongs to another, our deſire is only to ſecure our ſelves from Oppreſſion, either by the force of Arms, or by a reaſonable Accommodation, to which they ſhall always find us well diſpos'd. Referring our ſelf for further Particulars to our ſaid Ambaſſador, We pray God, *&c.* Dated at St. *Germains*, *May* 9, 1667.

Your good Friend, Allie and Confederate,

Signed, LOUIS.

And Lower, De Lionne.

The Superſcription was,

To our moſt dear high Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Low-Countries.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: Breda, May 12, 1667.

WE have receiv'd the Honour of your Majeſty's of the ſixth Inſtant, and in punctual Obedience to your Majeſty's Commands, we will have an Eye upon the Sieur *Hubert*; and in caſe it ſhould appear, that Monſ. *de Wit* endeavours to retard the Peace, we will make uſe of *Hubert* to break his Meaſures.

We will preſerve a good Correſpondence with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and in ſuch a manner, if poſſible, as not to give an Umbrage to the *Dutch*, who are too apt to be Jealous on theſe Occaſions. The ſaid Ambaſſadors are not yet arriv'd at *Fluſhing*, and the Wind being contrary, 'tis likely they will not be at *Breda* ſo ſoon as they propos'd.

We are ſurpriz'd to find the Mediators are to land at the *Gorée*, where the Count *de Dohna* is to go and meet them. It being the Duty of Mediators to be firſt upon the Place, we think this going the fartheſt way about, and it looks as if they had not a Mind to bring an Affair of this Conſequence to a ſpeedy Iſſue. We will endeavour to arm our ſelves againſt 'em, if we find 'em prevaricating.

The King of *Denmark*'s Plenipotentiaries came hither after us. They ſent to ſee us, and to demand Audience. They paid us the firſt Viſit, each of us at our Lodgings. We receiv'd 'em at the Court Door, which is below the Steps, and gave 'em the Hand; we conducted 'em to the ſame Place, were we had at firſt receiv'd 'em; and the next Day we went both together to return their Viſit at their Lodgings.

Meſſieurs *Beverning* and *Hubert* have been here theſe two Days, but have not yet aſſumed their Character, waiting for the Deputy of *Friſe*, who is join'd with them in Commiſſion.

The States might have order'd us to have been receiv'd with more Honour, by commanding the Infantry to ſalute us with the Pike and Colours, as I *d'Eſtrades* have ſeen 'em receive the late Prince of *Orange*. We talk'd with Monſ. *de Hauterive* about it, who told us he ſhould have been very glad to have done the ſame by us, and to have paid us all the Honours due to our Characters, and have gratify'd his own Inclinations, being by Birth one of your Majeſty's Subjects; but he ſaid he had his Inſtructions in Writing, and that two of the States Deputies had given him Orders about it. As for the Salute of the Horſe with the Sword in hand, 'tis what was never done in the Country, not ſo much as to the Princes of *Orange*; and we have been told, that when the late Monſieur *de Longueville* lodg'd at *Rotterdam* in his return from *Munſter* into *France*, the Garriſon was by the Prince of *Orange*'s Command drawn out to receive him, but they ſaluted him neither with the Pike nor Colours. The ſame thing happen'd to Meſſieurs *d'Avaux* and *Servient*, when they were in *Holland*. We contented our ſelves with obſerving calmly, that more Civility might have been us'd, without carrying the thing too far, ſince it was a Reception agreed upon for all the Ambaſſadors.

As ſoon as your Majeſty ſhall have ſent us the Writing which is to prove the Queen's Rights, we'll endeavour to ſupport 'em as much as we can; and we wiſh Monſ. *de Wit* may find 'em ſo clear and inconteſtable, as to be able to eaſe the People of thoſe Apprehenſions, which your Majeſty's Entrance into *Flanders* at the Head of ſo powerful an Army has given them.

We are glad to find your Majeſty has been rightly inform'd of Monſ. *de Wit*'s Conduct, in relation to the King of *England*'s Letter, and the Interview he was ſaid to have had with *l'Iſola*, and that your Majeſty is perſwaded of his Sincerity therein. He ſtill continues to act in the ſame manner; for the Morning

I left the *Hague*, he communicated to me the Converſation he had had with Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, who came to viſit him, and ſhow'd him a Letter he had receiv'd from *Caſtel Roderigo*, in which he orders him to preſs the States to a juſt Senſe of your Majeſty's Enterpriſe upon *Flanders* and *Brabant*, great part of which belongs to them; that this was the only time to join with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in defence of the Country; that they ought to conſider, that as ſoon as your Majeſty ſhall have driven the *Spaniards* out of *Flanders*, you would not fail to invade them, ſince your Pretenſions in *Brabant* equally regard both the one and the other; that being upon the Point of concluding a Peace with *England*, he was to prevail with the Sieur *de Wit*, and the Towns of *Holland*, that the 2000 Horſe and 6000 Foot ſhould not be diſbanded, but ſent to join their Army, and that there was a Fund at *Antwerp* appointed for their Payment. To this Monſ. *de Wit* reply'd, that it would be Prudence in the Emperor and King of *Spain* to prevent the Storm that threatneth them, by giving a due Satisfaction to your Majeſty; and that he might not be miſtaken any longer, he told him, both he and his Maſters were in your Majeſty's Intereſts, and were conſequently under no Apprehenſions from your Forces, which they were thoroughly convinc'd would undertake nothing to their Prejudice; that the States were reſolv'd to keep their new Levies on Foot 'till the end of *Auguſt*, and perhaps all the Year. If Monſ. *de Wit* continues of this Mind, *Caſtel Roderigo* will find himſelf oblig'd to take other Meaſures.

In the mean time, we are adviſed that *l'Iſola* is to come to *Hoogſtrate*, three Leagues from hence, as ſoon as the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſhall be arriv'd. Since the *Spaniards* omitted nothing on their Side, that may be for their Advantage, we will in all things relating to your Majeſty's Service take care not to be ſurpriſed, and we may aſſure your Majeſty that we will endeavour vigorouſly to countermine 'em.

Since your Majeſty leaves us at our Liberty to manage the Negotiation as we pleaſe, we will carefully conſult what manner will be the moſt Eaſie and Expeditious; and we have now time to conſider about it, before the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors.

We humbly deſire your Majeſty to explain your ſelf as to the Iſlands of *Monſerat* and *Nevis*, which they ſay here have been taken from the *Engliſh*, as well as *Antegoa* and part of St. *Chriſtophers*; be pleas'd, Sir, to let us know your Pleaſure, whether it be to keep, or reſtore 'em.

There are likewiſe the Iſlands of *Tobago* and St. *Euſtachium*, that have been taken by the *Engliſh*, and the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company pretend they ought to be reſtor'd to them. The States Deputies won't fail of preſſing us in this point; for which reaſon we humbly deſire to receive your Majeſty's Pleaſure therein, that we may know how to anſwer them.

We have juſt now receiv'd advice from the *Hague*, that the Count *de Dohna* had been order'd by the Mediators to propoſe a Suſpenſion of Arms to the States, which he has done accordingly; and was anſwer'd, that they ought firſt to ſee what likelihood there was of a Peace before they took ſuch a Step, and that they ought likewiſe to conſult their Allies, who had been hitherto againſt it as well as themſelves.

This delay in the Mediators, and the Conference they are to have at the *Gorée*, with the Count *de Dohna*, makes us imagine their Deſign is to ſpin out the Negotiation as long as they can, 'till they ſee what Succeſs their own Miniſter at the *Hague* is like to have in behalf of the Crown of *Sweden*.

All the States Plenipotentiaries are now arriv'd, and juſt as we were going to conclude this they all three came to communicate to us a Diſpatch they had receiv'd from their Maſters, importing that Monſ. *Brands*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Reſident at *London*, had deſir'd his Majeſty of *Great Britain* would be pleas'd to receive his Miniſter as a Mediator at *Breda*, which

was

was granted; and the ſame thing having been demmanded from the States, they reply'd, that the Mediators had been already acknowledg'd by all Parties, and that they did not know if the Crowns in Alliance with them would approve of another Mediation; whereupon we anſwer'd, we would inform your Majeſty of it, and wait your Anſwer; but that ſince the like Offer from the Emperor having been already rejected, 'twas moſt likely this would be ſo too.

I have this Moment receiv'd a Letter from Monſ. *de Wit*, in which he deſir'd me to let him know your Majeſty's Reſolutions as to the Flag, and demands in very preſſing Terms if I have not yet receiv'd your Majeſty's Commands about the Means he propoſed for an Accommodation with *Spain*, in caſe any Difference ſhould ariſe between the two Crowns. He aſſures me he will do all he can to ſupport your Majeſty's reaſonable Pretenſions, and that he thinks your Majeſty can no longer delay explaining your ſelf to your Allies. We ſhall not take upon us to return him any Anſwer 'till we have been favour'd with your Majeſty's Commands.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 12, 1667.

I Am much oblig'd to you, Sir, for the Letters of State you have obtain'd in behalf of my ſelf, and my Son. This will give us an Opportunity of defending our ſelves in our Abſence. You will ſee in ours to the King the Condition of Affairs here. Monſieur *Courtin* and I were the firſt at *Breda*. I find him a Perſon ſo honeſt and agreeable, that it's a pleaſure to ſerve his Majeſty in Conjunction with him; and I can tell you before-hand, that I hope the King will be very well ſatisfy'd with our Negotiation.

As

As for the *Swediſh* Veſſels which 'tis ſaid the *Dutch* have ſeiz'd, and uſed very ſcurvily, they are to be conſider'd under ſeveral Circumſtances. Some of 'em having been taken in the *Thames*, which the *Swedes* themſelves can't deny, have been confiſcated by the Admiralties. Others upon Examination appearing not to be lawful Prize have been releas'd, and theſe the *Swedes* demand abſolutely, without ſubjecting them to the Inquiſition of the Admiralties; but the States inſiſt that thoſe Courts ought in courſe to take Cogniſance of them; but if the Negotiation that is on Foot at preſent ſucceeds they may meet with a favourable treatment, but otherwiſe, if Matters are left in the Condition they are now in, there being no Regulation of Commerce ſettled between 'em, 'tis neceſſary they ſhould ſubmit to the Deciſions of the Admiralty; which is, that thoſe that appear lawful Prize will be condemn'd, and the reſt releas'd. I am, *&c.*

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades *and Monſieur* Courtin : May 13, 1667.

I Have little to add to the Diſpatch I ſent four Days ago Expreſs by a Meſſenger, whom I order'd to go by the way of *Dunkirk*, and to proceed from thence by Sea.

I approve your ſigning the ſecret Articles relating to the Junction of the Fleets in the Terms which it hath been ſent to me, and I am diſpatching my Orders to the Duke of *Beaufort*, with a Copy of the ſaid Articles, to the end he may act in Conformity with 'em.

I ſo little doubted of the Sieur *de Wit*'s Intention to prolong the Negotiation 'till the Summer is over, that it's one of the chief Reaſons for my Reſolution of entring *Flanders*, without waiting for the reſult of the Aſſembly at *Breda*; but ſince *de Wit's* Deſign was to make me ſuſpend that Reſolution if poſſible, I am of

of Opinion, that when the States perceive me in earneſt, and ſhall find us entring upon Action in their very Neighbourhood, they will be willing to diſengage themſelves, and grow fonder of the Peace than before; my fear at preſent is, that the *Engliſh* will begin to play their Tricks, when they find I have other Buſineſs upon my Hands.

I never knew Count *William* had propos'd to the Emperor to yield to me the *Franche* County in lieu of the Queen's Pretenſions; and if he has, it's done without my Knowledge, or Approbation.

When they ſhall have examin'd the Writing I have order'd to be publiſh'd, and conſider'd the Quality and Juſtice of my Pretenſions, they muſt readily confeſs, that ſomething more will be requiſite to an Accommodation, than the parting with a Country, which I can maſter in two Months time whenever I pleaſe. The Perſon who is ſent hither by the Biſhop of *Munſter* about the Buſineſs of *Delmenhorſt*, which is in Diſpute betwixt him and the King of *Denmark*, has deſired me not to oppoſe his being comprehended in the Peace, provided the King of *England* conſents to have him nam'd; and ſince that Prince may prove of Service to me in the courſe my Affairs are at preſent like to take, you are not only not to oppoſe it if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors inſiſt upon it, but I would have you to promote it under-hand as much as you can, without giving the *Dutch* any reaſon to complain.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades; May 13, 1667.

I Have written to Day to the Sieur *de la Roche*, that as ſoon as he ſhall have brought into the Port of *Amſterdam* the two Ships he is gone to fetch out of *Denmark*, my Intention is, that he endeavour to put all the Ships I have in the ſaid Port in a Condition of

of ſailing with the States Fleet; but having added, that as to the Poſt my Squadron is to take in the ſaid Fleet, and the Rank the ſaid *de la Roche* is to have in all Councils of War, he is to conform himſelf to the Inſtructions he ſhall receive from you, I deſire you to ſettle theſe three Points with the States, or their Deputies for ſecret Affairs; and that you take care to have it agreed between you, as in juſtice it ought, that my Squadron ſhould have the firſt Poſt in the Fleet next the Admiral, and that *de la Roche* be admitted into all the Councils of War on board the ſaid Admiral, and take Place of all the Admirals and Vice-Admirals in the States Service. However, if after having ſtiffly inſiſted upon theſe Demands, you find no probability of obtaining your Point, deſiring upon all Occaſion to convince the States of my real Friendſhip and Protection, I give you leave to recede, and to regulate thoſe Points in the beſt manner you can, taking care to have my Squadron as uſeful as poſſible, without running more hazards than are neceſſary. As for the Orders, my Pleaſure is, that he receives 'em from none but the Admiral himſelf, nor will I have my Squadron divided upon any Pretence whatſoever; but having in another Letter commanded the ſaid *de la Roche* to leave the States Fleet upon the Concluſion of the Peace, and bring my Squadron into *Breſt*, you muſt take care to give him advice accordingly.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: Breda, May 19, 1667.

I Have been with Monſieur *de Wit* at the *Hague*, and have had a long Conference with him upon the Points contain'd in your Majeſty's Memorial. He told me, he was mightily ſurpriz'd to underſtand your Majeſty was upon the point of marching to the Frontier, and that at the ſame time that you was ſetting forth the

the Queen's Right to the States; that your Majeſty had often aſſur'd Monſieur *van Beuningen*, that you would undertake nothing without their Participation, and yet without ſo much as giving 'em time to examine the Validity of your Pretentions, you execute your Deſigns at the ſame time that you acquaint the States with them, which is contrary to the Opinion the States had that your Majeſty would act in this particular with greater Confidence towards 'em, allowing 'em a reaſonable time between the Advice and Execution; that he hop'd your Majeſty would have explain'd your ſelf either to the States, or to him, what Places or Countries you would be contented with, that a ſtop might be put to that Flame that is breaking out in all parts of Chriſtendom; that he had offer'd before, and is ſtill ready to uſe his Intereſt with the *Spaniards*, to perſwade 'em to an Accommodation, and he was in hopes of ſucceeding, if he had time to manage the Towns, and obviate the Jealouſies they are under of your Majeſty's Entry into the *Low-Countries* during the Treaty of Peace, which convinces all the World, that your Majeſty is agreed under-hand with the *Engliſh*; to which he added, they have long obſerv'd your Majeſty's Affection to the State to be grown cooler, and that every thing has been practis'd in *France* that could contribute to the ruin of their Trade, by impoſing heavy Cuſtoms upon all *Dutch* Manufactures, and by trying all ways to entice their Workmen into *France*, from whence however ſeveral of 'em have return'd without finding the Encouragement they expected.

That at preſent he obſerves the People inclin'd to Trade into any Part of the World rather than *France*, where the Impoſts are rais'd to ſuch a Height, that thoſe Goods, which in the late King's time paid but 20 *per Cent.* are forc'd now to pay fourſcore, tho' the Sieur *van Beuningen* has often repreſented the Inconveniences that muſt neceſſarily attend ſuch a Practice.

That

That he thought it would have been more for your Majeſty's Service, for him to have endeavour'd to diſpoſe the States to be Guarantees between your Majeſty, the King of *Denmark*, and the *Dutch*, againſt the *Engliſh*, in caſe they inſiſted upon the honour of the Flag, or attempted any act of Hoſtility againſt any of the Allies at Sea; that your Majeſty would have found your Count in ſuch an Alliance upon a Rupture with *Spain*; for ſhould the *Engliſh* enter into Engagements with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and be oblig'd to aſſiſt the *Spaniards* with a Fleet againſt the Deſigns of *France*, the *Dutch* in that caſe would be oblig'd to aſſiſt your Majeſty with theirs, which would make the Alliance propos'd of great Service to your Majeſty.

That your Majeſty having rejected this Propoſition, he found it impoſſible at preſent to bring ſuch an Alliance about, which he thought ſo neceſſary for the publick Affairs in general, and to the Intereſt of your Majeſty in particular; that for his own Part, finding himſelf grown uſeleſs, and not able to compoſe the Minds of the People, and remove the Jealouſies they have conceiv'd at your Majeſty's ſudden Expedition into theſe Countries, he was reſolv'd to go as the States Deputy to Sea, rather than have a hand in ſuch Councils as will be taken in ſo unlucky and ſurpriſing a Conjuncture. To this I reply'd, that I had not time to anſwer all the Complaints he had been pleas'd to make; that your Majeſty, 'tis true, had always declar'd you would undertake nothing without their Participation; that accordingly, as ſoon as the Queen's Right had been plainly evinc'd, you ſent the States Copies of the Exemplifications, and had given me Orders to acquaint 'em with your Deſcent into the *Low-Countries*, as ſoon as you had reſolv'd to do ſo; that having explain'd my ſelf about what the States poſſeſs in *Brabant*, and ſignify'd your Majeſty's Reſolution of obſerving faithfully the *Pyrenean* Treaty, as well as your Moderation in being ready to accept of an Equivalent of ſuch Places, and in ſuch Parts, as are

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moſt Remote from their Frontiers, I thought theſe great Inſtances of your Majeſty's Inclination to live in ſtrict Amity with the States, and ſufficient to remove all their ill-grounded Jealouſies.

That as to the Duties laid in *France* upon *Dutch* Manufactures, I told him, he ought not to draw a Conſequence from thence, as if our Deſign was to ruin their Trade; for I could prove to him, that we had more reaſon to complain of the great Impoſition laid upon *French* Goods throughout the *United-Provinces*, where we are forc'd to pay *Cent. per Cent.* which notwithſtanding your Majeſty ſuffer'd without any Complaints, becauſe he knew it to be the Right of Soveraigns to augment or diminiſh the Cuſtoms in their own Dominions, as they ſhall judge it convenient to their Affairs.

That as to the Treaty propos'd, your Majeſty's Anſwer was very reaſonable; for a new Treaty would be of no uſe, ſince thoſe already on Foot were ſufficient to the Ends deſir'd by a new one, which would likewiſe give the *Engliſh* ſome reaſon to complain, if they found us entring into new Engagements againſt 'em, at the ſame time that we were upon a Treaty of Peace with them.

That I did not doubt but the *Spaniards* would make uſe of all their Artifices, to extinguiſh in the People that Senſe of Gratitude they ought to have for your Majeſty, but I knew likewiſe that it was in his Power to render 'em ineffectual; that the moment he left his Charge here at Home, and went as the States Deputy to Sea, your Majeſty would interpret it as a forſaking your Intereſts, and declaring for your Enemies; that he might aſſure himſelf, your Majeſty would clearly perceive that all his Complaints, thoſe of the States, and even of the Towns themſelves, had no juſt Grounds, but the Jealouſies of People repining at your Majeſty's Puiſſance, ſupported by a Parcel of Chimerical Umbrages, which your Majeſty had ſo often contradicted by ſo many effectual Aſſiſtances, by your Ruptures with the King of *England*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter*,

ſter, by your good Offices with the *German* Princes, and Electors, in order to accommodate thoſe Differences, which would otherwiſe have drawn a War upon 'em that might have ended in their Ruin.

I deſir'd him to reflect ſeriouſly upon theſe Things, and conſider if it would not be more for his and the States Service to receive the Notification I was to preſent 'em, as an Inſtance of your Majeſty's Friendſhip and Sincerity, and immediately to take ſuch honeſt Meaſures as may give the *Spaniards* to underſtand, that they ought to give your Majeſty Satisfaction upon your juſt and reaſonable Pretenſions; that otherwiſe they ſhould be oblig'd to join with your Majeſty, and force 'em to it; by this Means they would put an end to the War, and have the Credit of procuring an honourable Satisfaction to your Majeſty's Demands.

The next Day I had my publick Audience, at which your Majeſty's Letter to the States was read, together with the Copy of that to the Queen of *Spain*. I obſerv'd the whole Aſſembly very much aſtoniſh'd, and the Preſident anſwer'd me in a few Words, that they were ſurpriz'd at your Majeſty's Reſolution of invading the *Low-Countries*, and that they wou'd conſider of what I had been ſpeaking to 'em in your Majeſty's Name.

I ſtay'd the next Day at the *Hague* to viſit my Friends; I found 'em all in a great Confuſion, without daring to open their Mouths. I was not in the leaſt ſurpriz'd at this, becauſe 'tis no more than what is uſual with 'em upon their firſt Impreſſions, and this ſhows us how ſoon their Confidence and good Opinion of us is to be ſhock'd.

I left the Affairs of *Sweden* in no Proſpect of a ſpeedy Accommodation, and Monſ. *de Wit*, who is by no means hearty in it, told me he would let nothing paſs about it without acquainting me with it. I left the *Hague* on the 18th, and went to *Rotterdam*, where I diſcours'd ſome of the chief of the Admiralty, who told me plainly how much it was their Intereſt to have

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a Peace, that being concern'd in the *East-India* Company, and the whole Fiſhery, they ſhou'd loſe more than 100000 Crowns if it was not ſpeedily concluded.

I anſwer'd, That ſince they were ſo free with me, I wou'd ſpeak my Opinion as plainly to them; and told 'em, that the readieſt way to forward the Peace, was to retard the Departure of the Fleet; that Admiral *de Ruyter*'s Ship, and ſeven others of the Firſt Rate, were in their Harbour; that they might delay 'em, having the Management of their Victualling, and other Proviſions; that if upon theſe Pretences they cou'd detain 'em to the end of this Month, it wou'd be at leaſt the 10th of *June*, before all the Squadrons cou'd aſſemble in the *Texel*; that in the mean time we might be able to forward the Negotiation, and ſo carry it with the *Engliſh*, as to prevent their flying off, which when they ſaw the States Fleet braving 'em upon their own Coaſts, they might be otherwiſe apt to do.

This was only between our ſelves. They promis'd ſo to contrive it, that tho' the States were never ſo preſſing, thoſe Ships ſhou'd not be able to go out of Port before the End of the Month; ſo that it will take up ſome time before the States Fleet will be able to get round to *Calais*, and adviſe your Majeſty of their Arrival, according as it has been agreed in the Project between us.

I humbly entreat your Majeſty, not to let Monſieur *Van Beuningen* know any thing of what has paſt between me and the Officers of the Admiralty, in this Affair, becauſe it wou'd be much to their Prejudice; for Monſieur *de Wit* will not eaſily forget an ill Turn, and he is bent upon haſtning the Departure of the Fleet. His principal Deſign is, undoubtedly, to entangle and retard your Majeſty's Deſigns: This I have particularly obſerv'd in my late Journey thither; and I'm of

Opinion, he'll take another Conduct when he finds your Majeſty enter upon Action.

Upon my Arrival at *Breda*, I receiv'd your Majeſty's Orders relating to the Place Monſieur *de la Roche* is to have in the Councils of War. I have no other way of tranſacting this Affair with Monſieur *de Wit*, but by Letter. I intend to write to him about it to morrow, and will give your Majeſty an Account of it by the firſt Opportunity.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*, May 19, 1667.

THE *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors arriv'd at *Fluſhing*: the Men of War that brought 'em did not fire as they came into Harbour; the Officers that commanded 'em pretending, that the Vice-Admiral of *Zealand* ought to have given them the firſt Salute. In like manner, they were not ſaluted by the Cannon of the Town, where, they ſay, 'tis cuſtomary for the Ships firſt to ſalute the Fortreſſes. The ſame Day, they proceeded in the Yachts the States had provided for 'em, and were ſaluted at their Departure by all the Cannon of the Town, and all the Ships at Anchor in the Harbour; the next Day they ſtop'd a League ſhort of this Place, becauſe there were no Beds for their Servants in the Houſes appointed for 'em, and they were forc'd to ſend for ſome from *Antwerp*, continuing in the mean time on board their Yachts. I underſtood the Day following, Mr. *Coventry* had been in Town *incognito*, and had lain here all Night. *J. Courtin* ſent a Gentleman to my Lord *Hollis*, to tell him, That, as an Ambaſſador, I expected he ſhou'd acquaint me with his Arrival, but as a private Man, and his humble Servant, I cou'd not forbear letting him know how impatient I was to ſee

ſee him. He receiv'd my Complement with all imaginable Civility, declaring that his Deſire was to live with me as with his Brother. The ſame Day he ſent one of his own People with a Complement to me. *Homeard*, Great-Almoner to the Queen-Mother of *England*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Brother, coming the next day to dine with me, I carry'd him my ſelf back in my own Coach to the Place where the Yachts lay, and went without any Ceremony to ſee my Lord *Hollis*. After Complements on both ſides, and reciprocal Aſſurances of your Majeſty's good Intentions, and thoſe of the King of *Great-Britain*, we began to diſcourſe upon the two Points that were moſt likely to retard the Concluſion of the Peace.

He declar'd, that he had Orders to inſiſt upon *Poleron*, and that he had brought with him three Deputies from the *Eaſt-India* Company, who were to make it appear to us, That the *Dutch* were never in earneſt when they deliver'd it up to the *Engliſh*, but upon a certainty that they wou'd never be able to keep it; that if the Dutch continu'd Maſters of that Iſland, they wou'd likewiſe be ſo of all the Trade in the *Eaſt-Indies*; that We were no leſs concern'd in it than *England*, and that his *Britannick* Majeſty hoped we would be ready to do him all the Good-Offices we could in his Majeſty's Name.

I reply'd, that we had already receiv'd your Majeſty's Orders in that Particular, and had already inſinuated to the States Deputies, that if that Iſland was ruin'd, ſince the *Engliſh* in caſe of a War were unable to maintain it, it being at ſuch a Diſtance from their other Eſtabliſhments, we cou'd not ſee what Damage it would be to the States to abandon it; but the Deputies ſtop'd our Mouths by aſſuring us, that *Iſola* had writ poſitively to Monſieur *Friquet*, that the King of *Great-Britain* conſented to give *Poleron* up to the

Dutch at the Treaty, and that *Friquet* had ſhown the Letter to Monſieur *de Wit*; that it was by this time known throughout all the Provinces, and that if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors inſiſted upon it, they who perhaps were no great Friends to the Peace, wou'd make uſe of this Occaſion to break it off; that I was glad of this Opportunity of warning him of it, that knowing before-hand the Temper of the People, and how far the Emperor's Miniſter had been tampering with them, he might himſelf judge what was proper for us to do, in order to ſatisfy the King his Maſter.

He told me, *Iſola* had gone too far; however, he ſaid, they ought not to break off for the ſake of *Poleron*, and at the ſame time deſired all the Aſſiſtance we could give him. I told him, he wou'd find us always ready to ſerve him; but I deſir'd him to conſider at the ſame time, ſince they were not to break off upon that ſcore, if it was not for the King of *England*'s Intereſt to declare himſelf in time; for if the Treaty was delay'd, the States Fleet would ſet Sail, and your Majeſty was under an Engagement of joining yours with it the Beginning of the next Month; and ſince he had already confeſs'd that of *England* was not ready, it might happen to appear to all *Europe* at the Concluſion of the Treaty, that the *Dutch* were Maſters at Sea: that on the other ſide, this Inconvenience might be avoided; for the Moment he and his Collegue conſented to give up *Poleron*, we wou'd declare here the Peace was concluded; we ſhou'd thereby prevent the Departure of the Fleets, and in ſhort, ſign the Peace before the Inequality of their Strength at Sea cou'd poſſibly be diſcover'd. I obſerv'd him touch'd with this Conſideration, and he concluded with ſaying again, that we ought not to break upon the account of *Poleron*. I thought this a proper time to prepare him for the Regulation of Commerce, and told him

him, that a Propoſition wou'd be made of having it treated in this Place; but if he wou'd keep cloſe to the Contents of *Ruvigny*'s Letter, and inſiſt upon having it referr'd to Commiſſioners, who were to aſſemble after the Concluſion of the Peace, we wou'd joyn our Intereſt with theirs to get your Majeſty diſengaged of your Promiſe. He promiſed me to do it, and added that this was not a time of day to engage in ſuch a Diſcuſſion; and he expreſt himſelf in ſuch a manner, that I thought there was no neceſſity of propoſing to enter upon that Affair whilſt the Ratifications were exchanging, for fear it might put ſome ſtop to that.

I likewiſe told him, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries knew nothing but that your Majeſty's Intentions were to retain all *St. Chriſtophers*, and that we deſign'd to inſiſt upon it till the Affair of *Poleron* was regulated; and that I acquainted him with it before hand, that he might not be ſurpriſed at it: he much approv'd of our Deſign, and promiſed to keep it ſecret.

He came to ſee me the next day; and his Collegue came likewiſe and paid me a particular Viſit, in which I diſcover'd two things; one is, that ſuppoſing the King of *England* ſhould conſent to the delivering up of *Poleron*, he can't diſpoſe of the Eſtates ſome of his Subjects have in that Iſland, who ought to have ſome equivalent conſideration to ſave 'em harmleſs, and that for that purpoſe they had brought with them three Deputies from the Eaſt-India Company, who were impower'd to treat in behalf of the Perſons concern'd.

The other is, That the Treaty of 1662 being to be the Foundation of this we are now going upon, and a Difficulty being likely to ariſe upon the Explication of the Words *litem inceptam proſequi*, it was proper to conſider how the Owners of the *Bonadventure*, and the *Bonne Eſperance* might be indemnified.

As to the firſt Point I anſwer'd, that I foreſaw if the *Engliſh* required an Indemnity for the Proprietors of Land in *Poleron*, the *Dutch* would inſiſt upon the like Indemnity for their Subjects that had been diſpoſeſs'd in new *Belgia*, and that I thought the readieſt way to come to an Agreement, was, to compenſate one Pretenſion with the other. That as to the Second, That being well acquainted with the Senſe of the Treaty in 1662, and having diſcours'd the Earl of *St. Albans* about it before I left *Paris*, both he and Mr. *de Ruvigny* were of Opinion, that his *Britannick* Majeſty having accepted of the Preliminary which was to leave every thing in the condition they were in at preſent, it was to be underſtood that all Pretenſions were to be dropt on both ſides, not only ſuch as related to Ships taken during the War, but all other Demands of what nature ſoever they might be: this he poſitively deny'd, and aſſured me, that the Chancellour having ſent for the Perſons concern'd, adviſed 'em to come to ſome Agreement, that the Peace might not be retarded on their account; and that a Perſon was ſent on purpoſe accordingly to tranſact that Affair.

I foreſee, Sir, that this Miſtake is like to hinder our Negotiation, unleſs your Majeſty allows Mr. *de Ruvingny* to ſettle it with the Chancellour; for we ſhall find it a difficult matter to perſwade the States to part with any Money, and the *Engliſh* will be obſtinate in their demands of it. The matter in ſhort is this; I underſtood, and Mr. *de Ruvigny* has often told me ſo, that all Pretenſions ſhould be forgotten on both ſides, and by what I can gather from Mr. *Coventry*'s Diſcourſe he is quite of another Opinion.

We have receiv'd the Honour of your Majeſtys of the 13th Inſtant, and we will keep the Courier here till we have had a Conference with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, who are to come hither to morrow,

morrow, and we ſhall not be able to viſit them till the day following: probably the *Swediſh* Miniſters may be come by that time, at leaſt we may have ſome news of them. We are, *&c.*

From Monſ. de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades, May 20, 1667.

THE King left *St. Germain* the 16th, and ſet out for *Amiens*, whence, as I think, I wrote to you eight days ago; he'll depart the 26th, and enter the *Low-Countries* the 28th, with ſo good an Army that it gives grounds to hope for ſucceſs. The Mareſchal *de Aumont* is to enter then on *Boulogne*-Side alſo with a good Body of Troops; and the Marquis *de Crequi* commands another of 8000 Men, who are to keep near *Sirk*, to advance towards the *Rhine*, and hinder the Paſſage the *Spaniards* may obtain of the Emperor for their Aſſiſtance. His Majeſty has permitted Monſieur *le Tellier*, Monſieur *Colbert*, and I, to come hither for four or five days, to give Orders about ſome Affairs that concern his Service and our Equipages; to morrow we depart to wait upon him at the Place he has appointed us.

The Queen will return from *Amiens* to *Compeigne*, where ſhe'll make ſome abode. The King has given her Power to command in his Abſence through all his Kingdom, and to that end Monſieur the Chancellour, the Mareſchal *d' Eſtrees*, and two of the Secretaries of State are to attend upon her, that her Majeſty may take Counſel in in all Occurrences where ſhe ſhall think ſhe has occaſion of it.

I am ſo overwhelm'd with Affairs of all ſorts, that you will pardon me for not entertaining you as long as I would.

The Marquis *de Caſtel Rodrigo* has ſent a Letter, or rather an inſolent Libel, to the King. I have not time to tranſmit you a Copy of it; but believing the ſaid Marquis will publiſh it to the World, and Copies of it may be ſoon had at *Breda*; I ſend you that of a Letter I have written to the Marquis *de la Fuentes*, who is ſtill detain'd here by ſome Indiſpoſition, true or feign'd, tho' he had his *Conge* of their Majeſties a Month ſince. My Letter will furniſh you with a Counterpoiſon for the Venom the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* would ſcatter by his Letter.

I ſent an Abſtract of your Diſpatch of the 12th to the King at *Lieucourt*, and his Majeſty has anſwer'd it with his own hand, at the ſide of the Articles which requir'd it: So that tho' I have not the Honour to be near his Perſon, what you will find in that Letter is his real Intention.

He deſires you will heartily thank Monſieur *de Wit* in his Name, for the kind and obliging Anſwer he return'd *Gamarre* as to what he told him on the Part of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that the States ought to open their Eyes at this Conjuncture, *&c.*

By the laſt Advices the King received from *America* by way of *Holland*, he is inform'd his Forces there have taken the Iſle of *Montſerrat* from the *Engliſh*, and that they were going to attack *Nevis*, but 'tis not likely they'll take it. Upon which his Majeſty has ordered me to write to you from him, that if the *Engliſh* make any Inſtances to you for Reſtitution of the ſaid Iſles, you muſt make no difficulty of promiſing it, it being his Majeſty's Intention, that if *England* reſtores *Acadia* to him, every thing be put in *America* in the Condition they were in before the War, provided the *Engliſh* oblige themſelves reciprocally to do the ſame, as for any thing that may happen, and that their Arms take any of the Iſlands

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or Territories belonging to the King, of which we may not yet have an Account.

In the Second Place, if the Plenipotentiaries of *Holland* demand reſtitution of *St. Euſtachia*, *Tobago*, and the Colony of *Baumerona*, you muſt refer the Matter to his Majeſty, and excuſe your ſelf as not having Inſtructions of his Pleaſure therein.

In the Third Place, as to the new Propoſal Count *Dohna* has made at the Inſtance of his Collegues of a Suſpenſion; his Majeſty perſiſts in his firſt Sentiments, that to haſten the Concluſion of the Peace, we ſhou'd not on our Parts conſent to a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, or only detain the Fleets in their Ports a little, to ſee what the Negotiation is like to come to, which will be ſoon ſeen.

In the Fourth Place, when they preſs you to make a declaration of his Majeſty's Demands, in order to an Accommodation with *Spain*, anſwer, that I have written to you, that Affair may be better treated of here with Monſieur *van Beuningen*, than there. I have not inform'd his Majeſty by an Extract of what you write me as to the charge you'll be forced to be at, to appear in as good an Equipage as the Ambaſſadors of *England* and *Sweden*: but I ſent him the Letter you wrote to me upon that Subject, and he anſwer'd to this Article in the following words, *I would not have my Ambaſſadors appear in a worſe Equipage than others: and indeed it is my intention to give them ſomething more, if they are obliged to be at any extraordinary Expence.* He added; that he promis'd himſelf that you wou'd make a vigorous oppoſition, and eaſily obtain the End which *d'Iſola* pretended to get reſolv'd in the Aſſembly, by making them underſtand, that the Safety of the *Low-Countries* depended on the Peace.

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I add this to let you know, when they ſent my Letter to Monſieur the Marquis *Fuentes*, he at firſt receiv'd it with a great deal of joy, and open'd the Packet with ſome impatience, hoping perhaps to find therein ſomething elſe than he met with: but after he found what it was, it plainly appeared that his Countenance alter'd, and that he was in great confuſion. He has ſince written me a Billet, in which he obſerv'd to me he would only make it known to Monſieur the Marquis *de Caſtel Rodrigo*, that the King would not anſwer the ſaid Letter. I doubt not nevertheleſs he ſent a Copy of mine; but as it may oblige the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* not to publiſh his Letter, I deſire you not to let the Copy of my Anſwer go out of your hand till the ſaid Letter has been publiſh'd where you are.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*,
Breda, May 26, 1666.

EXpecting the arrival of the Ambaſſadors of *England* and *Sweden*, we believ'd it was convenient in order to promote our Negotiation the moſt we poſſibly could, to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States, as well to concert together what we had to propoſe, as to judge more eaſily by the Overtures that ſhou'd be made, in what might conſiſt the greateſt Difficulties we had to ſurmount: to this end we deſir'd them to meet *Friday*, laſt the 20th of this Month, at my Houſe; where being all met, the Sieur *de Beverning*, Deputy of the Province of *Holland* began the Diſcourſe, and told us, that the Lords

Lords the States being entred into a War, and your Majeſty and the King of *Denmark* not being ingag'd therein, but to aid and aſſiſt them, it was their part firſt to explain themſelves, by communicating to us the Inſtructions that had been given them by their Maſters, which were in Subſtance, that they ought to eſtabliſh for the Foundation of the Treaty which they were about, that all that had been taken or detain'd before, or during the laſt War, ſhould remain in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe who were in Poſſeſſion; and that all Claims ſhould be laid aſide, and both Sides ſhould remain ſatisfy'd.

It was repreſented to him and his Collegues on this Head, that the Word *detain* could not be apply'd on their part, but to the Iſle of *Poleron*, ſince 'twas the *Engliſh* who had detain'd, under Pretence of making Repriſals, the Ships which were found in their Ports.

In applying then this Term to the Iſle of *Poleron*, 'twas to grant, that it had not in Truth been reſtor'd within the Time; which they deny, and they doubted not but it had been retaken by the Ships the Governour of *Batavia* had equip'd for that purpoſe, or abandon'd by the *Engliſh*, not being able to keep it; and in caſe they inſiſt that it be granted by the Treaty, the Article may be form'd two ways, either by naming it, as perhaps *Nova Belgia*, *Cabo Corſo*, *St. Andre*, and *Bonaviſta*, and be nam'd on the Part of the *Engliſh*; or putting it in general Terms, that each of the Parties ſhall keep the Places which they are actually in Poſſeſſion of at the Day of Signing. They perſiſt nevertheleſs in the Deſign of its being expreſt as they had propos'd, upon which we told them we wou'd endeavour to make the Word *detain* to be underſtood of Ships taken or ſtopt, unleſs ſome Expedient could be found out to ſatisfie them. As to extinguiſhing Claims on both Sides, we have

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already acquainted the Ambaſſadors of *England*, that the beſt way to ſettle entirely the Affair, was to agree upon it, and that we ſhould alſo keep to the ſame Diſcourſe when the Mediators arriv'd.

The Second Propoſition of Mr. *de Beverning* was, that by the Treaty concluded in 1662, between the King of *Great-Britain* and the States, it was incerted in the Articles 6, 7 and 8, that Rebels ſhould be baniſh'd on both Sides, 28 Days after it ſhou'd be requeſted; that upon this Foundation, as they had a great many *Engliſh* Officers that were in the Service of the States, the King of *Great-Britain* pretended they ought to oblige them to withdraw elſewhere, and wou'd charge their Maſters, in caſe of Refuſal, to have broken the Treaty, which might furniſh new Pretexts of quarreling. That they had alſo *Engliſh* Miniſters in *Holland*, for not being willing to conform to the Ceremonies of *England*; that it might be demanded, that they ſhould not be ſuffered, at leaſt if ſome underſtanding was not come to, with the *Engliſh*, on thoſe Articles.

It was anſwered with reſpect to the Officers, that putting in the Treaty a general Clauſe, importing an Amneſty for the Subjects on both Sides, they could no longer be conſidered as Rebels; and they wou'd avoid, by this means, to enter into the Explication of the Treaty of 1662, which the *Engliſh* wou'd ſettle for the Foundation of the preſent Treaty, as to what concerns the Miniſters: That thoſe who continu'd in *England*, had been ſubject to the Puniſhment ordain'd againſt the Non-conformiſts, if they Preach'd there againſt Epiſcopal Government; but that leaving the Country they cou'd not be treated as Rebels, ſince it was free in all Nations to change Habitations; beſides, it did not appear to us neceſſary to give Jealouſy to the *Engliſh*, to think thereon what perhaps

haps never enter'd into their Hearts, and that 'twas much better to ſay nothing of it.

The Third Difficulty was upon the Letters of Repriſal granted to ſome *Engliſh*-men to take Place whatever Ceſſation of Arms was agreed upon; we anſwered, That in the general Article put in all Treaties, to revoke all Letters of Mart and Repriſal, they add theſe Words, *Whatever Clauſes may be contain'd in ſuch as were granted before*, from which they derogated by the preſent Treaty.

The Fourth was, That in the 22d Article of the Treaty of 1662, it was expreſt, that the Letters of Repriſal cou'd not be exhibited 'till after Juſtice had been demanded by the ordinary Courſe, or that it had been deny'd or delay'd to be done; upon which the ſaid Deputies propos'd to fix a a Term of Four Months, and to add, that the Demand for Reparation of Damages receiv'd, ſhould firſt be communicated to the Ambaſſadour, or to the Miniſters of the Prince, or of the States, againſt whoſe Subjects the Complaint is made. Theſe are the Clauſes of the laſt Treaty made between *France* and the States. It was ſaid, that this Explanation might be manag'd by the Mediators, as being equally advantagious to both Sides.

The fifth Condition was, That according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of 1662, Commerce ſhould be free upon the Payment of the ſettled Cuſtoms, and not intervening with the publick Ordinances; the States wiſh that this laſt Clauſe was refer'd, under colour that the *Engliſh* forbidding Forreign Manufactures, or making ſuch ſort of Regulations, the States wou'd do the ſame on their Side, which wou'd obſtruct the Liberty of Commerce. It was repreſented to them, that it was common for all States to make theſe ſort of Prohibitions, and Forreigners had no Right to oppoſe them; and that if they wou'd try to induce

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the *Engliſh* to come to ſome Agreement thereupon, it wou'd be more proper to do it, when they enter'd on a Treaty of Commerce which ſhould be put off 'till after the Signing the Treaty. Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s Billet was read again in this Place; Monſieur *de Beverning* had a Copy of it, which he had begun to read when he had propos'd at firſt that they ſhou'd remain in Poſſeſſion of what had been taken or detain'd on both Sides. We deſir'd him to finiſh the reading of it, that the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* might know, that the Negotiation was founded on the putting off the Regulation of Commerce 'till after the Peace: It was anſwer'd, That it was needleſs to have a new Guaranty for the Treaty that ſhou'd be made, which might be juſtify'd by the Letter written about the 13th Article of the Treaty made in the Year 1662, between *France* and the States, by which your Majeſty promis'd to guarand not only the Treaties already made, but alſo all thoſe that might be jointly made. It was repreſented alſo to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, who inſiſted ſtrongly for this League, that it was not neceſſary, ſince the Treaty made with the King their Maſter ſubſiſting, your Majeſty wou'd be oblig'd to aſſiſt him when ever he ſhould be attack'd. 'Twas added as a further Reaſon of the Needleſneſs of it, that of not giving the *Engliſh* occaſion to complain, by ſaying, that when they labour'd to make a Peace, they had taken new Ingagements to make War.

The *Sieur de Beverning*, in the laſt place, told us that Monſieur *van Beuningen* having pray'd your Majeſty to reſtore to his Maſters the Iſland of *Tobago* and of St. *Euſtache*, taken from them by the *Engliſh*, and retaken by the *French* in the latter end of the preſent War, your Majeſty had anſwered him, that he had ſent his Orders thereupon, which oblig'd them to pray us to diſcover your Intentions, in

in hopes, that you having aſſiſted them ſo generouſly, you will not keep what belongs to them. The Deputy of *Zealand* back'd ſtrenuouſly the Inſtances of the *Sieur de Beverning*, and read us a Relation, by which it appear'd, that the *French* being come to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*, who Beſieg'd a Fort in the Iſle of St. *Euſtache*, in the time that the Capitulation was making, demanded upon account of Honour to enter firſt into the Fort, and made themſelves Maſters of it: We anſwered, That as this Fact had nothing in common with the Negotiation that we had to make with the *Engliſh*, we had not yet receiv'd any Orders from your Majeſty, and that we ſhould not fail to give you an account by the firſt Poſt, of what had been repreſented to us on the Part of the States.

The Deputies afterwards pray'd us to communicate to them your Majeſties Demands; we told them, that as you had no particular Quarrel with *England*, which had preceded the Rupture, ſo you wou'd be ſatisfied if things continued in the Condition Heaven had put them; and for that, we ſhould be contented with the general Clauſe, which was to ſerve for the Foundation for all the Treaty.

That we ſhou'd be glad if they would give themſelves the Trouble to draw up a Draught of the Articles they wou'd have in it; that if the *Engliſh* wou'd ſpecify them, we ſhou'd ſpecify too, by naming the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*, *Antegoa*, and others, which we may be in Poſſeſſion of at the Day of Signing that of both ſides.

We addreſs'd our ſelves afterwards to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, who were deſir'd to explain themſelves; they promiſed us, without declaring themſelves further, to make a Draught, and report it at the firſt meeting. The Deputies of the States deliver'd us a compar'd Copy of their Power; we ſent them alſo a Copy of ours, and to the Plenipotentiaries

potentiaries of *Denmark*, who delivered us a Copy of theirs; both of them appear'd to us to be in good Form as to the Subſtance. We might nevertheleſs have rais'd a Difficulty upon the Titles attributed to the King of *Great-Britain*, in the Power Sign'd by the King of *Denmark*, in which he is ſtil'd King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith: This Title of King of *France*, given by one of the Allies of your Majeſty, to one of his Enemies, had ſomething in it that ſhockt us. The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* excus'd themſelves, becauſe being to treat with the *Engliſh*, they had at *Copenhagen* follow'd the common Stile; we conſider'd, that if we Sign'd a ſeperate Treaty with the Ambaſſadours of *England*, we might know nothing of what paſt between the Two Crowns, who might make an Act in which we ſhou'd not be concern'd. But before we came to that, we did not think we ought to inſiſt on their ſending for a new Power, becauſe this private Communication was only out of Decency, and that the *Engliſh* only ought to examine the Validity of the Powers given by their Enemies.

The next Morning the Deputy of *Zealand* made us a Viſit: he aſſur'd us that his Province deſir'd Peace, but that ſhe wou'd contribute every thing ſhe cou'd towards it, that your Majeſty may remain in Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands in *America*, which have been taken from the *Engliſh* by your Arms, and belong'd to them before the beginning of the laſt War. He communicated to us alſo a Letter of the 13th of *March*, from the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*, importing, that Monſieur *de la Barr* had changed the Reſolution he had taken to attack the Iſland of *Nevis* upon an Information he had receiv'd, that they were Embarking 3000 Men aboard 28 Ships at *Barbadoes*, to undertake ſome great Enterpriſe. This Deputy added, he apprehended

hended one of the Squadrons gone from the Ports of *England*, would join theſe 28 Ships, and that all theſe Forces together wou'd make ſome Progreſs during this Negotiation; that he hop'd nevertheleſs the Five Ships gone from *Fluſhing* in the Month of *December* laſt, two of which carry'd 34 Pieces of Cannon, two of 20 Guns each, and one of 14, with 400 Soldiers, and ſupply'd with Proviſions for 8 Months, wou'd arrive time enough to join the Forces commanded by Monſieur *de la Barr*, and ſecure the Principal Iſlands on that Side. He told us further, That the Sieur *de Barr* had ruin'd *Antegoa*, and carry'd off every Thing that he cou'd, in order to be in a better Condition to defend St. *Chriſtophers*.

We complain again to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, that their Power was conceiv'd in Terms that ſhock'd us; they own'd they had one in which the Title of King of *France*, was not given to the King of *Great Britain*. We preſs them to produce that only; which they promis'd us in the preſence of the Deputies of the States. We were at the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*'s Houſe, who arriv'd the Day before at Ten a Clock at Night, becauſe their Equipages were not ready. They propos'd to us immediately a Ceſſation of Arms. We oppos'd it, becauſe the States Fleet being ready to put to Sea, it wou'd be difficult, not to ſay impoſſible, to perſwade them to loſe the Advantage they may draw from their Diligence, by appearing Maſters of the Sea. It was added, That the Word which the King had given to keep his Fleet in the Port of *Breſt* not being but for a Month, this Term was near expiring; and that we could no longer defer the Junction with thoſe of the States, without juſtifying their Jealouſies, and giving room not to doubt of our Accommodation with the *Engliſh*. It was reply'd, That if the Fleets appear'd upon the Coaſt of *England*, the *Engliſh* wou'd fly off. To which

it was anſwer'd, That if they put off the Peace upon this Conſideration, the Miſchief might fall upon themſelves, and that they might ſoon prevent it, if the Peace was made in Four Days; which might very eaſily be done, ſince they had nothing to do but to take the States at their Word, and agree that each ſhall keep the Places they ſhou'd be poſſeſs'd of the Day of the Treaty; and that all Pretenſions for the Loſſes ſuſtain'd before, and during the War, ſhall be aboliſh'd on both Sides. The Mediators repreſented to us, That the King of *England* did not intend but what related to the Loſſes ſuſtain'd during the War, and that what was reſerv'd by the Treaty of 1662, and particularly, what concern'd the Ships nam'd the *Bonaventure* and the *Good Hope* ſhou'd remain.

They were deſir'd to obſerve, That in the Letter written by the States to the King of *Great Britain*, the 24th of *February* laſt, their ſecond Propoſition conceiv'd in the Terms above expreſs'd, was without reſerve; and that His *Britannick* Majeſty having accepted it, it could not be excepted.

They propos'd to accommodate that Matter thoroughly; we told them we wiſh'd it might be done, but that we had found the Deputies of the States reſolv'd not to make any Alteration upon this Point, becauſe their Inſtructions had been drawn after Monſieur *van Beuninghen* had written to their Maſters that Monſieur *de Lionne* had aſſur'd him, the Earl of St. *Albans* had agreed to the Extinction of all Pretenſions, without any Reſervation.

I confirm'd this my ſelf, having heard it from the Mouth of the ſaid Earl, who diſcours'd with me upon the Subject of theſe two Ships before my departure from *Paris*. We ſpoke in the ſame Terms to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and acquainted them that the Peace was in their own Power. They told us they were inform'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of the States wou'd propoſe to alter ſome Things in the

the Treaty of 1662, and that the King of *Great Britain* wou'd never conſent to it, particularly as to what concern'd the Flag. We promis'd them, that if they yielded in what related to *Poleron*, and the two Ships, we wou'd not ſuffer the *Dutch* to propoſe any other new Matter, and that their Offers being accepted and agreed to by us, as we conceiv'd, it was not the Intereſt of the King of *Denmark* to delay the Concluſion of the Treaty, which might be done in two Days. At laſt, after having preſs'd them to ſpeak plain, they aſſur'd us, that they had written to *England*, and that they expected new Orders on Account of the two Ships, which have been already mention'd. We diſpatch a Courier to give an Account to your Majeſty of the Difficulties that Stop us; and beg you at the ſame time to order Monſieur *de Ruvigny* to write to the Chancellor of *England*, to put an end to 'em. We have ſent in Concert with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, and the States, the Originals of our Powers to the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*. Theſe Ambaſſadors made us a Viſit, and ſhew'd us a Copy which they had themſelves compar'd with the Original Powers of Meſſeurs *Hollis* and *Coventry*; they ſpoke to us alſo of the Suſpenſion of Arms, and a Conſideration for the two Ships; to which it was anſwer'd as before. We read in the Preſence of the Allies the Copy of the Powers of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, it was found to be good in Form, and we reſolv'd to declare to the Mediators that we were ready to enter upon the Treaty.

I here ſend your Majeſty the Copy of a Letter that Sieur *de Wit* wrote me, with the Project of *Agreement* for Monſieur *de la Roch*, which I am not willing to Sign, without knowing firſt if your Majeſty has any thing to ſay againſt it, becauſe I conceive the Sieur *de la Roch* cannot arrive at the *Texel* in leſs than Fifteen days; and therefore there will be time enough to have an Anſwer before the

Fleets can be in a Condition to act. I have endeavour'd as much as poſſible to prevail with my Friends that are in the Admiralty, to conſent that the Sieur *de la Roch* ſhould be Second in the Council of War to Admiral *de Ruyter*, but they write me 'tis impoſſible; that they cannot do ſo much wrong to their Vice-Admiral, and all they could do was to give him Place before their Rear-Admiral. Your Majeſty will ſee by the Copy of the Letter from *Caſtel Rodrigo* to the States, and by the Demand made afterwards by *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, to have Commiſſioners appointed, that the *Spaniards* loſe no Opportunity to inſinuate into the People a Jealouſy of your Majeſty's great Power. The Friends I have in the Towns of *Holland*, aſſure me there ſhall nothing be conſented to in all the Propoſitions of the ſaid *Eſteven de Gammarre* to the Prejudice of your Majeſty's Service, about which I ſhall be on the Watch by my Correſpondents, as well as the Diſtance of place will permit.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.

WE have receiv'd, Sir, the Letter which you gave your ſelf the trouble to write us the 20th of this Month. The Libel which the Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo* has taken the Liberty to ſend a Copy of to His Majeſty himſelf, is not yet come hither. 'Tis probable enough we ſhall ſoon ſee it, ſince they have already ſent here a great quantity of Copies, the ſame what you will find in this Pacquet; nothing is more inſolent nor unjuſt; but if the Temerity is extraordinary, the Puniſhment will not be long coming after it. We ſhall not ſhew the Letter you wrote to the Marquis *de la Fuentes*, and to which it will be difficult for him to give an Anſwer.

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We ſhall explain our Selves to Morrow to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, upon the Affairs which relate to what we have to regulate with them; we expect for that Purpoſe, that His Majeſty will let us know his Intentions as to the Iſland of *Montſerat*. You will ſee by the Letter that we have done our ſelves the Honour to write to him, that we have been inform'd his Troops have not yet taken the Iſland of *Nevis*. Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Coventry* made their Entrance Yeſterday, without giving us Notice of it; ſo we did not ſend our Coaches to attend them. In all appearance thoſe of *Sweden* will do the ſame, and this will prevent any Diſpute to ariſe amongſt us: The Equipage of the *Engliſh* is grand and magnificent; the King their Maſter has given them (as Madam *Hollis* told us) each Ten Thouſand Crowns for it, and Four Hundred Jacobus's; that is to ſay, Five Thouſand Four Hundred Livers a Month. We ſhall put our ſelves in a Condition not to be behind-hand in point of Expences, and we hope His Majeſty will aſſiſt us to maintain it, otherwiſe we ſhall run the Hazard of falling into Contempt. We do not find the States are diſpos'd to any Suſpenſion of Arms, this wou'd be the true Way to make the Negotiation laſt. They have not yet propos'd any thing that appears unreaſonable, and the delay comes from the Part of *England*, and the Mediators. We have ſhewn the Way to the firſt how to haſten it, if they had been willing, but after the Advances we have made, it had been needleſs, and againſt Dignity to preſs it further. As ſoon as the *Swedes* came, we omitted nothing to make it appear who it was that kept Things back ſo. If Monſ. *d'Iſola* attempts to ſet other Matters a-foot than what are contain'd in our Inſtructions, we ſhall oppoſe it as ſtrongly as His Majeſty requires, that they may be rejected. Monſieur *de Wit* preſſes me every Day to know what would content His Majeſty, as you ſee by the laſt Letter he wrote me.

I anſwer'd him, That it was not the King's Part to explain himſelf; but it was for them to begin the Offer. We ſhall divert all the Inſtances that ſhall be made us upon this Subject, to the end that Monſieur *van Beuningben* may have Orders about it for the Future. We have conferr'd with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States. The firſt had laid a Project, in which they demand the Reſtitution of the *Orcades*, without even paying the Money borrow'd upon 'em, under pretence that the Poſſeſſion was worth a great deal more than the Intereſt of the Sum lent by the Kings of *Scotland*. We have giv'n them to know, that we did not believe we cou'd do 'em any Service to obtain what they pretended to; and indeed they agreed, not to make the Demand, but to hinder the Preſcription. They had alſo form'd an Article which concern'd the Publick Manifeſto againſt the King their Maſter, in terms that would have provok'd the *Engliſh*. We adviſed them to ſoften their Expreſſions, and Monſieur *Beverning* is entirely of our Opinion upon this Point, as well as upon the other Articles, which were, to ſpeak freely to you, ill enough digeſted. Theſe Gentlemen, who are of a ſweet and tractable Temper, have promis'd us to change them; and upon the Complaint which we had renew'd touching the Title of King of *France* attributed in their Power to the King of *Great Britain*, they have own'd to us that they have another where it is not; and have promis'd us to communicate it to the Mediators. Pray be not afraid that we will for that ſtop the Negotiation a Moment, in caſe of Difficulty we ſhall permit it, becauſe it does not appear we know any thing, that the Copy of that which might ſatisfy the *Engliſh*, was deliver'd to them; but if this cannot be done without loſing time, it is convenient that the King's Allies do not authorize a Title that the King of *Great Britain* uſurps without any Foundation.

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The Plenipotentiaries of the States have only communicated the two Articles which are to be a Foundation for all the Treaty, and which concern the Extinction of all Claims on both Sides, and the Clauſe by vertue of which each ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the Places either poſſeſs'd at the Time of ſigning the Treaty. We have alter'd ſome Terms that might be applied to the Iſle of *Poleron*; by which it appear'd, that it had not been reſtor'd, which was contrary to what they endeavour'd to perſwade us: All this went off very quietly and I believe they are ſtill contented with our Proceedings as we have reaſon to commend theirs.

We made a Viſit to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, who have repeated to us, That the King, their Maſter, demanded Satisfaction in Money for the two Ships, the *Bonaventure* and *Good-Hope*, in lieu for the Loſs his Subjects receiv'd in the Iſle of *Poleron*. We have anſwer'd that the States declar'd, that provided the Alternative was accepted, all Demands ſhou'd be laid aſide, and each keep what either poſſeſs'd; but they kept firm to that Point, and by the Temper we find the States in, we do not believe they will allow any Thing on account of the two Ships and *Poleron*. We have ſent to compliment the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*, and have preſs'd them to come *incognito* to *Breda*, without ſtaying for their Equipage and Liveries, which cannot be got ready in Fifteen Days: We have mention'd ſome Examples that we have been whole Months *incognito*, not omitting to treat of Buſineſs, and that they might do the ſame, and advance this great Work by their Mediation.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.

WE have ſent you back *La Ferte*, imagining you may want him; and as, ſince what we had the Honour to repreſent to His Majeſty by the Poſt which went Yeſterday, we have conferr'd very particularly with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and the Plenipotentiaries of the States, ſo we think it wou'd be convenient to explain to you more exactly than we cou'd in the Memorials that will be annex'd to this Letter in what the Difficulties conſiſt, which hinder the Progreſs of our Negotiation; that His Majeſty being well inform'd, may preſcribe to us upon a more certain Foundation the Conduct that we are to obſerve.

The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* thinking the *Engliſh* affected to receive 'em only at the Foot of the Stairs, the States Ambaſſadors fearing to expoſe themſelves to the like Treatment, wou'd not give them the firſt Viſit: Upon which, we did what we cou'd the ſame Day to accommodate this Affair. We found 'twas nothing but a Miſunderſtanding, and that the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors had not been acquainted with their Coming in Time.

We agreed with them upon the manner which they made uſe of, and they conform'd themſelves to the Method we had practis'd, which pleas'd the States Deputies. Yeſterday we were with the *Swedes* Ambaſſadors, and engag'd 'em, tho' they had not yet their Equipage, and did not appear in Publick, to begin nevertheleſs to enter upon the Office of Mediators; we ſent them our Original Powers, and collated Copies for them and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors. They propos'd to us immediately to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms. We oppos'd it with all the Reaſons cou'd be imagin'd from the Seaſon

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and the Circumſtances of the Fleets; and having remov'd all Hopes of obtaining any thing of the States upon this Point, we let them know it wou'd be eaſy for them to make a Peace. They promis'd us forthwith to ſet about it, but we very well perceiv'd that nothing cou'd be forwarded till Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Coventry* had receiv'd new Orders; or, at leaſt, that they had let the Time paſs that was neceſſary for them to perſwade us they are come.

MEMORIAL *Concerning the Difficulties that are between the Ambaſſadors of* England *and the States Plenipotentiaries.*

'TO explain the Difficulties which are now 'ſtarted between the Ambaſſadors of *Eng-* 'land, and the States Plenipotentiaries, it is neceſ- 'ſary to obſerve, That in the Letter which the States 'wrote to the King of *Great Britain*, the 17th of 'September laſt, Their ſecond Propoſition was to 'make the Peace by keeping reciprocally what ei- 'ther Side had Taken or Detain'd before or after 'the Beginning of the War, provided that all De- 'mands for the Things loſt, ſuffer'd, and done as 'well before, as during the War, ſhould remain 'extinguiſh'd and compounded.

'Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s Billet to the Chancellor 'of *England*, bearing Date the 24th of *November* 'in the ſame Year, was conceiv'd in theſe very 'Terms; *You need only but accept the Second of the Two* 'alternative *Propoſitions made by the* Dutch; *which is*, 'That *every Thing ſhould remain on both Sides in the* 'ſame *Condition they are now*; without making any 'mention in this Billet of Things taken before and 'during the War.

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'The Contents of the King of *Great Britain's* 'Letter to the States-General of the *United Provinces*, 'wrote the 22d of *April* laſt, are as follows:

'*We take Occaſion to declare to you, That we ſhall accept the Alternative which you have propos'd, that each Party ſhall remain in the Poſſeſſion of every thing acquir'd on both Sides during the War. Which being granted, we order'd our Ambaſſadors to proceed in the preſent Treaty upon the Foundation of what was made between us in the Year* 1662.

'That ſuppos'd, 'twill eaſily be obſerv'd that the 'Acceptation made by the King of *Great Britain* is 'not conformable to the Offer which had been 'made by the States; The one mentions the Loſſes 'they have ſuffer'd particularly before and during 'the War, and the Demands ariſing in both Times. 'The other has no relation, preciſely according to 'theſe Terms, but to what hapned during the 'War.

'In the States Offer there is no Mention of the 'Treaty made in the Year 1662. In the Acceptation the King of *Great Britain* has pretended and 'made to this Offer, he has reſtrain'd it on one 'Side to the Time of the War, and extends it of 'the other; becauſe he eſtabliſhes for a Foundation 'of the Treaty to do what was done in the Year '1662. This is the Cauſe that each Reaſoning upon his own Principle, and the Ambaſſadors meeting before they came to an Underſtanding, the 'Ambaſſadors of *England*, maintain'd, That by the 'Diſpoſition of the Fifteenth Article in 1662, all 'Pretenſions had been aboliſh'd, even to the 1ſt day 'of *January* of the Year 1659. but they have agreed with reſpect of thoſe that ſhould ariſe after 'that Day, that they ſhould be ſettled by Commiſſioners; and as to what concern'd the Ships '*Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*, that thoſe that had an 'Intereſt in them might proſecute the Suit they had 'begun. That it is then reaſonable, ſince the Trea-

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'ty of 1662. ought to remain in force, and the 'King of *Great Britain* has explain'd himſelf in the 'Acceptation of his Offer, upon what happen'd 'during the War, that all Demands which aroſe 'in the preceding Time, that is, from the Firſt of '*January* 1659, be regulated, as agreed upon; 'and as to theſe two Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good* 'Hope, it ſhould be determined, whether the Pro-'ceſs ſhall be judg'd in the Aſſembly of the States-'General as the Sieur *Downing* has demanded, or 'be referr'd to the Judges of the Admiralty of *Am-'ſterdam*, according to the States Deſire, and that 'the Affair ſhou'd be thus accommodated, and the 'Recompence that ought to be given to the Perſons 'concern'd. The Deputies of the States on the 'contrary inſiſted and ſaid, That they did not offer 'to make a Peace, but upon Condition to com-'penſate all the Loſſes and Demands which hap-'pen'd or aroſe before, and during the War; that 'if the King of *Great Britain* wou'd accept it clearly 'and plainly, they ſtill perſiſted in it, and are rea-'dy to make the Peace on this Condition; but if 'he pretended to explain this Offer according to 'his Intentions, and extend it as he had done, they 'had rather break off the Treaty than do any thing 'more. Both Sides with too much Levity make 'that a Point of Honour which is not worth the 'Trouble. What puzzles us is, that *J. Courtin* ha-'ving foreſeen the Difficulty when I went to *Paris*, 'and having ſtarted it many times to the Earl of 'St. *Albans* and Monſieur *de Ruvigny*, when I was 'with them in the preſence of Monſieur *de Lionne*; 'both of 'em always anſwer'd, That all Demands 'of whatſoever Nature ought to remain aboliſh'd 'on both Sides. I apprehend nevertheleſs that the 'ſaid Earl of *St. Albans* rather follow'd in this his 'own Sentiments, and the Inclination he had to 'promote the Peace by Ways that appear'd to him 'moſt reaſonable and quick, than the Orders he

'had

'had receiv'd. Beſides, Mr. *Hollis* proteſted to us 'upon his Honour, he had read all the Letters writ-'ten by the Earl; in which he aſſur'd us there was 'never any Mention made of theſe Demands: We 'took notice alſo of one Thing that may corrobo-'rate what he affirm'd ſo poſitively thereon, that 'in Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s Billet of the 24th of *No-'vember*, which ſerv'd as a Foundation to all our 'Negotiations, nor in any Anſwer of the Chan-'cellor of *England*, which has been communicated 'to me, there is not one Word which relates to the 'aboliſhing of theſe Demands. Nevertheleſs, Mon-'ſieur *van Beuningben* has written here that Monſieur '*de Lionne* told him of it as a Thing granted, and 'the States-General grounded themſelves upon his 'Letter to form the Deputies Inſtructions; this 'cannot be alter'd without a great deal of Diffi-'culty, becauſe that Reſolution having been taken 'in all the Provinces, it can't be revok'd without 'their Participation, and loſing a great deal of Time. 'We have acquainted the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, as 'well as the Mediators, that the States wou'd not 'in any manner conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms, 'and the only Way to hinder their Fleet going out 'and joining Your Majeſties, was immediately to 'conclude the Peace. We have alſo gone farther 'to encourage the Ambaſſadors, who pretend to 'have Advice that the States Deputies will propoſe 'to alter ſomething in the Treaty of 1662. We 'have declar'd to them, that if they abandon *Pole-'ron*, and the Point of Demands, we wou'd en-'gage to bring the States to a Peace, and imploy 'all the Authority His Majeſty may have over 'them, to let them know that he cou'd not ap-'prove they ſhould make any Alteration in the 'Treaty of 1662, as in the other Articles: In 'a word, after we had explain'd our ſelves to them 'upon what concern'd the Matters that are to be 'regulated between *France* and *England*, and let

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'them underſtand that the Intereſt of *Denmark* 'ſhou'd not hinder us, we have ſo plainly made it 'appear that the Peace is in their own Power; 'that we had no more to do but to wait for the 'Anſwer they ſhou'd receive thereupon to what 'they have written to *London*. They underſtood 'very well the Condition of Affairs. They ſaw 'clearly where it muſt end, if the King of *Great* '*Britain* wou'd have a Peace, and that he had not 'ſome other Conſiderations to delay the conclu-'ding it, he wou'd ſend them exact Orders; for 'they have told us, and repeated it many times, 'they had none to comply. If nevertheleſs they 'remain firm in the firſt Reſolution, it ſeems there 'might yet be Expedients found out by which we 'might extricate our ſelves out of this Difficulty. 'The States inſiſt upon it always as a Point of Ho-'nour that the Suit which concerns the Ships *Bona-*'*venture* and *Good Hope* be referr'd to the Admiralty 'of *Amſterdam*; if the *Engliſh* wou'd conſent to it, 'which we believe we may be able to obtain, the 'Honour of the States wou'd be ſav'd; ſince they 'have got the Terms of the Treaty of 1662, to be 'explain'd according to their own Mind. At the 'Extremity it might be propos'd to both Parties to 'refer to His Majeſty's Arbitrement the Explica-'tion of theſe Words, *Litem inceptam proſequi*, and 'alſo, even the Extinction of Damages if due; 'and it might alſo in theſe two laſt Caſes, upon 'which the States ſhew'd themſelves very difficult, 'be repreſented ſtrongly and with a great deal of 'reaſon to the Deputies of the United Provinces, 'that their Honour being ſav'd, as was ſaid, they 'ought not for an Intereſt, at the bottom of ſo 'ſmall Conſequence, aim at ingaging His Majeſty 'to continue the War any longer, which he car-'ries on only to pleaſe them.

'This Diſcourſe ſhall be forborn till after 'the Affair of *Poleron* be ſettl'd, as they deſire;

'unto

'unto which we plainly ſee the *Engliſh* will yield 'becauſe the Propoſitions of Recompences to Par-'ticulars, if they yield the Soveraignty, gives us 'reaſon to hope for't.

'But to put an end to theſe Matters with Dili-'gence and according to His Majeſty's Deſign, it 'ſeems to be very neceſſary that Monſieur *Ruvigny* 'write to the Chancellor, That if His *Britannick* 'Majeſty ſincerely deſires Peace, the only Way to 'do it ſpeedily is, that the Ambaſſadors ſhou'd now 'explain themſelves, without reſerve, upon theſe 'two Points, and leave us to do the reſt; for ac-'cording to all appearance the People wiſh here 'for a Peace, and *have need of it:* Thoſe that go-'vern them, will have a great deal of difficulty to 'ingage them to pretend to any other Matters than 'thoſe which have been communicated to us; and 'when we come to declare our ſelves, and they ſee 'we are agreed with *England*, they won't long run 'the Hazard of continuing alone embroil'd in a 'War; which the King of *Denmark* who fears *Eng-'land*, and the *Swedes*, will ſoon get out of, when '*France* has ſhewn them the Way.

ANSWER *Of the moſt ſerene Queen of* Spain, *to the Moſt Chriſtian King's Letter written to Her Majeſty the* 9*th of* May. Madrid *the* 21*ſt of* May, 1667.

MOST High, moſt Excellent, and moſt Po-tent Prince, Our moſt dear good Brother; the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, your Majeſty's Ambaſſador at this Court, has deliver'd me your Majeſty's Let-ter of the 9th Currant, accompanied with a Book and a Writing of yours repreſenting largely the Mo-tives that induc'd your Majeſty to take up Arms, by vertue of the Rights which are ſaid to belong to you

you upon the Provinces of the Low-Countries; as to which, you will be ſatisfy'd more particularly. But in the mean time, I have not been willing to defer anſwering the aforemention'd Letter, which has caus'd in me a great Admiration by the Novelty of ſuch a Deſign: And tho' your Majeſty inſinuates that the moſt Chriſtian Queen, my Siſter, (who is in Glory) acquainted the Marquis *de la Fuentes* with it, and I well remember that he wrote to me upon this Affair, I always believ'd that it was nothing but Domeſtick Diſcourſe, and in confidence, ſince this was not done with the Formalities of an Ambaſſador, or of your Majeſty's Miniſter, or in your Royal Name; and I am ſo much the more confirm'd in the Truth of this, becauſe having anſwer'd the Marquis a ſmall part of the many Things I was able to ſay, no more was ſaid of it; and the being ſilent after it, muſt be becauſe Information had been given of the Right of the King, my Son, and 'twas plainly acknowledg'd. Beſides, that this Inſinuation was not made at all with the requiſite Formalities by the Articles of Peace, in order to prevent the Rupture, principally having regard to what is certain was ſtipulated in the 90th Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty. That Demands of this Nature, tho' they had not been renounc'd, ought not to be proſecuted by Arms, but by an amicable Way and Courſe of Juſtice: And ſince your Majeſty ſays now that you are ready to make an amicable Accommodation, I agree to it alſo moſt willingly, being (as I am) diſpos'd to enter into a Conference upon the ſaid Rights; and that they Examine the Juſtice of 'em, or the Means of Agreement; to effect which we will appoint Perſons and a Place of Meeting: but 'tis nevertheleſs neceſſary that in the Interim, both Parties ſhould forbear all manner of Ways of Hoſtility and Arms; hoping that your Majeſty will be ſatisfy'd with this Offer, ſince, if it ſhall not be found convenient, I am obliged

lig'd in Conſcience, and by the Royal-Office of Guardianſhip of the King, my Son, to defend his Lawful Right by the ſame Ways.

From Monſ. de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades.
May 31. 1667.

I Take hold of the Opportunity of the Courier that returns to *Paris*, to ſay a Word or two of what has happen'd, expecting that we ſhall have occaſion to give you more conſiderable News, which I hope by the Bleſſing of God will be very ſoon, if we may judge of it by the Quality of the King's Forces, and the Weakneſs and Conſternation of our Adverſaries. His Majeſty departed the 25th from *Amiens*, and poſted himſelf with the greateſt Body of his Army upon the River *d'Ancre*: From thence he came to *Caſtelet* and *Chatteau Cambreſis*, and *Queſnoy*, and march'd immediately towards *Charleroy*; which as you know, is not above eight Leagues from *Bruſſels*. He thought it proper that Monſieur *le Tellier*, Monſieur *Colbert*, and my ſelf ſhould take another Rout, and come with a Body of 15000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, under the Command of the Marquis *de Duras*, having alſo Twelve Pieces of Cannon by *La Terre*, *Capelle* and *Avennes*; and we are now upon the Confines of the Country of *Leige*, within four Hours march of *Charleroy*, that famous Place which Monſieur the Marquis *de Caſtle Rodrigo* hath taken ſo much Care to build within a Year, and is the moſt important Poſt of all in the Low-Countries; our Body will this day paſs the *Sambre*, and may very well join His Majeſty in the Evening. However the Marquis did not think it his Duty to hazard the Defence of his new Place. So he drew off the Cannon, and blew it up with Mines.

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The Marquis of *Duras* receiv'd Orders three Days ago, upon ſome advice His Majeſty had receiv'd of this Deſign of the Governor of *Flanders*, to make a Detachment of his Troops to ſeize the Poſt, and hinder them from ruining it entirely; and Yeſterday in the Evening we receiv'd the News that Monſieur *Podwitz*, who commanded this Detachment, had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Place time enough to give perhaps His Majeſty room to put it eaſily into as good a Condition as the Marquis *de Caſtle Rodrigo* pretended to put it, if we had given him time. We were inform'd at the ſame time, that the ſaid Marquis has caus'd the Fortifications of *Armentiers*, and thoſe of *La Baſſee* to be ruin'd; ſo that we may ſay that the Terror only of the King's Arms before they had the means of acting, have already coſt the *Spaniards* three Towns.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*, *Breda*, June 2, 1667.

THE Courier that we ſent the 28th of the laſt Month carried a Memorial, which gave Information of the Difficulties that ſtop us.

They continue ſtill, becauſe that which the Ambaſſadors of *England* have diſpatch'd to *London* is not yet return'd; they have earneſtly deſir'd us to apply our ſelves to the States Plenipotentiaries to get ſome Satisfaction for thoſe concern'd in the Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope:* we have excus'd our ſelves, becauſe it wou'd be to no purpoſe for the Reaſons of which we have already given your Majeſty an Account, and we have omitted nothing to convince them, that if they yield in this Point the Peace is certain; and that we ſhall make uſe of this Compliance of theirs, to prevent the going out of the States Fleet.

To ſay the Truth, Sir, 'twou'd be a ſtrange Thing for an Affair that hath been already agreed to for the Sum of Fourſcore and Seven Thouſand Livers of this Country, Three Kingdoms and a Republick ſhould continue a War that will coſt ſo many Millions for the future. However, we find that the Peace at this time depends upon it, ſince according to what we can judge, the Offer that they have made us to form an Article which contains that Each ſhall hold in general Terms, without naming any Place, will put an end to the Difficulties upon the Subject of the Iſle of *Poleron*. My Lord *Hollis* made known to us Yeſterday in a particular Viſit he made to one of us, that he and his Colleague ſhould be contented if they ſpecified nothing but by vertue of the general Clauſe, If the *Engliſh* had not been driven from *Poleron*, they ſhou'd remain Maſters of it; and that if the *Hollanders* had taken it, (which they did not yet know) they ſhou'd acquire the Propriety, by the Diſpoſitions of the Treaty which we ſhou'd Sign.

We have communicated our Powers to each other by the Interpoſition of the Mediators. They are all found to be in good Form, and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have not taken notice of the Change in the Stile in that of the King of *Denmark*; there is only given to their Maſter the Title of King of *Great Britain*. The *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors have agreed with us as what we aſſur'd them that they wou'd loſe time if they ſtuck to a Suſpenſion; and have declar'd that they wou'd follow our Counſel, and endeavour to ſettle the Affair throughly. In order to which, we have ingag'd the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and thoſe of the States to give in their Pretences; a Copy of which we ſend to Monſieur *de Lionne*.

We have declar'd to them at the ſame time, That all ours conſiſted in one Article, in which we ſhou'd only name your Majeſty in the room of

of the States of the United Provinces, after the Ambaſſadors of *England* have agreed, that each ſhall continue in Poſſeſſion of the Places they ſhall enjoy at the time of Signing the Treaty. By this means, Sir, waiting the Return of the Courier diſpatch'd to *England*, we ſhall prepare Matters; ſo that if the Ambaſſadors have Orders to comply, we ſhall have nothing to do but to explain our ſelves according to what is concerted between us. We have not yet diſcover'd any Deſign to mix, with the Affairs we treat upon, thoſe that concern the Intereſts which the Crown of *Sweden* have to adjuſt with the States; nor alſo that they have a Deſire to propoſe any thing touching the Differences that are between your Majeſty and the Catholick King: Not that the Marquis *de Caſtle Rodrigo* does not uſe his utmoſt Efforts to diſpoſe the United Provinces to give him Succours, as your Majeſty may ſee by the Copy of his Letter, and by the Memorial *Don Eſteven de Gamarre* preſented to the Aſſembly of the States; but your Majeſty entring *Hainault*, fills the Minds of People with Jealouſy and Fear of having too powerful a Neighbour. It is nevertheleſs probable enough that they will not take any Reſolutions againſt your Majeſty's Intereſt and the Alliances you have with them, as long as they cannot be ſecure on the Side of the *Engliſh*; it is alſo in their View, that the Miniſters of *Spain* propoſe to themſelves the ſame End as we do, and omit nothing on their Part to promote the Concluſion of a Treaty of which no Overture had been made here, if by our Diligence to obey your Majeſty, we had not ingag'd the Mediators and the ſeveral Parties to explain themſelves as to their Pretenſions.

We have read to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, the Articles of Treaty made between the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, and King *Francis* the Firſt; in which, after Lyes given, they were contented

that all Injuries ſhould be buried on both Sides. The Plenipotentiaries of the States, and particularly Mounſieur *de Beverning*, have inſinuated often in our Preſence, that they did not find that Kings ever made any Reparation therein; for which Reaſon we have oblig'd them to word the Article that regards theſe Injuries in Terms, which to ſpeak properly, ſignify nothing; and tho' the Ambaſſadors of *England* ſhou'd reject it, as well as that of the *Orcades*, which is only propos'd to ſhew that Claim is not abandon'd. Theſe Gentlemen, the Plenipotentiaries, wou'd not hinder the making the Peace; but it was neceſſary they ſhou'd mention it that the *Engliſh* might Anſwer them, and that we might alſo make it appear we had not been wanting to ſupport their Intereſt after; we having done thus much for Decorum ſake, we ſhall go faſter; and if we are not ſtopt elſewhere, and the Council of *England* yields to the Point of the two Ships, we ſhall make it appear in ſpight of the Libels that are ſpread, that your Majeſty has no deſign to promote the War between *England* and the States.

Monſieur *de Beverning* has been with me, to tell me that *Caſtle Rodrigo* ſent to him an Abbot from *Brabant*, to propoſe to him that he wou'd do his utmoſt with the States, to get them to Join their Arms for the Preſervation of *Flanders*, which is on the point of being loſt by your Majeſty's entring it with an Army; That 'tis the Intereſt of the States to make this Junction, ſince your Majeſty's deſign is to conquer them.

The ſaid *Beverning* anſwer'd, That he wou'd rather adviſe the States to join their Arms with your Majeſty's to procure you Satisfaction in your Demands; and that if *Caſtle Rodrigo* was prudent he wou'd have done two Things; The one to ſuppreſs all the infamous Libels he has ſpread at *Bruſſels*, which ſerve only to provoke your Majeſty: And the other, immediately to propoſe to your Majeſty the Coun-

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tries and Places which may ſatisfy you for your Claims, and then ſent back the Abbot, after having communicated it to me and the Deputies of the States. By the Letters I have receiv'd by my Friends the Deputies of *Holland*, they appear to me to be all diſpos'd to oblige the *Spaniards* to give Satisfaction to your Majeſty in Countries and Towns near their Frontiers, and remote from their own, to take away all Umbrage that they could have of being Neighbours to ſo powerful a Monarch; That if His Majeſty will truſt his Pretenſions to them, they wou'd manage Matters in ſuch a manner, that they hop'd to oblige the *Spaniards* to agree by fair means or force. The Aſſembly of *Holland* have ſeparated upon the Propoſals of *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Prince of *Orange* in his high Offices.

Monſieur *d' Wit* is gone to the *Texel* through the Towns of *Holland*, to diſpoſe the Minds of the next Aſſembly not to liſten to any of the ſaid Propoſals in this Conjuncture, but to apply themſelves only to ſee if there wou'd be a Peace; and in caſe they did not ſucceed, to continue the War vigorouſly againſt *England*. Admiral *de Ruyter* parted the 29th paſt from the *Maes* for the *Texel*, from whence he cannot go in Ten days, the other Squadrons that are to join him not being ready, according to the Advices we have receiv'd: And we are, *&c.*

From the Marquis de Caſtle Rodrigo *to their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, The 20th of* May, 1667.

High and Mighty Lords,

BY the Letter which I underſtand the Moſt Chriſtian King has written your High Mightineſſes, you will have ſeen the Reſolution he had taken to Invade this Country without breaking the Peace, under pretence that Satisfaction had been refus'd him as to the Right he pretends to have to deſpoil the King, my Maſter, of the Province of *Brabant*, and its Dependencies, as he declares in the *Manifeſto* he has publiſh'd, and to which I refer my ſelf: What I am to repreſent to your High Mightineſſes upon an Accident of ſo great Importance, and of a Matter ſo irregularly acted, you will hear from the Ambaſſador *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, and alſo the Reaſons which accompany the Cauſe of the King, my Maſter; hoping that your High and Mightineſſes will Aſſiſt him on ſo ſudden an Invaſion, and I ought not to doubt of your High Mightineſſes defence, from your Friendſhip, Neighbourhood and Correſpondence, in a Danger that is common to both our States; and ſo referring my ſelf to what he will tell you, I hope that Reſolutions will be taken proportionable to your High Mightineſſes great Wiſdom, and to prevent a Common Danger, which not only threatens the States of the King, my Maſter, but alſo thoſe of his Neighbours; and that it will be done with the Expedition that the preſent preſſing Occaſion requires. God as I wiſh long preſerve your High Mightineſſes.

Bruſſels,

'*Bruſſels* the 20th of *May*, 1667. Your High 'Mightineſſes moſt humble Servant, the Marquis 'of *Caſtel Rodrigo*.

MEMORIAL *From* Don Eſteven de Gamarre *preſented to their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States-General of the* United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries, *the* 13*th of* May, 1667.

'THAT by the Letter which the Lords the 'States General have receiv'd on the Part 'of the King of *France*, they have ſeen the Reſo- 'lution he ſays he had taken to attack theſe Coun- 'tries without breaking the Peace, for refuſing him 'Satisfaction concerning his Right; by which he 'pretends to deſpoil the King our Lord of the 'Provinces of *Brabant* and its Dependences, as he 'declares in the Manifeſto he has publiſh'd, and to 'which we refer. That acting in ſo violent a man- 'ner makes it evidently appear to the Lords the 'States, what by our Example they ought to ex- 'pect; ſeeing that if the deceas'd King had not a 'Right to convey to his Sons what belong'd to him 'in *Brabant*, he cou'd much leſs have any to yield 'to the Lords the States what they poſſeſs of this 'Dutchy; becauſe 'tis no more neceſſary to alie- 'nate than to poſſeſs. If Friendſhip, Relation, a 'Treaty ſo Solemn as that of *Munſter*, and that of 'the *Pyrenees* be violated, and ſo expreſs a Renun- 'ciation as that of the King and Queen of *France* 'be deny'd; the States General may eaſily ſee what 'they are to expect as to their own particular, ſince 'what they poſſeſs is not renounc'd to which the '*French* aſpire to ſet up an univerſal Monarchy. 'Tis 'now time to think of the common Cauſe and pro- 'vide for its Defence.

'That the Lords the States wou'd consider, this being the *French* King's Aim, he hath procur'd with a premeditated and private Design, a War with *England*, to weaken the United Provinces, and after to triumph over both, being both unprovided, and the States weary of the War. As to the Supposition of having demanded Satisfaction of the Queen, it is necessary that the Lords the States shou'd know that 'tis against what was suppos'd to be done; since the Manifesto says it was after the Death of the King that the Queen-Mother of *France* spoke to the Marquis *de la Fuentes*: Thus one wou'd construe by his Letter, it was the 13th of *August* that the Queen-Mother spoke it to the Marquis, not as a positive Proposition; not cou'd the most Serene Queen give such an Answer, seeing Her Majesty did not then govern, the King not being dead; for he did not die till the 17th of *December*. From whence we *may* see this Supposition is ill-grounded, since 'tis far from the plain Truth. This makes it evidently appear, that they seek Pretexts to lull asleep those they *will* attack after us in the same Manner, and with the same Injustice. Let any one say then, if ever there were seen the like Proceedings, to violate so solemn a Treaty of Peace after a Renunciation, wherein was nothing omitted to avoid this Accident, and in which the most Christian King entirely consented, and the Queen's Majesty, his Spouse, before and after the Marriage having been not only accepted and comprehended in the Treaty of Peace; but moreover approv'd by the Parliament of *Paris*.

'Since he has begun to usurp Countries by Arms and Hostilities, he says, he does not design to break the Peace; and affirms, he only wishes to oblige us to a reasonable Treaty, to which we shall always find him dispos'd; and without having treated or declar'd what he demands, he be-

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'gins by Hoſtilities, as his great Preparations make 'it appear.

'And laſtly, That the Lords the States wou'd 'conſider the Propoſition he makes, by his taking 'Poſſeſſion of *Brabant* and its Dependencies; by 'which he clearly declares he comes to diſpoſſeſs 'them alſo of the Share they have there, ſince 'they poſſeſs that which the King, ſay they, cou'd 'not alienate or prejudice the Heir. The Lords 'the States can no longer doubt, that he who diſ-'owns the Renunciation, breaks Friendſhip, and 'violates a Treaty ſworn, will treat you in 'the ſame Manner as us; and ſeeing the Intereſt 'is common, and the Danger equal, I thought it 'proper to ſatisfy the Obligation of Neighbourhood 'and Friendſhip to inform the United Provinces 'of their Peril by our own, and to demand at the 'ſame time you wou'd provide for the common 'Defence, by making vigorous Sollicitations to the 'Moſt Chriſtian King that he forbear Hoſtilities, 'and refer his Complaints to the Lords the States '(which *Spain* is very willing to chooſe for Arbi-'ters, tho' we know the ſtrict Alliance they are in 'with *France*) and the other Neutral Princes, it 'not being reaſonable that he ſhould give us Laws, 'making himſelf Judge and Executioner of his un-'juſt Pretenſions; ſince the Queen will make no 'difficulty of giving him the Satisfaction that they 'ſhall judge reaſonable. And if his Moſt Chri-'ſtian Majeſty will not delay the Rupture, and 'conſent to the Mediation and Agreement; the 'Lords the States will perceive his Way of Proceed-'ing, and what his Deſign is againſt us both, and 'take a Reſolution to join their Arms with ours, 'we may promiſe our ſelves, from ſo juſt a Cauſe, 'the Bleſſing of Heaven to put Matters upon a ſafe 'bottom, and preſerve our ſelves from this Inva-'ſion and common Danger, the King of *France* 'will be oblig'd to give over ſo vain Pretenſions

'and

'and ſo ambitious Deſigns to oppreſs all his Neigh-
'bours. The Lords the States ſhou'd know that
'tis propos'd under-hand, that if the Queen will
'yield up the Town of *Cambray* to *France*, and
'oblige herſelf to ſuffer him to act againſt all thoſe
'that King has any Right againſt, and *not join*
'*with them*, nor break the Treaty for this reaſon
'or upon this account, he wou'd be ſatisfied and
'let us be quiet. The Lords the States may well
'conſider what his Deſign muſt be, and that he has
'a Mind to ſwallow us up firſt, and *the* others af-
'ter; that it is moſt certain the States of the Em-
'pire have already ſent to the King of *France*, to
'tell him he ſhou'd give Time for a Treaty, and
'refer the Difference to Arbitration without at-
'tempting any thing by Arms; that otherwiſe they
'ſhou'd be forc'd to join with his Imperial Majeſty
'in our Favour, for the Empire cou'd not permit
'that he ſhou'd make himſelf Maſter of the Low-
'Countries, ſince that by ſo powerful a Conqueſt
'he would become not only Arbiter, but Monarch
'of all *Europe*, to which 'tis plain he aſpires, and
'deſigns no leſs the Ruin of the United Provinces
'than *ours*.

'There is no Argument more convincing (ſet-
'ting his Ambition aſide) than that ſince he be-
'lieves he can maintain his deceas'd Majeſty cou'd
'not alienate any thing in prejudice of the Infanta
'his Wife, he may upon the ſame Motive and
'Foundation aſſert, that 'twas not in his Power to
'declare the United-Provinces free to the Prejudice
'of the aforeſaid Dame Infanta. In ſhort, your
'State *may manage this Matter with uſual Prudence*;
'and if we cannot obtain any thing of our Neigh-
'bours who are concern'd in the common Cauſe,
'they can't complain if we are deſtroy'd, that we
'have not warn'd them in time to avoid their ruin.
'At the *Hague* the 23d of *May*, 1667. *Gamarre.*

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne, June 2, 1667.

THE Deputies of the States communicated to us Yeſterday the Advice they receiv'd from *Nants*, which imports, that Monſieur *de la Barre* hath taken the Iſland of *Montſerat*, that Thirty *Engliſh* Ships are arriv'd at *Barbados*, who had Retaken the Places on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, which *de Ruyter* took two Years ſince; This laſt Advice does not appear well confirm'd according to the Terms of the Letter we have repreſented to the Ambaſſadors of *England*, that if the Peace is not ſpeedily concluded, the States, who perceive that this Delay is only to give Time to thoſe who are upon Expeditions in the Weſtern-Iſlands wou'd alſo put off the Agreement to have Time to compaſs their Deſigns, in which we cannot forbear entring with them if the War continues; that ſo it might happen that the Face of Affairs might change, which wou'd alſo alter that of our Negotiation; that it was therefore neceſſary that they ſhou'd explain themſelves immediately upon the Point of the Ships we have taken to this Time if they cou'd do it. They anſwer'd us as before; that their Courier had been gone but Thirteen Days, and that they cou'd add nothing to what they had already told us, till they had receiv'd new Orders. *La Ferte* parted the 28th, and is gone to Embark at *Fluſhing*. We have receiv'd Advice from the *Hague*, that the Lords the States have reſolv'd ſtill to continue their new Troops for ſix Months, during which time they will alſo pay their Subſidies to thoſe of the Duke of *Lunenbourgh*.

From

From the King to the Count d'Eſtrades *and* Courtin, June 8, 1667.

I Receiv'd, by the Return of the Courier I diſpatch'd to you, your Diſpatch of the 28th paſt, and ſome Days after was brought me from *Paris* that of the 19th and 26th.

I have at this time, I foreſee I ſhall have a long time ſo much indiſpenſible Buſineſs, for the Direction and Operation of my Army, beſides the time of marching, which cannot be otherwiſe employ'd, that I ſhall not have the means to anſwer but the moſt Eſſential Heads of your Diſpatches, and that too very ſuccinctly leaving the reſt to your Prudence and good Conduct.

I was very well pleas'd to underſtand what was done during the Abſence of the Sieur *d'Eſtrades*, between the Sieur *Courtin* and my Lord *Hollis* at the firſt Meeting they had together. That the latter might know upon what bottom I ſhou'd proceed in the Affair of St. *Chriſtophers*, and the other Places in *America*, as *Antego* and *Montſerat*. As to *Nevis*, I do not believe that it has been taken; That they then ſettled alſo on the part of *England*, a Foundation which was ſo neceſſary that the Differences of *Poleron* ſhou'd not break the Peace; and that the Regulation of Commerce be referr'd to the Treaty at *London*, and that at laſt the ſaid Lord rightly underſtood of what Importance it is to the King his Maſter, to forward the *Affairs*; ſince he confeſs'd himſelf their Fleet was not ready, and that he was given to underſtand, I could not any longer excuſe my ſelf from ſending out mine upon the preſſing Inſtances Monſieur *van Beuningen* every day makes, on the Part of the States. This laſt Conſideration as you write me, having touch'd my Lord *Hollis*, when

when you had beſides repreſented to him the Prejudice *England* might ſuſtain, if it appear'd to all *Europe* that at the Time of concluding the Treaty, the *Dutch* remain'd Maſters of the Sea; and that this Inequality of Strength might be conceal'd from the World, by concluding and ſigning the Treaty immediately. I am ſurpriz'd that after this the Sieur *Coventry* has ſtarted two Difficulties or Demands, which both he and his Colleague might well enough judge the *Dutch* will not yield or conſent to, and wou'd be well pleas'd on the contrary that they give them a plauſible Pretence of *falling out*, if it can be more than ever with the *Engliſh*. I mean what the ſaid *Coventry* ſaid to one of you, about making good the Damages to particular Men which had Eſtates in the Iſle of *Poleron*, and about the two Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*; for as to the firſt Point their Demand will be inſupportable, if they will not at the ſame time conſent that the ſame ſhall be done for the Men that have Eſtates in *Nova Belgia*. And I do not believe the *Engliſh* will gain any thing by ſuch an Agreement. And as to the Second, I have always underſtood by the Earl of St. *Albans*'s Diſcourſe, that upon *Ruvigny*'s Letter, all paſt Demands ſhou'd be extinguiſh'd on both Sides; ſo that I cannot believe if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors had not Power to abandon theſe two Demands, but it will have been ſent from *London*, as ſoon as 'twas known, and that it has been repreſented to them by the Sieur *Courtin*, the Neceſſity to which I am reduc'd no longer to defer ſending out my Fleet, unleſs you can write me that the Peace is made, or almoſt made, and that no Difficulty can prevent it. I have alſo wrote thereon to *Ruvigni*, that he mention it to the Earl of St. *Albans*. But this Way will be too long, and I expect or hope the Letters to the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries will ſoon produce the Effects we deſire.

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As to the Expedients you propoſe to get out of this *Embarras*, tho' the *Engliſh* ſhou'd ſtick to thoſe Propoſals, the Firſt appears to me good, if you can prevail on them that the Affair of the two Ships be referr'd to the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, which the *Dutch* cannot reaſonably oppoſe, ſince they have never pretended to any Thing elſe, and they will plainly ſee that the Enemy by doing ſo, ſeems to give the Cauſe up, and have no other Aim than to ſave his Honour a little more than by an entire abandoning of the Demand. But the Second Expedient does not pleaſe me, That the Differences be referr'd to my Arbitriment, as well upon the Explication of the Words, *Litem inceptam proſequi*, as upon the valuing of the Satisfaction; for I ſhall be oblig'd to diſoblige both Sides, which wou'd be avoided if it can be done. Nevertheleſs, as ſoon as the Point of *Poleron* is adjudged to the Satisfaction of the *Dutch*, I recommend to you above all things Reſolution and Diligence with reference to them, and refer alſo to your Prudence to repreſent to them vigorouſly, when you think it neceſſary or convenient, that it will not be Juſt, their Honour and Intereſt being ſav'd, to keep me any longer, for other Things of ſmall Conſideration, ingag'd in a War that is a very great Expence to me, and that I maintain only to pleaſe them. As to the Conferences you have had with the Deputies of the States, and with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, In which each declar'd their Demands; I tell you on the firſt Point, I hope it will be eaſily regulated by abandoning, as the *Engliſh* are inclin'd to do, the Iſle of *Poleron*. As to the Second which relates to the Rebels that are to be driven out of both States, by vertue of the Treaty in the Year 1662, you have very well anſwer'd, when you ſaid, That the general Clauſe of Amneſty protects all the *Engliſh* Officers that have continu'd in the States Service; as to what concerns the Miniſters it was free to all

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Perſons to change their Habitations. As to the Third which concerns Letters of Reprizal, it will be eaſily *provided for*, by putting the Clauſe you have propos'd. As to the Fourth, I am of your Opinion, That the Explanations about the Time which is to prove the manifeſt Denial of Juſtice may be eaſily manag'd, ſince that Matter is of equal Advantage to both Sides. Upon the Fifth, you have very well anſwer'd, That every Prince has a Right to make the like Prohibitions, and no Strangers had a Right to oppoſe them; That it wou'd by all means be moſt convenient to make the Alternative they propoſe, when they are at work about the Regulation of Commerce. Upon the Sixth of the Guaranty, as you have anſwer'd conformable to what I wrote you on that Matter, ſo I have nothing more to add. As to the Iſlands of *Tobago*, St. *Euſtace*, and the Colony of *Baumerona*, I am not yet come to a full Reſolution, and that Affair is not without *Difficulty*, and cannot be on any Account but of meer Favour, for the ſame reaſon that by all the Sea-Laws an Allie's Ship is reputed to be good Prize, when it has continu'd 24 Hours in the Enemy's hand. Moreover, as to the Reſolutions I have taken concerning the Iſland of St. *Euſtach* are not conformable to what has been told you there which wou'd not be maintainable; nevertheleſs, provided I have in all other Matters Satisfaction from the *Dutch*, I am well enough inclin'd to gratify them in that.

In the mean time, I very well approve what you have done in the ſame Aſſembly, to explain my Pretenſions without diſcovering, yet what I deſign to yield is to promote the Peace, the Iſlands that my Arms have taken this War in *America*. But remember above all Things, when the Treaty is drawn up not to forget the Caution which I have given you by your Inſtructions, that it be plainly ſtipulated with the *Engliſh*; That if their Arms have ſince made any

any Conqueſt upon me, of which we have no Advice, all Matters alſo ſhall be reſtor'd on their Part in the ſame condition they were in before the War, and that this Clauſe be expreſs'd in Terms ſo plain and intelligible, that I may have an entire Security therein. Since the Demands of the *Daniſh* Miniſters for the Iſlands of the *Orcades*, is only to prevent the Preſcription, 'tis not worth troubling about it. I am a little more concern'd as to the other Point of the Satisfaction the King their Maſter pretends to, for the Manifeſto of *England*. The King having ſome days ſince ſent back the Sieur *Goes*, his ancient Reſident, on purpoſe, who has hardly ſpoke to me of any thing elſe; to ſhew me how much he takes it to Heart. To ſpeak the Truth, I wiſh I cou'd procure him ſome Satisfaction thereon, but I judge that Matter impoſſible at leaſt not without breaking off the Negotiation which he himſelf does not deſire. You muſt then ſo manage your ſelf with the Miniſters of *Denmark*, that they may be ſenſible both of my Good-will and my Incapacity. As to the full Powers they have communicated to you, where the King of *England* is alſo ſtil'd the King of *France*, ſince they have another, where the ſame unjuſt Title is not given, you ought ſo to order it with them, that they only preſent the laſt, in which the *Engliſh* cannot find any more difficulty than in thoſe of the States Plenipotentiaries; wherein very probably they have not given the ſaid Title to the ſaid King of *England*: Nevertheleſs, if this may conduce to delay the Peace, you are not to ſtop at it; but diſſemble the Matter, in caſe they make ſeparate Treaties, as if you had not nor ought not to have any Knowledge of the Diſcuſſion that may be between the *Engliſh* and *Danes* of the Validity of their Power. The Duke of *Newbourg* whom I ſhall be very glad to oblige, has apply'd to me to have him mention'd and comprehended in the Treaty that ſhall be made. I anſwer'd, I ſhou'd be very

very willing, provided there were any other Princes nam'd and inſerted in the ſaid Treaty, which I know not if the other Parties wou'd permit. And indeed, I do deſire that in ſuch Caſe it may be ſo done, not only for the Duke of *Neubourgh*, but alſo for the Elector of *Cologn*, who muſt be nam'd before him; as alſo the Biſhop of *Munſter*, if any of his Miniſters make the like Application to you. I have Advice that the *Rhingrave*'s Son has offer'd the Marquis *de Caſtle Rodrigo* to raiſe a Regiment of Foot for the *Spaniards* Service; and that he hopes he ſhall be aſſiſted in this Levy by the Credit of his Father, who is at *Maſtricht*: I wou'd have you let the Father know I expect rather to receive on this Occaſion Proofs of the Continuation of his Affection, and that you make him alſo plainly underſtand, that if his Son undertake to raiſe this Levy, or any thing againſt my Service, the Effects he has in *France* ſhall make Satisfaction. I have little to anſwer to the Letter of the 19th, by which you have given me an Account of what paſt in the Journey which the Sieur *d'Eſtrades* made to the *Hague*, to communicate to the States the Treaty of the Queen's Right, and my Reſolution to enter *Flanders*, the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* having anſwer'd ſo pertinently to all the divers Complaints that the Sieur *de Wit* had made to him, that nothing cou'd be better ſaid thereon. I ſhall only add on the Inſtances the ſaid *de Wit* has made by word of Mouth, and ſince by his Letter, which are yet urg'd more ſtrongly here by the Sieur *van Beuningen*, to oblige me to explain my ſelf upon the Conditions that will ſatisfy me for an Accommodation with the *Spaniard*; In the firſt place, that for the Reaſons I think I wrote you, you will Judge your ſelf that I cannot declare the Particulars of the ſaid Conditions without a great deal of prejudice, whether they be high or moderate. In the ſecond place, That after having ſeen the Anſwer I receiv'd ſome

days ſince from the Queen of *Spain* to the Letter I wrote her, and being inform'd by the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun* all that paſs'd at *Madrid* on the Arrival of my Courier, I have now ſtronger Reaſons than ever not to explain my ſelf upon the ſaid Conditions; plainly ſeeing that I cannot do this great Thing but very much to my Diſadvantage, ſince the Archbiſhop has underſtood by the plain and intelligible Diſcourſe of all the Miniſters at that Court; that they thought of nothing but to defend themſelves, and ſet as many Enemies againſt me as they cou'd, alledging they cou'd not yield any thing without making an irreparable Breach of the Queen's Renunciation, which they deſign'd to maintain in all its Vigour; even for every Thing which wou'd come to paſs in caſe of the King's Death; adding, that if they wou'd do it they have their Hands bound by the Will of the deceas'd King, and by the Power of a Guardian always bound not to alienate any Eſtate of a Minor; That only to amuſe me, as is eaſy to be ſeen, that the Queen of *Spain* anſwer'd as ſhe did, That ſhe was willing to enter into a Conference, and that there ſhou'd be a Place and Perſons appointed to examine the pretended Rights which I claim; but upon condition that I immediately ſuſpended all Ways of Action. Which is as much as to ſay, that by an imaginary Negotiation I ſhou'd give them Time to be prepar'd better than they are at this Time to defend themſelves, and to bring their foreign Succours into the Low-Countries. In the Third place, *Count William* told me, That diſcourſing with *van Beuningen* upon theſe Matters, he made him agree that 'twas ſufficient for the States to be aſſur'd by me they ſhou'd find me very moderate as to the Conditions of an Accommodation, when they ſhou'd have diſpos'd the *Spaniards* to it, and they make me reaſonable Offers; but that in the mean While it was not juſt to preſs me to explain my ſelf of my

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Ultimate Intention; and particularly to a State, which tho' my Friend and Ally ſhows ſo much Jealouſy and Umbrage at my Grandure, and makes it ſo evidently appear that ſhe looks upon herſelf ſtrongly ingag'd to oppoſe the Increaſe of my Power. In the Fourth place, I obſerve that the Sieur *de Wit* with all his unjuſt Complaints made me but very indifferent Offers, from which I cou'd reap no Advantage, either for an Accommodation or my other Affairs. Since he only ſaid I ſhou'd confidently explain my ſelf on my Demands, and he wou'd do his utmoſt with the *Spaniards* to bring them to an Accommodation. This is all the Value he ſets on the confident Communication of my Thoughts which he deſires, and without this Confidence, methinks, he is enough oblig'd to do what he offers for the Intereſt of his Maſter's and our common Alliance. It wou'd be quite another Thing, if as Juſtice and Decency require, he had made it appear that he had already prevail'd on the States to acknowledge as juſt, which indeed they are the Queen's Rights as I have repreſented 'em; and declare at the ſame time to the *Spaniards*, that if they do not immediately do me reaſon, the ſaid States who are alſo ingag'd by a Treaty to defend all my Rights, wou'd join themſelves with me to oblige them to do it, and that afterwards he makes me real Offers in concert with the *Spaniards*, according to what he has been able to bring them to; or not being able to bring them to any thing, to tell me if your Majeſty wou'd content your ſelf with ſuch and ſuch Things for your Demands, and the *Spaniards* will not conſent to it, we will join with you in a War to force them to it in that caſe, as I have ſaid, this wou'd be another thing; and according to the Conditions the States might propoſe to me, they might oblige me to explain my ſelf without any the leaſt Imprudence on my part, or Prejudice to the Succeſs of this Affair; but inſtead of

that, makes Complaints that his Credit is ruin'd, threatens to abandon the Direction of Affairs, and go aboard the Fleet, which I ſhall be ſorry for whenever he takes that Reſolution: But I ſhall comfort my ſelf with the Conſideration of not having contributed any thing to it. All that I have further to ſay, relates to my Fleet's going out; for which they have there ſo earneſtly preſs'd you, and upon which the Sieur *van Beuningen* is not here ſilent. You may thereon poſitively aſſure the Sieur *de Wit*, and give my Promiſe, and the Word of a King, that I have no Communication with the King of *England*; for it ſeems he has ſome diſtruſt of it, and that it was that which made me keep my Fleet at this time in Port. But you may tell him, I have ſent Orders to the Duke of *Beaufort* to be ready to ſail when I ſhall command him, and that indeed my Intention is, he ſhould immediately join the State's Fleet, which I ſhall do when I diſcover that the *Engliſh* do not take right Steps in the Negotiation of Peace; but underſtanding by your laſt Letters, that the ſaid *Engliſh* are diſpos'd to abate of their Demands touching the Iſland of *Poleron*, which is probably the principal and almoſt the ſole Stumbling-block to the Concluſion of the Peace; and that there only remains two ſmall Difficulties about Damages, which ſhou'd not hinder either Side *from* iſſuing ſo great an Affair, ſo profitable to all the Parties; beſides, that I flatter my ſelf the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries will in Anſwer to the Letters they have written, receive Orders either to give up theſe two Demands, or adjuſt it to the States Satisfaction; I wou'd not have them, the Affair being ſo far advanc'd, take it for Infallible, that I ſhall ſuffer my ſelf to be drawn away by the Caprice of another to make a Bravado with my Ships at the Sea where we ſhan't find any Enemy, and to do nothing but alter the good Temper the *Engliſh* are in for the Peace, and what wou'd do me a Prejudice; and what perhaps the States

States wiſh by the ſo preſſing Sollicitations which they make me to oblige the King of *England* to join immediately with the *Spaniards* againſt me, either before or after the Peace is made; and in ſhort, a State in friendſhip cannot reaſonably deſire a Thing that will be unprofitable, and may become very prejudicial to it, and may become very prejudicial to an Ally; concluding nevertheleſs after all, that as ſoon as I perceive, as I have already ſaid, the *Engliſh* ſtart on their Side unreaſonable Difficulties againſt the Peace, any Conſideration of my own Intereſt ſhall not hinder the ſending my Fleet to join that of the States, and force them to it. I approve the Project Monſieur *de Wit* ſent you touching the Service and Rank in the Councils of Sieur *de la Roch*, who commands the Squadron of my Ships in *Holland*, that is to ſay, that he be ſeated in the Councils before the States Vice-Admirals.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades, *and* Courtin. June 8, 1667.

THE King thought the Poſt of *Charleroy* of ſo great importance for the Succeſs of his Deſigns, that his Majeſty is reſolv'd to ſpend ſome days in repairing it well before he goes upon other Enterprizes. The Governor of *Flanders* had not time to demoliſh the Out-works, which are perfectly fine; within four Days the Place will be out of any Danger of Inſults, and in four more it will be put in a good Condition. His Majeſty will leave a ſtrong Garriſon under the Command of Monſieur *de Montaut*.

Monſieur *Bidall* having inform'd the King, that ſince the Beginning of the laſt Month, the *Spaniards* have ſtopt at *Antwerp* all the Letters His Majeſty had written to his Miniſters in the North, and as

we doubt not but the Letters which he wrote to the Kings of *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, and *Poland*, to impart to them his Reſolution of entring *Flanders*, to which was join'd the Copy of a Book containing the Queen's Rights, and the Copy of His Majeſty's Letter to the Queen of *Spain* of the 9th, were ſtopt at the ſaid *Antwerp* rather than any other Letter, becauſe of the Bigneſs of the Volume. His Majeſty has written again to the ſaid Kings and *deſires*, that in directing theſe Packets to Monſieur *de Pompone de Beziers*, and *de Terlon*, you join to each of them a Copy of the ſaid King's Letter to the Queen of *Spain*, and a Copy of the Book of the Treaty of Rights, that they may each be preſented to the Kings to whom they are directed.

Sign'd,

DE LIONNE.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the Writing this Letter, we find that the Copy of the King's Letter to the Queen of *Spain* is printed, which we put into the Pacquets of Monſieur *de Beſiers*, *de Pompone* and *de Terlon*, and ſo the Ambaſſadors need only ſend the Books.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King, Breda*, June 9, 1667.

THE 3d of this Month Mr. *Coventry* making a Viſit to one of us, read a Letter from the Chancellor of *England*, which he ſaid he receiv'd the ſame Day; by which the ſaid Chancellor declar'd, he did not believe the Earl of St. *Albans* had agreed that the Demands for the Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope* ſhou'd be comprehended in the Number of thoſe Things that were to be aboliſh'd by the Treaty, ſince he had never wrote any thing that might

might give room to imagin the King of *Great Britain* was capable of yielding up this Point, and that Meſſieurs the States had no reaſon to complain; ſince by being Judges, they wou'd be Maſters of the Affair. The ſaid *Coventry* added, his Orders wou'd not permit him, nor his Colleague, to deſiſt from this Demand, and that he came on purpoſe, before he had ſeen the Mediators, to give an account of the Anſwer which their Courier had brought them. We reply'd, That we were the more troubled at this Anſwer, not being ſuch a one as we ought to expect after what had been *done* at *Paris*; that we foreſaw the States Plenipotentiaries reſolv'd to continue firm to their firſt Reſolutions; that alſo they had no Power to go from it, and that their Inſtructions having been form'd upon the Foundation that all Demands ſhou'd be extinguiſh'd on both Sides, they had not Liberty to come to any other Concluſion. We communicated the ſame Day to the Deputies of the Provinces of *Zealand* and of *Frizeland* what had been told us, and as we had put the *Engliſh* out of hopes of obtaining any thing upon this Head, we thought alſo it wou'd not be improper to inſinuate to the Deputies, that if Things came to that, and this was the only Difficulty which obſtructed the Peace, and that they cou'd diſpoſe the King of *Great Britain* to leave the Determination of the Suit to the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, the Honour of their Maſters wou'd be ſecur'd, ſince they had oblig'd the *Engliſh* to renounce the Demand of referring the Affair to the Aſſembly of the States-General, which had ſerv'd as a Pretence to the War; the Deputies of *Frizeland* expreſs'd themſelves, that if the other Provinces were ſatisfy'd with this Expedient, that which ſent them wou'd be ſo too. He of *Zealand*, who is a Wiſe good-natur'd Man, modeſtly repreſented to us, That ſince the States abandon'd all the Demands their Subjects might juſtly claim upon account of the Seizing their Ships and

Merchandize before the War was declar'd, the King of *Great Britain* ought not to make any Difficulty to ſacrifice one to promote the Peace; it not being of the Importance of thoſe that were aboliſh'd.

The following Day the Sieur *de Beverning* who was not preſent at this Conference came to us, found us alone, and told us, with more heat than his Colleague had done, That he was aſtoniſh'd at our talking to them very differently from what we had done in our former Conferences; and he deſir'd us not to alter our Sentiments, becauſe he was certain the States wou'd rather continue the War than give up this Point; upon which alſo he declar'd to us he had Orders to break off, if the *Engliſh* refus'd to agree to a reciprocal Compenſation. We anſwer'd him, we had not chang'd our Opinions; that diſcourſing the *Engliſh* we had taken from them all manner of Hopes: But that ſpeaking to our Allies, we thought we might explain our ſelves as to Friends; that upon this Foot we repeated to him alſo with the ſame freedom, That if the *Buſineſs* of the Ships cou'd not be ended by the Compenſation, it wou'd be a great Advantage to the States if the *Engliſh* wou'd condemn themſelves by deſiſting in a ſolemn Treaty from the Demand that *Downing* had maintain'd with ſo much Obſtinacy, that we did not perceive the Ambaſſadors were diſpos'd to accept this Expedient, that we ſhould not take notice of it, but as a Means to procure an advantageous Peace for the States, that we did not doubt they cou'd yet continue the War a long time; but if they break off the Treaty, it was prudence to juſtify the Occaſion of the Rupture to the Publick; That Foreigners, to ſay nothing of their Subjects, wou'd hardly underſtand what Reaſon they had to reject the Peace becauſe they wou'd not be Judges; which is to ſay, Maſters of deciding an Affair that wou'd be in their Power to determine for nothing, or for the Sum of Eighty ſeven Thouſand Livers, which

which were already aſſign'd. But, ſays he, we have four Degrees of Juriſdiction to go through, That of the Magiſtracy of *Amſterdam*, of the Court of Juſtice, of the Sovereign Court of *Holland*, and of that of Appeal in the Aſſembly of the States-General; all which will ſpin it out to a great Length: And for this Reaſon my Maſters are willing at once to putting an End to the Differences with *England*. We aim at the ſame, reply'd we; but if we cannot prevail on the *Engliſh*, it is better not to break off a Treaty of Peace for an Affair of ſo ſmall Conſequence. He reply'd, 'Tis determin'd, Monſieur *van Beuningen* has written to us of it; and as ſoon as Monſieur *de Wit*, who is gone to the principal Towns of the Province of *Holland*, ſhall let them know the *Engliſh* have gone from their Word, it will not be difficult to diſpoſe the People to a Continuation of the War; in which we hope His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will not abandon us. We told him they ought to judge by Times paſt of thoſe that are to come. That your Majeſty, who had broken with *England* without any other Intereſt than that of keeping your Word, wou'd continue to aſſiſt the States; but that we thought they had ſo much Honour as not to make ſuch an Uſe of the Alliance as to deſire your Majeſty ſhou'd continue longer expos'd to maintain the Expence of a Maritime War, if they cou'd put an End to it with Honour, that nevertheleſs to ſhew him with how much Zeal and Sincerity we wou'd ſupport the Intereſt of his Maſters, one of us wou'd go forthwith to Mr. *Coventry*, becauſe the Poſt goes this Day for *London*; and not to loſe Time, it wou'd be convenient the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſhou'd have ſomething Poſitive to acquaint the King of *Great Britain*. In Anſwer to what they told us the Day before on his Part. Accordingly, one of us went to Mr. *Coventries*, and told him as a Secret, we had ſpoken to the States Deputies, and that we found them ſo obſtinate,

ſtinate it was impoſſible to convince them, that they had ſhewn us their Inſtructions which were ſo ſtrict they did not permit entring into a Negotiation upon that Point; and tho' they believ'd it wou'd be proper to come to a Compliance, to which we did not find them any way diſpos'd, it wou'd take up two Months time to get their Inſtructions chang'd; ſo that provided His *Britannick* Majeſty deſires the Peace, and wou'd give your Majeſty an Opportunity to enter into a ſtricter Alliance with him, it was neceſſary that he agree to give up that Demand, and accept clearly and poſitively the Alternative which has been offer'd him by the States.

Mr. *Coventry* reply'd, he wou'd not fail to give an Account to the King his Maſter, but he believ'd if the States were ſo difficult, he ſhou'd ſoon receive Orders to return Home. We anſwer'd, That the Projects which had been given ſhou'd be examin'd, and 'twas not to be believ'd a Negotiation ſo important as that which we were upon, ſhou'd be broken off on ſo ſlight a Pretence. After this, we return'd to Monſieur *Beverning* who expected us, and we told him what had paſt; with which he expreſs'd himſelf to be ſatisfy'd, and gave us Thanks.

The next day the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden* having deſir'd us all to come to the Caſtle, we went to an Apartment we had choſen, becauſe there are three Rooms together, in which we might the more eaſily confer with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States. They told us they brought the Anſwer of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors to the Project the States Deputies had deliver'd to them; and if it was accepted, the ſaid Ambaſſadors offer'd to ſign the Peace the next Day; that as they had nothing to add on their Part to the Anſwer they had made, they demanded alſo that the States Plenipotentiaries ſhou'd declare if they wou'd not propoſe any other Articles than thoſe which were contain'd in their

their Draught, that as to what related to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, they had not made any Anſwer, becauſe that immediately after the Firſt Article they had plac'd the Fifth without expreſſing the other Four, upon which they had reſerv'd the Explanation; but when they had explain'd themſelves they wou'd not fail on their Side to diſcover at large the Contents of the ſaid Project. We read the Anſwer, it was contain'd in three Articles: The Firſt relates to the Eſtabliſhment of the Peace, the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, and the Revocation of Letters of Mart and Repriſal; which cannot admit of any difficulty on either Side. The Second which was the moſt Important contains Three different Propoſitions; That each ſhou'd remain in Poſſeſſion of what has been taken on both Sides, from the 26th of *March* 1664, to the 26th of *March* 1667. That all the Demands for Ships ſtopt, and Merchandize detain'd or confiſcated during the Intervals of theſe two Terms ſhall be extinguiſh'd and counterballanc'd on both Sides. That they ſhou'd not alſo pretend any thing for the Captures that ſhall be made Twelve Days after the Publication of the Peace in the *Britannick* Seas and Cape St. *Vincent*; from thence into the *Mediterranean* Seas, and as far as the Line within the Space of Seven Weeks; and beyond the Line Eight Months. The laſt Article contains, That the Treaty made in the Year 1662, between the States and the King of *Great Britain*, ſhall be executed according to the Form and Tenour, excepting the Points which are contradicted by the foregoing Treaty. The Plenipotentiaries of the States ſaid, they wou'd examine the Anſwer; we withdrew a little aſide with them: And after we came to the Mediators, we made ſome Obſervations upon the Second Article, repreſenting to them that inſtead of putting it that what each ſhou'd take till the 26th of *March* of the preſent Year ſhou'd be kept, it wou'd be more convenient to fix the Time

to

to the Day of Signing the Treaty. They anſwer'd us, That ſomething might be enterpriz'd before Things were diſpos'd for the Signing; and that this wou'd change the Face of Affairs. It was reply'd, That this Inconvenience might be avoided, if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors wou'd accept plainly and ſincerely the States offers; That the Treaty ſhou'd be ſign'd in a few Days, and that the Fleet ſhou'd not ſail from the *Texel*.

The ſaid Plenipotentiaries ſaid alſo they had ſome Explanations to demand touching the Treaty in 1662, which wou'd give them Occaſion to add ſome Articles to their firſt Project; but they were forbid by their Inſtructions to enter upon any Thing, unleſs the King of *Great Britain* agreed to the Extinction of all manner of Demands; to which they did not find him diſpos'd, ſince it appear'd by the ſecond Article of the Ambaſſadors Project, that they have only mention'd ſuch Claims as aroſe ſince the 26th day of *March*, in the Year 1664. That the laſt Article of the ſaid Project, making the Treaty of 1662 to be in force; it neceſſarily follows that the Demands ſince the Firſt of *January* 1659, and particularly that of the Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope* were excepted; which ſhews plainly they had a Deſign to ſurprize them: for that the extinguiſhing of Demands from the 26th of *March* 1664, was not inſerted in the Article but to ſtop their Mouths, as to the Compenſation they might with Juſtice demand on account of the 120 Ships ſtopt or taken againſt plain-dealing, and before there had been any Declaration of War which had preceded it, whilſt the *Engliſh* remain'd in full and intire Liberty to make good all their Demands. The Mediators being withdrawn, the *Daniſh* Plenipotentiaries communicated to us the Four Articles they wou'd add to their Project, in which we found nothing that was not in all Treaties of Peace, and by Conſequence nothing that cou'd obſtruct us. The one was for the Deliverance

verance of Priſoners without Ranſom; The other for a Ceſſation of Arms; The third was for a General Pardon. There was only one Clauſe which we adviſ'd them to remove in caſe the *Engliſh* deſir'd it, which is that Saying under any Pretence of no Violence nor act of Hoſtility on either Side, ſhall be committed for the Future, nor ſuffer'd to be committed, they add, even on Account of what happen'd at *Bergen*, which is extraordinary; for in Articles of this Nature no particular Occaſion is ever cited, as it may be obſerv'd by reading all Treaties, in which there is always an Article of this Nature, never expreſt but in general Terms; witneſs the Second of the Treaty of *Munſter*, which may ſerve for a Rule to all thoſe that draw it up in *Latin*. The States Plenipotentiaries read us preſently after their Remarks of the Treaty of 1662, which conſiſted the moſt part of the ſame Things of which we have already given your Majeſty an Account: We anſwer'd them immediately as we had done ſome days before to each point, wherein we omitted nothing to inſinuate to them, that from the beginning of the War this Treaty of 1662 had been always look'd upon as the Foundation on which they ought to build in concluding the Peace; and that if the *Engliſh* plainly and ſincerely accepted their Offers, it ſeem'd reaſonable to us that the Treaty ſhou'd be obſerv'd for the time to come, according to the Forms and Tenour of it. While we were with them, the Mediators came in and told us, The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors were aſtoniſh'd at what the States Plenipotentiaries had mention'd of adding ſome Articles to make the Treaty of 1662, clearer; for that in the Letter written by their Maſters to the King of *Great Britain* the 25th of *November* laſt, it was ſaid in expreſs words, That if his *Britannick* Majeſty was diſpos'd after the Peace to proceed upon other Points which had been regulated by the Treaty of 1662, the ſaid States wou'd eaſily come

come to an Agreement therein. That upon this the King of *Great Britain* believing they did not raiſe any new Doubt as to the Obſervation of this Treaty, had not given any other Orders than to conſent it ſhou'd be intirely obſerv'd; and thus they cou'd not treat of the Alteration they propos'd to make. It was repreſented to the Mediators, that this Letter was later than that which contain'd the Two Propoſitions of the ſaid States, and therefore the King of *Great Britain* ſhou'd firſt declare, whether he plainly and ſincerely accepted the Alternative. Which being done, we ſhou'd think the States wou'd look on themſelves oblig'd by the Words of their laſt Letter to execute the Treaty made in the Year 1662; we diſputed ſome time thereupon, the States Plenipotentiaries ſaying, they cou'd not deliver their other Articles, if they were not aſſur'd that all Demands ſhou'd be extinguiſh'd on both Sides; the Mediators alledging the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors had not Power to do it, and they cou'd not alter any thing of the Treaty in 1662. At laſt we told the former, that perſiſting as they did in their firſt Reſolutions, it ſeem'd to us there was no hurt in opening themſelves to the Mediators, becauſe perhaps it might happen that the *Engliſh*, who apprehend as they have expreſs'd to us, that the States might make ſome Propoſitions to which they cannot conſent, wou'd give over that Thought when they find all they pretend to, and wou'd yield without doubt in the Affair of the two Ships, when they believe themſelves ſure by this Means to make the Peace on reaſonable Conditions. Upon this 'twas agreed, That the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States ſhou'd truſt all their Articles with us, as giving 'em by way of Communication to their Allies, and we in concert with them, promis'd the Mediators to deliver them the Copies which ſhou'd be executed, the day after; we added in particular ſpeaking to the Mediators, that if they wou'd uſe their Intereſt to

diſpoſe

diſpoſe the *Engliſh* to accept the States Offers, that we wou'd on our Side make uſe of ours, to induce the ſaid States if their Offices were accepted to agree to the Execution of the Treaty of 1662. We deſir'd them alſo to make Uſe of the word *Channel* plainly, or the Channel between *France* and *England*; repreſenting to them, that we cou'd not ſign a Treaty in which the Streight call'd the *Channel*, was term'd the Name of *Britannick Sea*. They agreed we had reaſon for it, and promis'd us to make uſe of their Intereſt with the *Engliſh* to make them alter this Expreſſion. The new Articles which we have mention'd, not having been brought us till the next Day pretty late; we cou'd not ſee the Mediators till the Day after, which was the 6th of this Month; we had a long Conference with them, in which, after having carefully read the Treaty of 1662, and the Obſervations made upon each of the Articles, we acquainted them with Two things. One, that ſome of the Remarks are of little Conſequence, and there were ſome alſo we plainly ſaw the States Plenipotentiaries had not any Deſign to inſiſt upon. The Other, that the true Means to avoid the Difficulty we ſhou'd fall into if we ingag'd in a Treaty of Elucidations upon that of 1662, as they had done upon that of *Elbing*, wou'd be for the *Engliſh* to renounce their Demands for the two Ships which have been already ſo often mention'd. After having undertaken to diſcourſe the *Engliſh*, in the Afternoon they told us, That they had been inform'd that the States Fleet was upon the Point of Sailing from the *Texel*, and this wou'd break all Meaſures that they cou'd take. We went preſently to the States Plenipotentiaries, who aſſur'd us that in three Days Monſieur *de Ruyter* wou'd put to Sea with Fifty Ships, and that the reſt of the Fleet wou'd follow a few Days after. We forthwith acquainted the Mediators with it; adding, That if the *Engliſh* wou'd explain themſelves, as to the two Ships, we

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wou'd ingage to prevail on the States that the Fleet ſhou'd not go out in Eight Days, during which Time we might finiſh the Treaty. We thought it alſo convenient to tell the State of Matters to the *Engliſh*, apprehending with reaſon the Mediators wou'd not preſs them ſo much as we cou'd wiſh.

In the mean time, to promote the Affair and diſpoſe the States Plenipotentiaries to become more eaſy, provided the Obſtinacy of the *Engliſh* was not to be overcome, we went to 'em two Days ago, and told them, we believ'd all along that the Acceptation made by the King of *Great Britain*, of the Propoſition to leave Things in the Condition they then ſtood, ſecures to your Majeſty the Poſſeſſion of what has been poſſeſs'd by his Arms in the *Weſt-Indies*; That nevertheleſs after having ſpoke of it in this ſenſe to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and having perſwaded them that this Poſſeſſion ought not to have any Effect, but with reſpect to the States; ſince it had never been mention'd elſewhere but in the laſt Letter the King of *Great Britain* wrote them, we have given an Account of it to your Majeſty, that ſince we daily expected your Orders, and upon this Conſideration deferr'd putting your Affairs into the Mediators hand; but we had now receiv'd Orders by which your Majeſty will not permit us to conſent in his Name that Things ſhou'd be left in the ſame condition as they were in the *Weſt-Indies* before the Declaration of the laſt War, unleſs the King of *Great Britain* wou'd reſtore *Acadia* to you. That we were come to communicate this Reſolution to them, forthwith to deal with them on part as freely as they had done with us; In the informing us of the Contents of their Inſtructions, and that your Majeſty is chiefly diſpos'd to comply as you did on that Head, to ſhew the Sincerity of your Intentions to put a ſtop to the falſe Reports that have been ſpread in the Provinces, and that they were founded only upon

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the Advice come from *Bruſſels*, by which they endeavour to perſwade People that your Majeſty is not for Peace but in appearance. And that in truth you wiſh the Continuation of the War, to weaken, embarraſs and exhauſt your Neighbours.

They demanded of us, if in reſtoring the Iſlands that have been taken from the *Engliſh*, we did not except that of *Tobago* and St. *Euſtace*; for particular Reaſons known to your Majeſty, we promis'd them they ſhou'd be excepted in the Reſtitution. The Deputy of *Zealand* ask'd us alſo, If we had not receiv'd Orders on the Sollicitations which had been made, that your Majeſty wou'd be pleas'd to reſtore St. *Euſtace* to the States? We told him No, and that that Point being to be comprehended in the Treaty that was a-foot, Monſieur *van Beuningen* might more eaſily know your Majeſty's Intentions than we, ſince we underſtood he had Orders to purſue it. We have Advice from the *Hague*, that they are there favourably diſpos'd to an Accommodation with *Sweden*, that ſince that of *Bremen* the *Swediſh* Army being at liberty, and the Biſhop of *Munſter* continuing his Levies, it gives Jealouſy to the States, which oblig'd 'em to hearken heartily to an Agreement. We underſtand they are diſpos'd to grant the Paſsports for the Four *Swediſh* Men of War who are to go loaden to *England*, and from thence to *Portugal*; that they will diſcharge the *Swediſh* Ships which were ſtopt, and contract what Merchandize are to be judg'd counterband.

And as to the Difficulties about *Elbing*, that Commiſſioners ſhall immediately meet to try to ſettle and put an end to them to the Satisfaction of both Parties; ſo that 'tis eaſy to judge by the preſent Diſpoſition of Affairs, that this Matter will be accommodated. The States have commanded Forty Companies of Foot and Twelve Troops of Horſe, to reinforce the Garriſons on the *Iſſel*, *Friſeland* and

Groningen; which will ſecure thoſe Frontiers, in caſe of any Enterprize.

The States Fleet will not ſail all together, the *Friſeland* and *North-Holland* Squadrons not being ready, but Monſieur *de Wit*, who is at the *Texel*, has oblig'd Admiral *de Ruyter* to ſail with Fifty Ships, which he is to do out of hand. Two Colonels and ſeveral Officers are put on Board with 28 Companies of Foot of the Land-Forces, that is, above the three Regiments of Marines. There are alſo two Ingineers, embark'd with Neceſſaries for Bombarding; which ſhews that they have ſome ſuch Undertaking a-foot. We did not fail to repreſent to the States, that ſuch Deſigns in the preſent Conjuncture wou'd ſet the *Engliſh* againſt the Peace; and tho' they ſucceeded, the breaking off the Treaty wou'd be more prejudicial to them than any Conqueſt they might make; and if they did not ſucceed, the *Engliſh* wou'd be more ſtiff in their Pretenſions. They agreed and ſeem'd to be ſorry for what was done: 'Tis plainly a Project of Mr. *de Wits*, who has yet the Conſent of the Province of *Holland*, of which he gave us no Intimation.

We juſt now receiv'd Advice from the *Texel*, that 50 of the States Men of War ſail'd the 8th, with their Deputies aboard, and that the reſt of the Fleet, being about 20 great Ships, will in 6 days ſail after *De Ruyter*, who has appointed their Rendezvous at the *Thames* Mouth. The States are about giving out Commiſſions to 18000 Foot and 3500 Horſe. They have not reſolv'd yet where the Army ſhall aſſemble. The Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Friſeland*, *Groningen*, and *Over-Yſſel*, being for having 'em poſted on their Frontiers, out of Jealouſy of the *Swedes* and the Biſhop of *Munſter*'s Arming.

Holland and *Zealand* are for poſting it on the *Maeſe*, to Cover their Towns on the Side of *Brabant*, in caſe the War that begins there ſhou'd encreaſe.

encreaſe. The Count *de Dhona*, who arriv'd here Yeſterday, is to return to the *Hague* to endeavour an Accommodation between the States and the *Swedes*; who ſeem diſpos'd to conclude it. The ſaid Count has declar'd he is to be join'd to the *Swediſh* Mediator here. Monſieur *de Wit* is now at the *Goree*, to ſee the 28 Companies of Foot and ſeveral Officers who are to join the States Fleet embark'd.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne, June 9, 1667.

WHILE the Letter, we did our ſelves the Honour to write to His Majeſty, was tranſcribing, Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Beverning* came to us. After having conferr'd with 'em, the former told us, and repeated it ſeveral times, his Maſter wou'd never conſent that the Pretenſions of Reſervation, in the Treaty of 1662, that is, Thoſe that have ariſen ſince the 1ſt of *January*, 1659, and particularly thoſe of the two Ships, be aboliſh'd. And the latter declar'd to us, That if the Ambaſſador ſtood to that, they had nothing to do but to go Home as they came. By what we can perceive, the King's entring the Low-Countries, and the Hope of ſeeing the *Swedes* at War with *Holland*, have made the Miniſters at *London* change their Sentiments: On the other hand Mr. *de Wit*, whoſe ſole Aim ſeems to be the Continuation of the War, wou'd be very glad the *Engliſh* wou'd furniſh him with any ſpecious Pretext to engage the Provinces to conſent to it; for they depend ſo on the Aboliſhing of all Pretenſions without Reſervation, and thought ſo much upon what Monſieur *van Beuningen* has written them, and what Monſieur *l'Iſola* caus'd *Friquet* to tell Monſieur *de Wit* 'twas a ſettled Point, that they look on the Difficulty ſtarted thereon as a Re-

tractation of the Promiſes made by the *Engliſh*; and the Inſtruction of the States is ſo poſitive on that Matter, that they have left their Deputies no Liberty to come to any Compoſition in that Affair. The *Engliſh* complain the States wou'd by their Project overturn the Treaty of 1662; but we have taken away all room of Complaint from them, by declaring, that if they wou'd conſent to the aboliſhing of all Pretenſions, we wou'd engage to diſpoſe the States to execute that Treaty plainly and faithfully, and to abandon all their pretended Elucidations, of which to ſay truth ſome cannot be juſtify'd, and Monſieur *de Beverning*, who is the moſt able Man here, is the firſt to condemn them. Things being in this Condition to gain Time, during which we may receive His Majeſty's Orders, and hinder the Rupture, we have got the Mediators to enter upon our Affairs, and concerted with Mr. *Hollis*, That as to the Propoſal of reſtoring *Accadia*, they ſhou'd write to *England* under pretence that this Demand was not thought of. In the mean While, we perceiving by yours of the Laſt paſt, that our Letters did not come to your Hands as ſoon as one cou'd have wiſh'd; one of us writes directly to Monſieur *de Ruvigny*, That (if His Majeſty permits him) he may preſs the Chancellor of *England*, to engage the King, his Maſter, to come to a final Reſolution on the Point of Pretenſions. The Project of the *Engliſh* is very captious, and that of the States, by adding to it the Remarks on the Treaty of 1662, and the new Articles we have communicated to the Mediators, is as unreaſonable, as we have already obſerv'd; we ſhall bring them to more juſt and reaſonable Terms if we can make the *Engliſh* get over the Point of the Ships, till then we don't think we ought to preſs the States, nor venture loſing, or at leaſt diſquieting Allies, till we are ſure we have no more Enemies.

From

From the Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Low-Countries *to the moſt Chriſtian King.* June 11, 1667.

SIR,

THE Advices we receive from all hands of the Levies of Horſe and Foot made by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, in his own Country and elſewhere, oblige us to give Notice of it to thoſe of our Allies and Friends, who have thought with us, that he cannot raiſe Troops beyond what are neceſſary to garriſon his Towns, without giving us Umbrage and Jealouſy. The Seventh Article of the Treaty we made with him in the Beginning of the laſt Year, at the Inſtance of ſeveral of our Neighbours; but eſpecially, in Conſideration of your Majeſty, at whoſe Recommendation we gave him up our Intereſts and the Damage we might lawfully have pretended to; is ſo expreſs in that, that we need only explain our ſelves thereon. And as your Majeſty was pleaſed to be Guarantee of the Treaty in all its Points, we doubt not you will be willing to prevent the Miſchief that may happen by theſe Levies of the Biſhop of *Munſter*, rather than find your ſelf oblig'd to remedy it when it has happen'd; and then that you'll make no difficulty to ſecond the Letter we write to his Highneſs, to get him to deſiſt from thoſe Levies, and disband ſuch as he may have already made; not only by General Offices, but alſo by means which may give him to underſtand that he owes your Majeſty that Satisfaction, ſince your Peace as alſo that of this State are concern'd in it. He has ſo behav'd himſelf to us, that we ſhall be excus'd by every one, if we make inſtances with all thoſe who are engag'd to

it by that Treaty, to deliver us from the Diſquiet the Levies made in our Neighbourhood give us. We know, Sir, your Majeſty's Authority is alone enough to diſſipate it; wherefore we earneſtly entreat you to make Uſe of it on this Occaſion, and make us ſenſible of the Effect of the Friendſhip you have promis'd this State, and the Guaranty you are oblig'd to, without which we cou'd not have thought our Peace with the Biſhop wou'd be Safe. The Sieur *van Beuningen*, the Ambaſſador Extraordinary of this State to your Majeſty has Orders to deliver you this Letter, and will have the Honour to diſcourſe you more amply on this Subject; for which Reaſon we don't think we ought to detain your Majeſty any longer, only to pray God, Sir, *&c.*

At the Hague *the* 11*th* June, 1667.

From the Lord Chancellor of England *to Monſieur* de Ruvigny, June 10. 1667.

I Cou'd wiſh, Sir, with all my Heart you were at Court; or at leaſt, I wiſh you cou'd accompany the Earl of St. *Albans* to ſupport what he has Orders to repreſent: For very far from drawing any Advantages from the Preliminaries already adjuſted, and ſo many Aſſurances of the King your Maſter's Friendſhip, his Ambaſſadors at *Breda* ſeem to approve of whatever the *Dutch* and *Danes* advance; whoſe Propoſals are ſo extravagant, and ſo little conformable to what we have reaſon to expect, that 'tis impoſſible for 'em to have any good Effect. I confeſs, ſo ſtrange a Proceeding, and ſo contrary to the Aſſurances given us, has extreamly ſurpriz'd me; and I aſſure my ſelf, you will no leſs wonder at it, and will as well as I, think it impoſſible to re-eſtabliſh mutual Confidence,

dence, if the Miniſters of *France* continue to act quite contrary to what was promiſ'd us.

From Monſieur Ruvigny *to the Lord Chancellor of* England. *Paris*, June 15, 1667.

My Lord,

I Receiv'd the Letter you did me the honour to write me of the 10th of this Month, and in it the Complaints you make me on the Subjects you ſay will occaſion your having no Confidence in our Friendſhip: Theſe Expreſſions very much ſurpriz'd me; for, My Lord, I have had and ſtill have too much Knowledge of the King my Maſter's Sentiments not to publiſh in due Time the Sincerity of his Word and Conduct with reſpect to every Thing concerning you.

Your Letter ſpeaks only in general of the ſtrange Proceeding of our Ambaſſadors, without coming to any Particulars; but I have learnt by Monſieur *de Lionne*'s and Monſieur *Courtin*'s Letters, there are two Diſputes which occaſion this great Noiſe: One for the Satisfaction of the *Engliſh*, who have Proprieties in *Poleron*; The other, for that of the two Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*. I have not till now heard talk of the Firſt of theſe Diſputes; As to the Latter, I have 'tis true heard it ſometimes mention'd; but 'tis alſo true, it has been always ſaid all Pretenſions on both Sides ſhou'd be aboliſh'd to ſhorten the Negotiation, and not embarraſs it with Difficulties. 'Twas never expected that the Article of the two Ships wou'd produce any, ſince 'tis found in the Alternative, which leaves all Things in the State they now are; and becauſe alſo that as often as this Diſpute was in Agitation, it always appear'd that my Lord St. *Albans* did in ſome manner acquieſce in it, by finiſhing his Inſtances immediately.

'Tis true he ſtill demanded that the Treaty of 1662 ſhou'd be obſerv'd, but 'twas always thought that Obſervation was not requir'd, but for the Reſtitution of *Poleron*, which was then the great and only Difference; and not for theſe two Ships which are of ſmall Conſequence, in compariſon of Six Score Ships you took from the *Dutch* before the War was declar'd, for which they wou'd have demanded Satisfaction, if *France* had not given 'em to underſtand ſhe wou'd never ſuffer they ſhou'd ſtand upon ſuch a Pretenſion; and that 'twas under the Clauſe of the Alternative. After all this, My Lord, I deſire you wou'd ſeriouſly reflect on the little Intereſt of private Perſons concern'd in thoſe two Ships; You know you are entirely Maſter of that Affair, and will conſider that a ſmall Sum of Money is ſufficient to content them; as alſo that you have to do with People who deſire nothing more than the Continuation of a War that ſecures them our Friendſhip, and the End of which gives them a juſt Diffidence. There are perhaps Perſons who alledge the Point of Honour, but if they are ſenſible of it, they ſhou'd know Honour do's not allow the ſtarting of Difficulties at a Time when the King my Maſter, has entred the Catholick Low-Countries. I know very well how jealous he is of his Honour, and that he'll rather hazard his Sacred Perſon and his Dominions, than be wanting in it. But know alſo his Majeſty does not think little Circumſtances ought to put a Stop to an Affair of ſo great a Concern as a Peace with the King your Maſter; you are very well ſatisfy'd, My Lord, that the King my Maſter has a long time courted the Friendſhip of yours; that to ſucceed in it he made no Scruple of ſpeaking, and did not ſtay to have Overtures firſt made him. He has giv'n him the Choice of two Propoſals, The King your Maſter has made Additions to that he choſe; you are ſatisfy'd that the King my Maſter conſented to 'em,

to re-eſtabliſh Mutual Confidence to the Prejudice of your Intereſts, and we may ſay his Honour, if he did not know very well how far it ought to be conſider'd. You cannot but remember he offer'd him to treat at *Dover*, and did not think his Reputation touch'd in giving your Maſter his Choice of the Place; Nay, not in propoſing his Territories preferably to his own. You cannot but remember, that purſuant to your Council, the King my Maſter deferr'd the Execution of his Deſigns; and that in one of your Letters, you wrote me that ſuch a ſmall Matter, ſpeaking of *Poleron*, which is without Compariſon of more Importance than thoſe two Ships, ſhou'd never hinder the Concluſion of the Peace. However, ſince the King enter'd *Brabant*, it ſeems as if there was nothing to be done but to break with the *Dutch*, or force them to conſent to the propos'd Pretenſions. They may be compell'd to obſerve the Treaty of 1662, if you agree to the Aboliſhing of all Pretenſions on both Sides before and after that War, as has been often offer'd with great reſiſtance. This was the Reaſon that the States-General were given to hope for it, and expect it, no doubting being made 'twas yet your Intention. If this Pretenſion continues, 'twill extreamly pleaſe Monſieur *de Wit*, it giving him a Colour to continue arm'd, the War is for his Intereſt tho' not for his Maſters. Methinks the *Engliſh* are very much concern'd to ſeparate us from the *Dutch*, and to unite cloſely with *France*, who paſſionately deſires it. Is it poſſible that a Trifle can hinder a Peace ſo far advanc'd, and ſo advantagious to the two Crowns? I cannot ſo much as imagin it, when I conſider the King your Maſter knows what's for his Honour and Intereſt better than any one: God direct the Concern'd.

In the mean While, My Lord, I tell you with Confidence, That the King, my Maſter, can continue this War and end it when he pleaſes; permit

mit me not to go any farther. 'Tis Time to cloſe, and aſſure you I am, My Lord, *&c.*

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King.*
Breda, June 18, 1667.

THE Courier the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors diſpatch'd to *London* arriv'd here the 11th of laſt Month. Thoſe Gentlemen viſited us the ſame Day, and read a Letter from the Chancellor; In which he acquainted 'em, the Earl of St. *Albans* had written him he had not heard talk of the two Ships, the *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*. He adds, The King his Maſter had it never in his Thoughts to comply on that Head, much leſs to aboliſh the Pretenſions reſerv'd by the Treaty of 1662, that is thoſe that reſulted from the Complaints made ſince the 1ſt of *Jan.* 1659, that His *Britannick* Majeſty underſtood if he yielded up *Poleron*, your Majeſty wou'd oblige the States to accommodate Matters, or treat without them, and was very much ſurpriz'd at the new Difficulty at which we ſtop'd; That to get over it, he had diſpatch'd Orders to the Earl of St. *Albans*, to wait on your Majeſty, and know your Majeſty's Intentions. The Earl of St. *Albans*'s Letter which afterwards they interpreted to us, contain'd the ſame Thing, with reſpect to the two Ships; very far from being ſurpriz'd, we were confirm'd in the Judgment we had already made, that the Earl did not know what was in that Treaty, that after having talk'd without Orders, and according to his own Opinion he had rather diſown what he had ſaid to us, than juſtify a Thing not approv'd of at *London*. But ſince it had been of no Service to maintain the Contrary, after having repreſented to your ſaid Ambaſſadors that they knew now as well as we thoſe who have the chief Direction of the States Affairs, and deſir'd the Continuation

of

of the War wou'd eaſily engage the People to carry it on, if the King of *Great Britain* inſiſted on having the States Pretenſions aboliſh'd and his own reſerv'd: We told them ſince His *Britannick* Majeſty had ſent the Earl of St. *Albans* to your Majeſty to clear the Miſunderſtanding in this Matter of the two Ships, and the Pretenſions ariſing ſince the 1ſt of *January* 1659, we wou'd wait to ſee what Orders your Majeſty wou'd be pleas'd to ſend us thereon; but cou'd beforehand aſſure 'em we did not think we ſhou'd receive any to treat ſeperately; And in the mean time, we wou'd communicate to them our Project, that there might remain no difficulty between us, when the Affairs of your Majeſty's Allies were terminated.

The next day we carry'd the Draught of our Propoſals to Monſieur *Fleming*, now alone, becauſe his Collegue, Monſieur *Coyat*, dy'd four days after he was taken Sick. He deliver'd it to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, who anſwer'd, they wou'd ſend it to their Maſter. As alſo the new Articles, and the Obſervations made by the States Plenipotentiaries. They made the ſame Anſwer as to the repeated Inſtances of the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*; who preſs'd very much to have ſome News to write to *Copenhagen*. By this means, Sir, the Negotiation is in Suſpence, and will not be ſet a foot again till the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have receiv'd Orders on what the Earl of St. *Albans*'s Embaſſy ſhall produce. In the Draught, the Articles that relate to the Reſtitution of the Iſle of *Acadia*, and what depends thereunto, are conformable to the Contents of our Inſtruction, and the Diſpatches we have had the Honour to receive from your Majeſty, you will be pleas'd to obſerve we affect to expreſs that this Reſtitution ſhou'd be made to thoſe who had Powers ſeal'd with the Great Seal of *France* and *England*, to avoid the Difficulty met with about that of *Poleron*; the *Engliſh* pretending 'twas not made to him who had

Power

Power from His *Britannick* Majeſty to receive it, and thereon they found their Accuſations of Breach of Faith againſt the *Dutch*.

All the Articles are reciprocal, or taken from either the Treaty of *Munſter* or that of the *Pyrenees*, or the Laſt made with the States, as that which relates to the Reprizals to be made for the Future.

We have thought it ſufficient that the Liberty of Commerce be re-eſtabliſh'd between the Subjects of one Nation and t'other, as 'twas before the laſt War, becauſe we had no Inſtructions on that Point, and by propoſing any Thing in particular we might have given the States an Opportunity to ſet the Regulation of Commerce a-foot which wou'd have retarded the Concluſion of the Treaty.

As to what relates to the different Terms, during which after the Publication of the Peace, there ſhall be no Reſtauration of Things taken; we conform'd our ſelves to the Sentiments of the *Daniſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, excepting that inſtead of 8 Months beyond the Line we have put but 6, becauſe the States hold Places very far in the *Eaſt-Indies*; much farther than the Territories or Iſles your Majeſty Poſſeſſes in *America*, and in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*. As to the Term for the Ratifications, it cannot be ſhorter than a Month, becauſe they muſt come from ſeveral Places. We have not added the Article of thoſe that are to be compriz'd in the Treaty, that being generally not nam'd till every Thing elſe is agreed on. Your Majeſty will be pleas'd to give us your Orders thereon, for we are a little in doubt, whether in treating with a State ſeparated from the *Roman* Church, we ought to mention the Pope and the Holy See, as 'twas done in the 122 Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, ſince that may ſhock the *Engliſh*.

Tho' your Majeſty has publiſh'd all over *Europe* you have no Deſign to break the Peace with *Spain*, and that on that Foundation the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors may

may pretend to name the Catholick King, without offending your Majeſty, it ſeems nevertheleſs 'twou'd be better to avoid it; that Nomination may one time or other ſerve for a Pretext to a Guarranty.

The King of *Sweden* being Mediator of this Aſſembly, your Majeſty will perhaps think he ſhou'd in decency be nam'd immediately after the Emperor, if the latter does nothing that may give us Occaſion to oppoſe his Nomination. There are Princes compriz'd in the *Pyrenean* Treaty, who had the Honour to be then in your Majeſty's Alliance, and have not renew'd it, ſince the Terms for which 'twas made are expir'd, as the Elector *Palatine*. There are others who have the honour to be admitted ſince, as the Elector of *Saxony*; ſo that as we are not inform'd of this *Detail*; which 'tis however neceſſary we ſhou'd know, to regulate the Termination; ſo we pray with your Majeſty's Permiſſion, that Monſieur *de Lionne* may form a Liſt by which we may draw up the laſt Article when the Time ſhall come. Nevertheleſs, if we may come to a Concluſion before we receive your Majeſty's Orders thereon, we will take the Expedient of drawing up this Article by the laſt of the Treaty of *Munſter*; Which contains, That all thoſe who before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within Six Months ſhall be nam'd, ſhall with common Conſent be compriz'd in it; ſince that Expreſſion, with common Conſent, will give your Majeſhy an Opportunity to excludè whom you pleaſe. The Republick of *Venice* is nam'd in the ſame Article with thoſe Words, as Mediatrix, which we ſhall apply to the Crown of *Sweden*; and by this means not one of your Majeſty's Allies will have any Ground of Complaint, and the King of *Sweden* will alſo be ſatisfy'd.

As to the Diſputes which have ariſen between the Provinces about the Poſt the States Army ſhall take, it has been reſolv'd, That it ſhould ſeparate in

in entire Regiments, and be poſted in the Places in *Groningen*, *Friſeland*, *Over-Yſſel*, *Guelderland*, and on the Frontiers of *Brabant*; in ſuch a Diſpoſition that they may be ſo got together upon Occaſion. The States of *Holland* are aſſembled. One of the Points before 'em is an Accommodation with *Sweden*.

'Tis thought alſo they will come to an Election of General Officers. The Prince of *Orange*'s Party will make all their Efforts to procure for him the Charges of General and Admiral; and to facilitate their Sollicitations, They propoſe he ſhall renounce the Pretenſion of Stadtholder. The Party now at the Helm don't ſeem diſpos'd to hearken to this Propoſal; They ſay, 'twill be Time enough to talk of it when the Prince is out of his Minority, which will be a Year hence.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.
Breda, June 16, 1667.

SINCE the laſt Poſt, we have loſt one of our Mediators, Monſieur *Coyet* died in four days of an *Eriſipile* in the Belly, which took away the uſe of his Senſes: He was the Soul of the Embaſſy, and that may embarraſs us if the Negotiation goes on, and the Mediator be put to take Pen in Hand to reconcile the Differences that may ariſe; which will be difficult for Meſſieurs *Fleming* and *Dhona* to do. Monſieur *Coyet* was a very able Man and had the chief Place in the Confidence of the late King of *Sweden*, ſupplying the Place formerly held by Monſieur *Saloriey*. He has left 12 Children and no Eſtate, a fine Example for Ambaſſadors.

The City of *Hamburgh* has ſent hither two Senators, who have been with us to deſire they may be included in the Treaty of Peace with this Clauſe, That nothing may be demanded of her hereafter, for

for the Damages the *Engliſh* have ſuffer'd in the *Elbe*, when one of their Ships were burnt by the *Dutch*. The truth is, that was done in a Place where the River runs between the Territories of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; So that according to the Rules of Juſtice, tho' the *Hamburghers* cou'd not otherwiſe juſtify themſelves, as they can, on account of a Superior Force; the River being common to thoſe to whom the two Banks belong, Nothing ought to be imputed to them. We have told them His Majeſty wou'd readily conſent that all the Anſeatick Towns, and particularly that of *Hamburgh*, ſhou'd be compriz'd in the Peace if no body oppos'd it; but beſides *England*, 'twas to be apprehended the King of *Denmark* wou'd croſs ſuch a Nomination, and that he might not, we adviſ'd them to make up the Differences between him and them. The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, deſir'd us to talk to them on account of ſome Enterprizes, as they ſay, lately done by the Soldiers of the Garriſon of *Hamburgh*, who cut Paliſadoes in the Territory the King of *Denmark* pretends belongs to him.

Monſieur *Spanheim*, who ſome days ſince declar'd himſelf a Reſident in this Aſſembly, having preſented Letters of Credence to all the Ambaſſadors, has overwhelm'd Mounſieur *Courtin* and me with Memorials. The Confederates have alſo ſent me ſome; to which 'tis impoſſible for me to Anſwer deciſively. It was to explain the Arbitral Sentence; I ſhou'd ſay 'twas the Thought of the Envoys of *Sweden* and Mine, but as Quarrels ariſe every day about the Inexecution of our Judgment, 'tis not humanely poſſible, in Diſputes of Fact, to judge if the Parties have executed or not executed, unleſs one was on the Spot. This is the Reaſon I went on purpoſe to *Briſac*, to deliver Monſieur *Colbert* a Copy of the Arbitrate Sentence, and diſcours'd him very amply on the Contents of it. I beg you, Sir, to get His Majeſty to be plea'd to ſend Orders that what

what was pronounced ſhou'd be executed, and to let the Parties know, they muſt for the future addreſs to him who is on the Spot; for if there's no Perſon authoriz'd to regulate theſe Matters, you'll be troubled with 'em as long as you live: and if you turn 'em over to me, I can't, being ſo far off and hearing but one of the Parties, know which is in the Right. As often as Monſieur *Colbert* wou'd, he enlighten'd us to the Explanation of our Regulation; I muſt give him an Account of the Motives, and I ſhall always be ready to give him all the Lights I can; but according to the Order of Judgments, Execution ſhou'd be made by a Commiſſioner on the Spot, and no Perſon ſeems ſo naturally fit for the Employ, as he who is Intendant of *Alſace*, and coming from *Philipsburgh*, he may eaſily take Cognizance of all the Affairs and Difficulties which ſhall be form'd on both Sides, or depute ſomebody to inform himſelf exactly of the Truth of the continual Complaints which will be always made his Majeſty, as Arbitrator of the Princes of the *Rhine*.

Monſieur *de Beverning* told us to day, he had receiv'd Orders to preſs the Mediators to get an Anſwer from the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors to the Draught put into their Hands; and if the latter perſiſt in the Difficulties they make, to renounce all Sorts of Pretenſions, in general, he will leave the Aſſembly. We acquainted Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Coventry* with it, that they might excuſe themſelves, as they have already done; for that they have already ſent the Draught to the King of *Great Britain*. Theſe Gentlemen ſhew'd us Letters they had juſt receiv'd in which they were ſtill order'd to inſiſt on that Point. We read one of Monſieur *de Ruvigny's*, in Anſwer to one of ours, wherein he acquaints us that all Pretenſions in general were to be aboliſh'd. Monſieur *Hollis* ſhrugg'd up his Shoulders ſaying, He cou'd not imagin how this Miſunderſtanding came about

and

and that the Chancellor never wrote them, but he proteſted he never heard of this Article. Thoſe who are at the Head of Affairs in theſe Provinces, and apprehend the Peace will be follow'd by a cloſe Alliance between *France* and *England*, are very glad of a Pretext to engage all the Provinces to break off the Negotiation. There is an Expedient by which the King wou'd acquire Honour cheaply, give Peace, and ſave a great deal of Expence; but not doubting you have your ſelf thought of it, if you can't overcome the Obſtinacy of the *Engliſh*, we do not take the Liberty to propoſe it.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*, June 21. 1667.

YOUR Majeſty's Diſpatch of the 8th, was not deliver'd till the 17th of this Month. We were with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors the ſame Day, and after having repreſented to them we cou'd no longer withſtand the repeated Complaints the Plenipotentiaries of the States made us daily, for not joining the two Fleets, which your Majeſty had done all you cou'd hitherto to avoid; but did not think you cou'd with Honour any longer defer executing what you had promis'd, unleſs the Peace was certain: We gave 'em to underſtand the only Way remaining to diſengage your Majeſty from this Embaraſs, was to apply themſelves to the Point of Extinction of Pretenſions ariſing before the War. We had already made uſe of Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s Letter, in which he declar'd he had always underſtood by the Earl of St. *Albans*'s Diſcourſe, that all Pretenſions were to be aboliſh'd. In a word, Sir, we omitted nothing to oblige them to open themſelves to us. They ſaid their Orders were quite contrary to what we deſir'd of them, and perſiſted not only in

in the Reſerve of the Pretenſion of the two Ships, the *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*; But alſo in the Pretenſions excepted in the Treaty of 1662, and founded on Complaints made ſince the 1ſt of *Jan.* 1659. We had the ſame Day a long Conference with the States Deputies; in which, after having inſinuated all the Reaſons we thought capable of perſwading them, that if the Affair of the two Ships were referr'd to the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, by the King of *Great Britain*; beſides, that he wou'd condemn himſelf, abandoning as he wou'd do the Explanation he wou'd give theſe Words, *Litem inceptam proſequi*; they wou'd ſtill have the Advantage to remain Maſters of a Pretenſion which wou'd be adjudg'd by their own Subjects: But whatever we cou'd alledge they declar'd they were not at Liberty to come to any Compoſition in that Matter. They added afterwards, That if their Pretenſions were not aboliſh'd, that might content them, but Sacrificing, as they did by their Offers, all thoſe their Subjects might have, and particularly the Merchants of *Amſterdam* the moſt powerful of their Cities, 'twoud be thought they betray'd their Intereſts, if in the preſent Situation of Affairs, and at a Time, when without ſtanding in need of the Aſſiſtance of their Allies they had oblig'd their Enemies to quit the Sea, they ſhou'd let a Pretenſion of his *Britannick* Majeſty's Subjects ſubſiſt. In fine, Sir, they ſeem'd ſo ready to break off about this Point, by giving the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors an Opportunity to do it and return home, that we not being ſure the latter wou'd depart from all their other Pretenſions reſerv'd by the Treaty of 1662, and reducing the Difficulty at which we ſtopt, to that of the two Ships; we did not think 'twas time to preſs them any more, and render our ſelves more ſuſpected. We are but too much ſo already, and Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Advices, and all thoſe they receive from other Hands, have ſo perſwaded

them

them of your Majesty's taking Measures with the *English*, that 'tis not possible to efface this Impression out of their Minds.

There will remain no room for 'em to doubt it, when they find your Majesty's Fleet does not join theirs. As to this, Sir, we wish Monsieur *van Beuningen* cou'd not penetrate into any thing where he is; because the *Friseland* Squadron not being yet join'd, the State's Fleet is still also on the Coast of *Zealand*; so that the Case of the Junction will not soon happen, and by this means we shall avoid telling them the Contents of your Majesty's Dispatch. For if we make that Junction depend on the Proceedings of the *English* Ambassadors, the States Plenipotentiaries wou'd be sure to oppose us, by alledging, That your Majesty having understood that all Pretensions shou'd be extinguish'd on both Sides, and Monsieur *van Beuningen* having acquainted them Monsieur *de Lionne* had assur'd him of it, the said Ambassadors did not do fair, to insist on the reserving the Demands of the *English*, and abolishing those of the *United-Provinces*. That your Majesty may with the more certitude come to a Resolution on so great a Disagreement, we think it our Duty to represent to you faithfully what we observe in the Conduct of both.

The *English* Ambassadors don't seem at all to be earnest for a Peace, and whether they carry themselves so out of Vanity, or pretend thereby to conceal their Necessity, or are afraid of nothing this Campaign, their *Streights* Fleet being arriv'd; or are convinc'd, as is most likely, that there being a War with *Spain*, your Majesty will stand in need of their Master's Friendship, and confide in him more than in the States; they seem to expect some Division will arise among the Allies, and hope by that to have a more advantagious Treaty, or continue the War with more Ease, having to do with fewer Enemies.

Tho' they were well inclin'd, and wou'd really conclude the Affair, Things wou'd not go ſo faſt as your Majeſty ſeems to deſire: For beſides that theſe Gentlemen, like the reſt of their Nation, are always ready to make every little Thing a Point of Honour, we ſee plainly they have no great Experience in theſe Sorts of Treaties, and when we conferr'd with them on the Explanations the States Plenipotentiaries propos'd about that of 1662, they ſeem'd ſo very much embarraſs'd concerning Difficulties that at the bottom were of little Conſequence, and to accommodate which, nothing is eaſier than to find out Expedients which wou'd in no wiſe touch the Eſſentials of the Treaty, that we perceiv'd, tho' we ſhou'd have ſurmounted the greateſt Difficulties, we ſhould ſtill meet with others which wou'd conſume a great deal of Time, eſpecially now we have no Mediators to put Things forward, which is of the laſt Neceſſity in ſuch Negotiations. In the laſt place, Mr. *Coventry* appears to us much more obſtinate as to the Pretenſions of the *Engliſh* Merchants, particularly that of the two Ships; for that your Majeſty may know 'twas not without ground we made the Propoſal you approv'd of, Mr. *Holl* own'd they did not in the Main mind the Affair o the two Ships; and in the Heat of Converſation he told us in expreſs Terms, The *Dutch* might do what they wou'd, and the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam* ſhou'd be Judges of it. Mr. *Coventry* never went ſo far; 'Tis he alone who talks of the Demands reſerv'd by the Treaty of 1662, and we have always found him extreamly influenc'd by the Merchants who attended the Embaſſy. He has ſhewn us two Letters from the Chancellor, thereon directed to himſelf. In ſhort, he has taken it upon him, and does not leave us any room to hope the King his Maſter will comply in this Point.

On the other hand, your Majeſty will be pleas'd to conſider, the *United-Provinces* ſtand in need o

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Peace, the People ſuffer, they pay a great deal, and pay nothing; but all the Provinces are oblig'd to follow the Sentiments of that of *Holland*, which is the moſt Powerful and Rich; and this is govern'd by Monſieur *de Wit*, who manages it as he pleaſes.

Monſieur *de Wit* is full of Ambition, and wou'd above all things preſerve the Authority he has acquir'd. He ſees plainly if the War continues, the Province of *Holland* cannot be without him; and that as long as it laſts, ſhe will not re-eſtabliſh the Prince of *Orange* in his Father's Offices; he fears if a Peace was concluded becauſe he ſhou'd not then be wanted ſo much, and wou'd become a Private Man; nay, that he may be oblig'd to give an Account of his Actions, and try him for ſeveral things he has done, perhaps with a good Deſign againſt the Forms of the Government. This is the Reaſon he has made uſe of his Intereſt to hinder each Provinces ſending a Deputy to this Aſſembly, thinking he may more eaſily govern a ſmall Number than a greater; and that having here a Man of his Cabal of great Capacity and Reſolution, he ſhou'd be Maſter of the Negotiation. It has happen'd well for him that the *Engliſh* have ſtarted a Difficulty on a Point all the Provinces thought to be regulated, and which your Majeſty lookt on as ſuch, he cunningly makes uſe of this Occaſion to break with them, and wou'd be ſorry their Ambaſſadors did not talk as they do. *Beverning* preſſes to be gone, the Deputies of *Zealand* and *Friſeland*, who have not by their Inſtructions liberty to change a Thing which paſſes for certain in their Provinces, dare not ſpeak of it; and as long as this Difficulty ſhall ſubſiſt, they cannot declare for the Peace.

That Monſieur *de Wit*, who has already engag'd his Country and your Majeſty in this War, by ſending *de Ruyter* to *Guiney*, without ſtaying according to the Diſpoſitions of the fourteenth Article of 1662, till the Term was laps'd, in which the King of *Great*

Britain ſhou'd have given Satisfaction for the Damage done by Sir *Robert Holms*, thinks he ſhall ſtill be able to keep your Majeſty and his Country in it; and without Examining if the Difficulty the *Engliſh* form be important enough to deſerve to break off a Negotiation rather than get over it, he is ſatisfy'd he has ſo well manag'd the Cities of the Provinces, that all the Fault of the Rupture will not fall upon him, but be imputed to the Enemies of the State.

To this end he has been in all the Cities, and as ſoon as the Aſſembly of the Province was to meet, we knew what wou'd be ſaid, that we wou'd oblige them to make a ſhameful Peace. This is what he has ſpread up and down in his Journey to prepare the Minds of the Deputies not to agree to the Propoſal of referring the Affair of the two Ships to the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, or ſuffer that the Demands of the *Engliſh* ſhou'd be reſerv'd, in a Treaty in which all thoſe of the *Dutch* wou'd be extinguiſh'd quite. It therefore ſeems to be of the laſt Conſequence, that he ſhou'd at leaſt be depriv'd of thoſe ſpecious Pretexts, and ſo to order Matters that the *Engliſh* conſent entirely that the Demands ariſing ſince the 1ſt of *January* 1659 be aboliſh'd. For as long as they are for reſerving them, they will act unfairly, and the *Dutch* will have reaſon not only to ſay 'tis not juſt thoſe whoſe Affairs are in the beſt Condition ſhou'd comply in Things thoſe who appear to be the weakeſt will not yield in; but alſo, that 'twou'd not be making a Peace, ſince the reſerved Claims wou'd furniſh the *Engliſh* with a Pretence to renew that War as often as they ſhou'd think to do it with Advantage. In the ſecond place, it wou'd be juſt, for the ſame reaſon we have alledg'd, that the *Engliſh* ſhou'd depart from the Demand for the two Ships, and the Extinction of Claims on both Sides be general. Nay, this Conſideration may be added, That what has been taken and detain'd unjuſtly from the State's Subjects,

jects, is much more conſiderable than what the *Engliſh* may lawfully demand, and that the Reſtriction the King of *Great Britain* has ſlipt in his Letter of the 13th of *April* laſt, when he declar'd he accepted the Alternative, which he has explain'd otherwiſe, was not fairly done, if one dare ſay ſo. For if his *Britannick* Majeſty had explain'd himſelf thus, before he had receiv'd Paſſes for his Ambaſſadors, the States wou'd not have ſent them. It had been fair to have known whether they approv'd of his Reſtriction, as he intended it; But when the States Offers were made, and he had their Paſsports, the King of *Great Britain* writing he wou'd cauſe his Ambaſſadors to depart in 20 Days after, thinking he cou'd not receive an Anſwer in that Interval, by an Explanation quite contrary to the Meaning of the Alternative propos'd by the States, he has overturn'd the very Foundation on which the whole Negotiation was to be built.

But in fine, as Intereſts change, if the *Engliſh* are invincible on this Second Point, 'twoud be moſt expedient to reduce the whole Negotiation to this Difficulty only, and to be enabled to tell the States Deputies that all Claims on both Sides ſhou'd be aboliſh'd, and the ſingle one which related to the two Ships, be referr'd to the Magiſtrates of *Amgerdam*.

'Tis not as we have already obſerv'd, but becauſe in all appearance Monſieur *de Wit* prepares to break on that Article, and when it is known to all the World that ſo poor a Buſineſs as 50000 Crowns is like to hinder the Peace, Monſieur *de Wit* will have reaſon to fear his Mouth will be ſoon ſtop'd if he ſpeaks againſt it.

As to the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, we have let them know how much your Majeſty deſires to teſtify to the King, their Maſter, the Satisfaction you ſhou'd have in procuring him that which he demands on account of the Manifeſto which has

been publiſh'd; adding, however, we foreſee if they inſiſted upon it, 'twas to be fear'd it wou'd give Occaſion to breaking off the Negotiation. They declar'd they wou'd do therein what we ſhou'd think reaſonable, and by what they ſaid we have reaſon to believe that at the Extremity they will depart from it. They are more ſollicitous for the Confiſcation of the Debt of 120000 Crowns, for which their King contracted with *Engliſh* Merchants. We have already inform'd Monſieur *de Lionne* of the Fact; and we do our utmoſt to make the Plenipotentiaries underſtand that what they pretend is contrary to the Maxims on which the Articles of Treaties of Peace are form'd. We have advis'd the Chevalier *de Terlon* of it, that he may where he is endeavour to remove this Obſtacle.

Your Majeſty will ſee by the Draught we have addreſs'd to Monſieur *de Lionne*, we have expreſs'd our ſelves ſo clearly, that if the *Engliſh*, before or after the Treaty, had taken any Countries or Places belonging to your Majeſty, they wou'd be oblig'd to reſtore them; and 'tis not poſſible to take greater Precautions on that Point.

We have written to Monſieur, the *Rhinegrave*, in the Senſe contain'd in one of the Articles of their Majeſty's Diſpatch. We have not his Anſwer yet, but we muſt do him the Juſtice to own his Son engag'd againſt his Opinion and Pleaſure in the Service of the *Spaniards*; and he has declar'd to him he will not aſſiſt him in the Levies he's making for the Regiment of Horſe he is raiſing. The Son has married the Heireſs of *Hoogſtrate*, all whoſe Eſtate is in the Catholick King's Dominions; and has lately obtain'd Sentence in a Proceſs of 400000 Francs concern. Monſieur *de Caſtel Rodrigo* aſſiſted him in it with his Intereſt: Theſe Conſiderations were the Cauſe of his Engagement with the *Spaniards*. This very moment Monſieur *van Beuningen* was with us, and told us, That having ſent to know the Senti-

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ments of the Province of *Holland*, as to the Propoſals made to refer the Affair of the two Ships to the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*, they had Orders to declare to us, That the *Engliſh* might chooſe either to liquidate all Pretenſions on both Sides, or aboliſh 'em all; but the Province of *Holland* anſwer'd not only for herſelf but for all the Reſt, That they wou'd rather continue the War, without your Majeſty and the King of *Denmark*'s Aſſiſtance, than conſent that the Demand of the two Ships ſhou'd ſubſiſt by the Treaty. He wou'd then have gone to the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador to have an Anſwer; we ſtop'd him, by telling him he cou'd not have it till the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors had receiv'd the Draught back they had ſent ro *London*. This Man is always talking of going home; he ſays, he knows the *Engliſh*, that he has treated with them; and that nothing will be done, unleſs the Market be theirs: Such is his Diſpoſition: and if Monſieur *de Wit* is hearken'd to, the Treaty will be ſoon broken off, unleſs this Point is agreed upon: The States Fleet arriv'd at the *Thames* Mouth the 15th of this Month. Since 'twas there, the *Engliſh* that were embark'd for *Flanders*, durſt not venture out; of which the Ambaſſador of *Spain* has made great Complaints to the States: Who anſwer'd, their Admiral was order'd to take every thing coming from *England*.

Seven hundred *Engliſh* arriv'd at *Oſtend* the 15th of this Month, and receiv'd a Month's Pay as ſoon as they landed; the reſt which are ſaid to be 2000 Men, will find it hard to paſs while the Fleet is poſted there.

The States of *Holland* are broken up without coming to any Reſolution concerning the high Charges ſome Cities propos'd the Prince of *Orange*; but it came to nothing. The marine Treaty, and the Explanation of the Contraband Merchandize between *Sweden* and this State was agreed upon Yeſterday,

ſterday, and 'tis thought their other Differences will be terminated.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.
June 21, 1667.

THE Count *de Molina* writes to *Don Roderico* a Banker at *Antwerp*, that he ſhou'd get Money ready to pay for the Paſſage of 5000 *Engliſh*. That may not be true, but it being certain that 600 are arriv'd at *Oſtend*, and the Complaint of *Don Eſtevan de Gamarre* giving us Reaſon to believe the Report that's ſpread of 1500 being embark'd at *Graveſend*, is not without ground; the *Engliſh* do not ſeem to act fairly in that Affair, by aſſiſting his Majeſty's Enemies at a time when he is doing all he can to have no more War with them.

The Peace between *England* and the States may be made by liquidating and aboliſhing all Demands without any Exception. The States will not in anywiſe comply in the latter Point, the King may depend upon it; and in caſe the latter ſhou'd leave the Aſſembly (which they wou'd readily do if the former do not plainly and ſimply accept of the Alternative) we may wait for his Commands, as to our Conduct therein. We expect by a Letter from Monſieur *de Ruvigny*, that the Earl of St. *Albans* will complain of us. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have much more reaſon to be pleas'd with our Conduct than to diſlike it; and unleſs we wou'd tell the States Plenipotentiaries we will ſign without them, we cou'd not preſs 'em more than we have done.

We have declar'd in ſuch a manner againſt the pretended Explanations of the Articles of the Treaty of 1662, and have told the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſo poſitively that ſhou'd not retard the Treaty, if they plainly and ſimply accepted the Alternative that we

we wonder to find them embarraſs'd. We have done the ſame Thing as to the Demand of the *Acades*, ſo that their Complaints, Sir, are without Foundation, and make us doubt of their Sincerity or Experience; for what they are ſo much puzled about might be eaſily accommodated in an Hour's Time.

MEMORIAL *From the King to the Sieurs* d'Eſtrades *and* Courtin, *his Majeſty's Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries in* Holland. *Done at the Camp at* Remiquy, *the Laſt of* July, 1667.

'THE King by the ſaid Ambaſſadors laſt Letters, perceiv'd that the Concluſion of the 'Treaty of Peace between *England* and *Holland* is 'in Suſpence till the King of *Great Britain*'s Ambaſſadors receive new Orders by the Return of 'the Courier they have diſpatch'd to their Maſter; 'by which they may give over the Inſtances they 'have made purſuant to their Inſtructions, for Damages to be allow'd the concern'd in the two 'Ships the *Bonaventure* and *Good Hope*. And his Majeſty having reaſon to promiſe himſelf that this 'Obſtacle wou'd be remov'd after the Choice the 'King of *England* had made of the Alternative, 'thought fit to defer writing to the ſaid Count 'd *Eſtrades* and *Courtin*, till he heard from them, 'after the Return of the Courier to *Breda* from '*England*.

'In the mean time, the Sieur *de Ruvigny* having 'receiv'd Letters from the Chancellor of *England* 'of the 15th of *June*, in which he complains of 'the Conduct of the Sieurs *d'Eſtrades* and *Courtin*, 'for that they wou'd not undertake to ſecond the

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'Claim of the the two Ships, and for aſſuring the 'Mediators and the *Dutch*, that the Difficulty was 'deſtroy'd by the Acceptation of the Alternative, 'and that the Earl of St. *Albans* had not diſagreed 'to it when 'twas mention'd to him, at his Arrival 'at *Paris*; which Letters the ſaid Sieur *de Ruvigny* 'addreſs'd to the Sieur *de Lionne*, Secretary of State, 'with the Anſwer he wrote the ſaid Chancellor; 'a Copy of which is hereto annex'd with the Chan-'cellor's Letter, to ſerve for Inſtructions to the ſaid 'Ambaſſadors.

'At the ſame time this Pacquet was receiv'd, 'the Earl of St. *Albans* came to the Camp at *Tour-'nay*, taking hold of the Opportunity of a Convoy 'from *Arras* to the Army.

'The King gave him Audience on the Spot, 'when he repreſented to his Majeſty the Occaſion 'of his Journey contain'd in the Chancellor of '*England*'s Letter, and the Surprize the King his 'Maſter was in that the Sieurs *d'Eſtrades* and *Cour-'tin* had refus'd his Ambaſſadors at *Breda* their 'Offices for obtaining the Demand of the two 'Ships. His Majeſty having referr'd him to 'the Sieur *le Tellier*, in the Abſence of the Sieur *de 'Lionne*, he had a long Conference with him on 'that Subject.

'The ſaid Earl of St. *Albans* complain'd that the 'ſaid Ambaſſadors had not only refus'd their good 'Offices in favour of *England*, for Satisfaction for 'the two Ships, but had aſſur'd the Mediators and 'the *Dutch*, the Earl of St. *Albans* had not diſagreed, 'but that the Acceptation of the Alternative had 'deſtroy'd that Demand, which he exaggerated ve-'ry much, as a Behaviour contrary to good Faith, 'and the Aſſurances given on the Part of the King 'in *England*, that the Treaty of 1662 ſhou'd be 'executed. The Foundation of the Complaint was, 'in a word, that when the Earl of St. *Albans* ex-'plain'd himſelf to Monſieur *de Lionne*, concerning

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'the Power he had to treat of a Peace; he gave 'him to underſtand diſtinctly 'twas on condition 'that Part of the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers*, taken by 'the King's Arms in this War, ſhou'd be reſtor'd, 'and the Treaty of 1662, be executed. In which 'Treaty the Reſtitution of the Iſle of *Poleron* is 'compriz'd, and Satisfaction for the two Ships; 'that the ſaid Sieur *de Lionne* promis'd him poſi-'tively the Execution of the ſaid Treaty, and on 'this Foot the King ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Breda*, 'to treat of a Peace; for the Concluſion of which 'twas always promis'd, that his Subjects ſhou'd 'be ſatisfy'd for the Damages they had ſuffer'd by 'the taking the ſaid two Ships.

'The ſaid Earl of St. *Albans* acknowledg'd the 'King, his Maſter, yielded up the Point of the 'Reſtitution of *Poleron*, in Complacency to the King, 'but not that of the two Ships, and if his Majeſty's 'Ambaſſadors did not ſecond the Demand of the '*Engliſh* in it, they wou'd not keep the Promiſe 'made by the Sieur *de Lionne*, for the Execution of 'the Treaty of 1662. He added, The King his 'Maſter conſider'd in this not ſo much the Intereſt 'of his Subjects, whom he had the Means to con-'tent otherwiſe, as his Honour, which is very much 'touch'd by ſo notorious a Breach of Promiſe.

'Further, He cou'd not but confeſs, the Council 'of *England* held this Matter to be of ſuch Conſe-'quence for the Reputation of the Nation, that no-'thing wou'd be advanc'd at the Treaty of *Breda*, 'till Proviſion was made to indemnify thoſe that 'were intereſted in the ſaid two Ships.

'The ſaid Sieur *le Tellier* anſwer'd the Earl of 'St. *Albans* in the moſt civil terms he cou'd uſe, 'that the King was never worſe than his Word, 'and wou'd never mind ſuch a Reproach; that 'his Majeſty had given an effectual Proof of it in 'the preſent War, into which he enter'd with the '*Dutch* againſt his own Intereſt and Inclination to

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'fulfil his Engagement by the Treaty with them 'at a Time when it cou'd not be foreſeen that the 'good Correſpondence which appear'd between '*England* and *Holland* wou'd receive any Alteration. 'He deſir'd him to conſider with what Generoſity 'the King had conſented to the Reſtitution of the 'Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* which lawfully belong'd to 'him, to demonſtrate to the King of *England* what 'an Eſteem he had for his Friendſhip; and to reflect 'whether his Majeſty cou'd be ſuſpected to be wil-'ling to break his Word to procure Advantages for 'the *Dutch*, when he voluntarily quitted his own, 'and all in Complacency to the King of *Great Bri-'tain*. The ſaid Sieur *le Tellier* agreed that the ſaid 'Sieur *de Lionne*, in anſwer to the ſaid Earl of 'St. *Albans*'s Propoſal, did Promiſe the Treaty of '1662, ſhou'd be executed, but that no Body cou'd 'foreſee that the Iſle of *Poleron* wou'd be compriz'd 'in it, nor the ſaid two Ships; In as much as thoſe 'two Articles being placed before by *England*, as 'Cauſes and Pretexts of the War, and the King 'of *Great Britain* having choſen to leave all Things 'in the State they were found, it cou'd not be 'imagin'd thoſe two Claims were reſerv'd by the 'Alternative; and if the ſaid Earl of St. *Albans* had 'been of that Opinion, he ſhou'd have explain'd 'himſelf particularly, as he did about St. *Chriſto-'phers*. The Point of *Poleron*, and the two Ships be-'ing no more difficult than what concerns St. *Chri-'ſtophers*, by the Execution of the Alternative.

'And tho' the King of *England* had a Right to 'proſecute the Affair of Satisfaction for the ſaid 'two Ships, he cou'd not pretend to any Thing 'elſe, but to ſay that the Proceſs which was be-'gun before the Admiralty of *Amſterdam* ſhou'd be 'proceeded with according to the Terms of the ſaid 'Treaty, which wou'd not be much for the Ad-'vantage of his Subjects, being to be judg'd by the 'Parties concern'd.

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'The Sieur *le Tellier* added, that the King was 'too wiſe to neglect the Negotiation of the Peace 'for ſo ſmall a Matter.

'That the Ambaſſadors good Offices wou'd be 'fruitleſs, and might furniſh the Sieur *de Wit* with 'Pretexts to get the War continu'd, to have the 'Fleet ſent out, and to preſs the King to join his 'with the States, purſuant to the Treaty, and what 'was concerted in the Spring.

'That the King hop'd all theſe Conſiderations 'wou'd prevail with the King of *Great Britain* not 'to inſiſt on the Claim for the two Ships, and by 'his Wiſdom to contribute to give no Occaſion 'for the States Fleet to put to Sea, and to the Ene-'mies that may on both Sides change the Face of 'Affairs, and put off the Concluſion of the Peace; 'and the ſaid Earl of St. *Albans* repeating the ſame 'Things he had ſaid, and like Anſwers being ſtill 'made him; the ſaid Earl added, he wou'd wil-'lingly make a Propoſal to help to end this Affair, 'provided he was not made the Author of it; for 'fear of bringing him into Trouble in *England*; 'and Secrecy being promis'd him, he propos'd that 'the Peace ſhou'd be puſh'd on at *Breda* to a Con-'cluſion. And that the King's Ambaſſadors jointly 'with thoſe of *England*, ſhou'd ſee what was fit-'ting to be allow'd the intereſted for Satisfaction 'for the two Ships, and the King pay one half, and 'the King, his Maſter, the other. The Sieur *le* 'Tellier rejected this Offer as injurious to the 'King; repreſenting 'twas ſufficient the King was 'willing to part with what belong'd to him with-'out charging himſelf with Debts his Allies did 'not owe. He afterwards by way of Diſcourſe 'ask'd that ſaid Count, What might be the Value 'of the ſaid two Ships? He anſwer'd the inte-'reſted made it amount to 100000 Pound Sterling, 'but that the Sieur *Courtin* was certain 100000 'Livres *French* Money wou'd fairly Diſcharge it.

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'The ſaid Count happen'd to ſay in the Confe-
'rence, That this Difficulty did not come from the
'King, his Maſter; that he was not capable of go-
'ing back from what had been concerted, nor re-
'tarding the Peace for ſo ſmall a Matter, nor of
'taking any Advantage of the Engagement into
'which the King is enter'd by his Induction; and
'that there muſt be ſomething elſe that ſets the
'Chancellor on in this Buſineſs. Thus the ſaid
'Sieur *le Tellier* and he parted, and having given his
'Majeſty an Account of what had paſt, he was
'order'd to anſwer the ſaid Count, That the King
'cou'd not alter the Inſtructions he had given his
'Ambaſſadors touching the two Ships, ſeeing the
'Inſtances of thoſe Miniſters had not ſucceeded;
'but wou'd, if continu'd, excite the *Hollanders* to
'break off the Treaty and continue the War, to
'cauſe their Fleet to put to Sea, and preſs his Ma-
'jeſty to join his with theirs, purſuant to the Trea-
'ty; But the Peace being ſo conſiderable a Bleſſing
'to all the World, If the King of *England* wou'd
'conſent to the Concluſion of it, without making
'any further mention of the ſaid two Ships, the
'ſaid *le Tellier* wou'd in his own Name pay 50000
'Livres to the Concern'd towards their Satisfaction,
'which was told him as a great Secret, and is to
'be diſown'd if any one whatſoever be told of it.

'The ſaid Sieur *le Tellier* going from the King
'met the ſaid Earl of St. *Albans*, to whom he de-
'clar'd what's before mention'd; adding in his own
'Name the Offer of 50000 Livres, and they part-
'ed without coming to any Concluſion in it.

'The next day the 27th inſtant, the ſaid Earl
'came to the ſaid Sieur *de Tellier*, and after having
'ſignify'd how ſorry he was no Expedient cou'd
'be found to get over the Difficulty of the ſaid
'two Ships: He gave him the Paper ſent here-
'with, containing that Inſtance made to the King
'of *England* concerning them, and propos'd the

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'returning an Anſwer in the Form of other Writing, of which the ſaid Sieur *le Tellier* having alſo inform'd his Majeſty, he agreed the Anſwer ſhou'd be in the Terms 'tis couch'd in, and 'twas deliver'd to the ſaid Earl gratis; reſolving at the ſame Time the ſaid Ambaſſadors ſhou'd make light Inſtances with the *Dutch*, in favour of the Intereſted in the ſaid two Ships.

'That if theſe Inſtances are alſo without Succeſs, the ſaid Ambaſſadors ſhall treat with thoſe of *England* ſeparately from the *Dutch*, to conſult about Satisfaction for the ſaid Intereſted in the ſaid two Ships; and if it ſhou'd amount to 100000 Livres, ſhall Promiſe the King will pay 50000 Livres *French* Money, without exceeding that Sum in any wiſe whatſoever.

'But without breaking off the Negotiations of Peace under Colour of the ſaid Satisfaction to be arbitrated, they ſhall preſs the ſaid Ambaſſadors of *England* to proceed to the Concluſion of the ſaid Treaty, as is contain'd in the Anſwer given the ſaid Earl of St. *Albans*.

'That furthermore, If the *Dutch* wou'd not execute the Treaty made in 1662, between them and *England*, except in what relates to *Poleron*, and the ſaid two Ships, it not being a Matter to be handled in this Treaty; the ſaid Ambaſſadors ſhall efficaciouſly employ their good Offices, and vigorouſly oppoſe the *Dutch*, if they offer to make any Alterations in it.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King.*

June 30, 1667.

MOnſ. *Fleming* the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador made his Publick Entry here the 25th of this Month, with a pretty Splendid Equipage: When he

he alighted out of his Coach, we went to demand Audience of him, that the *English* Ambaſſadors might not be beforehand with us, and then he had no Pretence not to pay us the firſt Viſit: He return'd us abundance of Thanks, and deſir'd us not to be at the Trouble to come to his Houſe, ſaying, The Ceremony of his Entry related only to the United Provinces, and 'twas not neceſſary to renew it between us, ſince we had already own'd his Quality of Mediator, and had permitted him to exerciſe the Function. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſent to him the next day to demand Audience; He return'd them the ſame Anſwer, and at the ſame Time came himſelf to thank us, and viſited us one after the other at our Houſes. He then went to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, and found them returning from his Houſe. Thus, Sir, we have receiv'd the firſt Honours, and have reaſon to be pleas'd with the Proceeding of this Ambaſſador.

As to the Negotiation, it hangs where it did; Mr. *Coventry* told us the 24th in the Evening, that he and his Collegue had receiv'd Orders not to yield up the Reſervation of Claims. We preſt them very much that they might be aboliſh'd, adding, That if he and his Collegue wou'd reduce them to that of the two Ships, we wou'd do our utmoſt to oblige the States not to be ſo obſtinate in this Affair. He reply'd, That except what related to the Reſtitution of the Iſland of *Poleron*, they cou'd alter nothing in the Treaty of 1662, which puts us out of a Condition to advance the Peace, to which perhaps we might bring them, if the Concluſion of it depended only on that. But as long as the *Engliſh* ſtick at reſerving the Demands ariſing ſince the 1ſt of *January* 1659, 'tis impoſſible to get the States to come near 'em; and your Majeſty will perhaps own your ſelf 'twou'd be a little hard to require 'em to treat with ſuch Inequality. They have reſolv'd to deſire your Majeſty not to ſurrender to the King

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of *Great Britain* the Isles of *Tobago* and *St. Eustachia*; and Monsieur *van Beuningen* is order'd to make Instances with us on their Part. We have satisfy'd them thereon by the Communication of our Project, containing in express Terms that your Majesty will surrender the Isles which were possess'd by your Arms, and belong'd to the *English* before they enter'd into the War with the States, which even in the Opinion of their Plenipotentiaries, excludes those of *Tobago* and *St. Eustachia*, which were taken from them three Years ago; but they are all alarm'd at Monsieur *Fleming*'s telling them, the *English* Ambassadors pretend to the Restitution of those Isles; As to which however they have signify'd to us, they wou'd not insist upon it.

The Advice we have from the *Hague* confirms the Information we had had, that Monsieur *de Wit* not being able to carry the Election of one *Wurts*, who serv'd under the late King of *Sweden*, to be Lieutenant General of the States Army, has got the Assembly to break up, that he may concert his Measures better against the next. In the mean time, we are assur'd the said *de Wit* will meet with great Oppositions, and that the greatest Part of the Cities demand the Prince of *Orange* for their General, and see plainly the Sieur *de Wit*'s opposing it hitherto under Colour of the Prince's near Relation to the King of *England*, will not now pass; the said Prince behaving himself extreamly well, and on all Occasions shewing the Cities and People he has no Interest but that of the State, and will be govern'd by the Instructions of the Tutors the State has appointed him; which makes the most Clear-sighted perceive the Sieur *de Wit* acts out of Passion and Interest against the said Prince of *Orange*, and makes use of the Opposition the *English* have given to the passing the Alternative to hinder the Prince's Re-establishment. This Affair being to be debated at the next Meeting of the States, 'tis very impor-

tant we ſhou'd receive your Majeſty's Orders for our Conduct in it; and we ought to tell them that if it appear to you to be for your Intereſt to oppoſe the Election of the Prince, and join with the Sieur *de Wit*, as to that we are afraid if the Times ſhou'd change, it may be difficult to engage him in the Intereſt of *France:* Whereas if we let both Parties act without meddling on either Side, 'tis not likely that of the Sieur *de Wit* will be able to hinder the Prince's being elected General.

We believe alſo the ſaid Prince may be brought into Engagements with your Majeſty, and to give you Aſſurances that he will be always for your Majeſty's Intereſts as long as your Allyance with the State ſubſiſts; and I *d'Eſtrades* can aſſure your Majeſty, that the Prince of *Orange* having ſo much Wit and Ambition as he has, and his prevailing Paſſion being War, he cannot for his own Intereſts have any other Thoughts but to engage with your Majeſty, which we will cultivate with the greateſt Precaution and Security, when your Majeſty ſhall give us your Orders.

We obſerve well that the Sieur *de Wit*, to govern alone, will ſtill oppoſe the Prince's Advantages, and make uſe of your Majeſty's Name to get the Cities to exclude him, as it has happen'd ſeveral Times ſince the War began; and we can not ſee what Intereſt your Majeſty can have in continuing to favour him therein, ſince 'tis certain the Sieur *de Wit* remaining in credit, all his Endeavours will be to continue the War with *England* for his own Advantage, he having the ſole Direction of the Fleet and Expences, into which the Reſt out of Negligence or Lazineſs don't look; ſo that your Majeſty will receive no Benefit by ſupporting him, nor even any hope to oblige him, by this Direction, to get the States to join their Arms with yours againſt *Spain*; and we believe if the Prince of *Orange* was re-eſtabliſh'd, having already five Provinces for him, he wou'd

wou'd ſoon acquire Friends in thoſe of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, and have Intereſt enough to make the States reſolve to join with *France* againſt *Spain*. 'Tis for his own Advantage, in as much as he can never be ſo much conſider'd as his Anceſtors were, unleſs the States have a Land Army. Things of this Nature are not done at once, there muſt be Time to manage them: But we obſerve here the Diſpoſition of them, that your Majeſty having explain'd your Sentiments of 'em to us, as to what will be moſt for your Service, we may with Care labour to accompliſh it. Your Majeſty will ſee by the States Demand of your Fire ſhips, that they have ſtill a Deſign to burn ſome Ships that are in the Ports of *England*. I have heard Admiral *de Ruyter* ſay formerly, that if the *Engliſh* ſhou'd retire to the *Iſle of Wight*, and the Wind were fair for him, he wou'd endeavour to burn them; and he may very well have the ſame Deſign now.

It has been reſolv'd, That the States Fleet ſhall remain in the River of *Thames* to hinder the Trade of the City of *London*: A Squadron of 20 Ships are to Cruize off the Coaſts of *Scotland*.

And if your Majeſty approve of the Sieur *de Wit*'s Propoſal to have a good Squadron to cruize at the Entrance in of the Channel, *England* will be inveſted on all Sides: And the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* give Aſſurances that their Maſter will with his Fleet ſecure the Paſſage towards *Norway*; and thus the *Engliſh* Commerce will be entirely broken. But your Majeſty knowing what is for your Intereſts in all Caſes better than we, we only repreſent to you the State of Affairs.

The Execution of the Marine Treaty between *Sweden* and this State has been retarded on account of ſome Umbrage of the States at the March of the *Swedes*, which gave 'em Cauſe to believe they wou'd attempt ſomething againſt their Frontiers; but the Count *de Dhona* perceiving it, demanded

Publick Audience, and aſſur'd the States he had Orders from the King, his Maſter, to give them his Royal Word that he had no Deſign to attempt any Thing againſt them; but on the contrary, to enter into a good and ſincere Amity with them, upon which Commiſſioners were appointed to renew the Treaty: And we are oblig'd to repeat to your Majeſty what we have already written you, that the *Rhingrave*, the Father, has on all Occaſions ſerv'd your Majeſty with great Affection, that he continues to do ſo, and has omitted nothing to perſwade his Son not to enter into the Service of the *Spaniards*, and is very much troubled at his doing it.

Monſieur *van Beuningen* has written the States he did not by the laſt Audience he had of your Majeſty believe you wou'd join your Fleet with the States, as long as the Negotiation laſted at *Breda*.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*, June 30, 1667.

WE juſt now left the Ambaſſadors of *England*, and the Viſit we paid them gave us Occaſion to take Pen in Hand again before the Departure of the Courier.

They agree to the Truth of the Relation that has been ſent the States; They talk wiſely of what's paſt, but 'tis eaſy to ſee they are mightily concern'd, and by what we can judge, the Misfortune that has happen'd to 'em will make 'em more tractable for the Future.

They have undertaken to diſpatch away one of their Men to *London* to day, to endeavour to get Leave to agree to the following Articles, and have engag'd whatever Orders they receive, not to depart 'till the return of the Courier. The Articles are,

That

That the Proceſs for the Two Ships, the Bonaventure *and* Good Hope, *ſhall be proſecuted before the Magiſtrates of* Amſterdam.

That all Sorts of Claims ſhall be Aboliſh'd on both Sides without any Reſerve.

That the Treaty of 1662, *ſhall be executed according to its Form and Tenour, except in the Points derogating from it, by the abovementioned Articles.*

That each Party ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of the Places it poſſeſt before the Firſt of April *laſt.*

They demanded of us, Whether in Caſe the King their Maſter, accepted of theſe Articles, and the States wou'd not, your Majeſty wou'd treat without 'em? We reply'd, we cou'd not tell what your Majeſty wou'd do; but muſt tell them, you underſtood the Demand for the two Ships ſhou'd be aboliſh'd as well as the reſt; but if they reduc'd it to that only, we wou'd in expectation of your Majeſty's Orders, uſe all our intereſt with the States to bring them to yield to the Compoſition of the ſmaller, as contain'd in the Second Article. In the mean time, that we wou'd go immediately and give you an account of what had paſt between us.

By all theſe Ambaſſadors ſaid, we perceiv'd they have a Mind to make a Peace, and think 'tis neceſſary for their State, which makes us hope they will receive Powers to agree to the abovemention'd Articles.

If 'tis ſo, your Majeſty will be pleas'd to order us what we ſhall do; and if we durſt take the Liberty to tell you our Sentiments, it ſeems to us if you have a Deſign to oblige the King of *Great Britain*, your Majeſty may give him a great Proof of your Friendſhip, by cauſing it to be powerfully repreſented to the States, and repreſenting it your ſelf to Mr. *van Beuningen*, 'tis your Opinion they ought to be ſatisfy'd with theſe two Conditions, ſince the Alternative is accepted, reſerving only the Claim of the two Ships, about which they will obtain what

they pretended to, and what ſerv'd for a Pretext for the War.

We foreſee Monſieur *de Wit* will be hardly brought to yield in this Point; but if the Peace depended once on this Condition only, Monſieur *de Beverning* has let us know he does not think it ſhou'd break it off; and if your Majeſty commands me *d'Eſtrades* to ſpeak to the Deputies of the Cities, and even to go and ſee what's the Opinion of the States-General in it; all the Provinces which are for the Peace wou'd underſtand where it hangs.

In fine, Sir, This is the Conjuncture in which your Majeſty may take, if we dare ſo ſay, your Reſolution, on Foundations which ſeem more certain than any we have yet had: For we came cloſe to the Point with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors. They are convinc'd, and the Time to convince their Maſter is probably come. He will hearken to Reaſon tho' a little too late, if he accepts the Articles we have mention'd.

We did not think fit to truſt our Thoughts of the States Demand of your Majeſty's Fire-ſhips, in the Letter we gave their Courier. But we take the Liberty to repreſent them here, and that is, that if you don't agree to what they deſire, under Colour you have not Fire-ſhips for your Fleet, it may hinder ſome new Enterprize. The States have done enough to render the *Engliſh* diſcreet. Your Majeſty has no Part in it, and will judge better than we can, whether 'tis for your Intereſt to make uſe of your Forces to compleat the Ruin of the King of *Great Britain*, when he's diſpos'd to almoſt whatever is requir'd of him.

The Ambaſſadors of *England* are by what we have ſaid to 'em ſo far convinc'd, that your Majeſty can no longer defer the Departure of your Fleet from *Breſt*, that they ſeem not to be in any doubt of Monſieur *de Beaufort*'s being put to Sea; and they are ſatisfy'd your Majeſty has ſo long delay'd ſending him your

your Orders with all reaſonable Regards to the King of *Great Britain*'s Intereſts, to give him an Opportunity to conclude the Peace. Upon which we believe, if your Majeſty, refuſing your Fire-ſhips to the States thro' this Conſideration that you are about to ſend it to cruize at the Mouth of the Channel as they deſire, ſhou'd order Monſieur *de Beaufort* to ſail, your Majeſty wou'd content your Allies, avoid the Occaſion of doing the *Engliſh* a greater Miſchief, and reduce 'em however by this Step to a greater Neceſſity of finiſhing their Affairs here. Experience has ſhewn us that the Misfortune which has happen'd to 'em, has already render'd 'em more tractable, which gives us reaſon to believe they will become wiſe at laſt, and determine to take good Meaſures.

If your Majeſty ſhould alſo think fit to declare to the Count of St. *Albans*, that you will uſe your Authority with the States, to oblige them to accept of the Articles mention'd in the beginning of this Letter; but if they perſiſted in the Reſolution not to accommodate Matters, unleſs the Pretenſion even for the two Ships before-nam'd be aboliſh'd, as well as the Reſt. Your Majeſty deſires the King of *Great Britain* to comply in that Point, and ſend Orders to his Ambaſſadors to diſ-engage him honourably from his Obligation to continue the War, we believe it might facilitate the Succeſs of our Negotiation; but in caſe we cannot get the States to conſent to the Expedient by which they will remain Maſters and Judges of that Claim.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.
June 30, 1667.

IF the Marquis *de Caſtel Rodrigo* will not ſuffer our Letters to paſs, 'twill be neceſſary you get an Order for ſome ſmall Boat to bring them for the

the future. There are little Frigats at *Calais* and *Dunkirk* that wou'd ſerve for this Purpoſe.

But if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, as they give out, have receiv'd Orders to leave this Place, this Caution will be needleſs, and as I *Courtin* ſhall have no more Opportunity to render his Majeſty any Service here, I humbly entreat you to let me know whether in that caſe he will not permit me to Repaſs the Sea.

What has happen'd in *England* may have very dangerous Conſequences for the King of *Great Britain*; and his People and the Parliament, will perhaps be at laſt ſcandaliz'd, that after the preceding Year, not only no Fleets were equipp'd, but that there was ſuch a Neglect thro' a too great Contempt of the Enemy as to expoſe the *Engliſh* Nation to the Contempt of thoſe that fear'd her before. To prevent this Extremity, the wiſeſt Way wou'd doubtleſs be to make a Peace and not continue a War, which *England* can no longer carry on without loſing her Reputation. We wiſh the King of *England* wou'd in theſe Matters follow his own Opinion rather than the Counſels which proceed from Vanity and Spite in moſt of thoſe who have the Honour to be about him: And we wiſh his Ambaſſadors had not explain'd themſelves ſo openly here on their own Heads; for if they ſtay after what they have ſaid 'twill be look'd on as Weakneſs, and diſcover too much the need they ſtand in of a Peace: In caſe it cannot be done, His Majeſty will at leaſt have the Advantage to have ſhewn his Allies he had no Intention, as Monſieur *Iſola* wou'd intimate to them by his Libels, to keep them at War with his Neighbours. His Moderation has appear'd in the Project we communicated to them; and the King of *Great Britain*, cannot doubt but the King is very well diſpos'd to diſengage him from the Difficulties he is in, and in which he wou'd run himſelf farther than ever, ſince we have paſt over all theſe Forma-

Formalities Ambaſſadors are wont to obſerve in the firſt Steps, to ſhew 'tis the Way by which they may make a Peace in 24 Hours: and after having given 'em notice of what wou'd happen, and foretold this Campaign wou'd bring ſome Diſgrace to his *Britannick* Majeſty's Arms; we for above a Month offer'd to hinder the States Fleet going out, if they wou'd conſent to the Extinction of all Demands. This might be ſaid to be juſt and reaſonable, and we wou'd not deſpair of managing Matters ſo that the Affair of the two Ships may be adjudg'd by the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*.

An infinite Number of People from all the Provinces came hither out of Curioſity to ſee the Aſſembly. And the *Engliſh* and *Swedes* having begun to dine in Publick, and to give Wine and Sweetmeats to ſuch as came to them, we have been oblig'd to do the ſame. The former have 10800 Livres a Month to ſpend, and the latter don't put their Hands into their Purſes, but have their Expences entirely born. We dare not be importunate with his Majeſty for our Intereſts: But however, Sir, we can hardly be at the neceſſary Charge of theſe extraordinary Entertainments, and we entreat you ſo to order it, if poſſible, that his Majeſty may be pleas'd to order us to be paid the three Months that are due to us, and to regulate our Allowances as has been always procur'd on the like Occaſions. You know what was done at *Munſter* and *Frankfort*; and you will eaſily imagin we are not rich enough our ſelves to live here ſuitable to the Dignity of our Character, unleſs his Majeſty thinks fit to aſſiſt us.

MEMO-

MEMORIAL *From the King for the Sieurs* d'Eſtrades *and* Courtin. *Done at the Camp before* Doway, July 4, 1667.

'THE Sieur *van Beuningen* having continu-
'ally and earneſtly inſiſted on obliging His
'Majeſty, plainly to tell the States, or at leaſt the
'Sieur *de Wit*, on what Conditions an Accommo-
'dation may be made between him and the *Spa-*
'*niards* concerning the Queen's Rights; thereon
'repreſenting to his Majeſty, that he dare Anſwer
''twoud depend on him, by agreeing on the ſaid
'Conditions with his Maſters, to engage their State
'for ever inſeparably in his Intereſts; and that pro-
'vided they may be certain his Majeſty has no In-
'tentions to make an entire Conqueſt of the *Ne-*
'*therlands*, but be contented with ſome Parcels of
'it, which by their too great Vicinity may not give
'the States any juſt Occaſion of Umbrage; they
'wou'd firſt do their Endeavours with the *Spaniards*,
'by all the moſt efficacious Means imaginable, to
'get them to comply with his Majeſty on the ſame
'Terms as ſhall be agreed on between them; and in
'caſe of refuſal on the Part of the *Spaniards*, the States
'will join with his Majeſty to force 'em to do it,
'by putting in Execution the Obligation contra-
'cted by the States by the Treaty of 1662, in its
'full Extent to guarant all the Rights of his ſaid
'Majeſty; The ſaid *van Beuningen* off'ring further
'to go himſelf to *Holland* on purpoſe, to bring his
'Maſters to conſent to what has been mention'd.

'All the Letters the ſaid *van Beuningen* has re-
'ceiv'd lately from the Sieur *de Wit*, confirm the
'ſame; that is, that it depends only on the King, by
'making uſe of the propos'd Expedient to engage
'the States abſolutely and for ever in his Intereſts;

'and

'and tho' there are a great many powerful Reaſons to diſſwade his Majeſty from what they preſs 'him upon, as long as the *Spaniards* have not hitherto been diſpos'd to yield up any thing to him 'voluntarily, in order to bring Matters to an Iſſue 'by the Way of Accommodation, having not yet 'ſent any Perſon with a Power in due form to 'treat; and that beſides, the ſaid *van Beuningen* has 'no Power from his Maſters to ſay and offer what he 'has ſaid and offer'd; and that the Declaration his 'Majeſty ſhall make, will however oblige and bind 'him nevertheleſs, after having conſider'd well of 'it, and being deſirous to eaſe the Minds of the 'Princes and Potentates, who by the Augmentation of his Power may conceive Umbrage well 'or ill grounded; he has at laſt reſolv'd plainly to 'declare to the ſaid Sieur *de Wit* on what Condition he may be contented, ſo as to give up the Reſt 'of his Demands touching the Queen's Rights.

'His Majeſty therefore deſires the Count *d'Eſtrades* 'may make a Tour to the *Hague*, and acquaint the 'ſaid *de Wit*, on his Part as the greateſt Secret, that 'for all the Rights faln to the Queen by the Death 'of the King her Father, he will be contented with 'the Provinces and Places hereafter nam'd. To 'wit, the *French County*, the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, '*Cambray*, *Cambreſis*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Bergues*, *Charleroy*, *Tournay*, and *Douay*, with the Countries and 'Places thereto belonging; on Condition the ſaid '*de Wit* will within three Months enſuing procure 'his Majeſty a Reſolution from the States in good 'Form, by which they oblige themſelves to do 'their utmoſt Endeavours with the Queen of *Spain*, 'to get her to yield up the ſaid Countries, Provinces, and Places in Fee for, and inſtead of the 'Rights faln to the Queen; and in caſe the ſaid 'Queen of *Spain* refuſes him that Satisfaction three 'Months after the Date of the ſaid Reſolution, the 'States ſhall join their Arms with his againſt the

'*Spaniards*,

'*Spaniards*, to aſſert the Queen's Right by virtue of 'the Treaty of 1662; and if it happens that the 'ſaid *de Wit* do not procure the ſaid Reſolution of 'the States, within the ſaid three Months enſuing, 'to get him Satisfaction at the Inſtances of the 'States; His Majeſty in ſuch caſe ſhall be diſcharg'd 'from his Engagement, and his Demands remain 'in the ſame State as before.

'His Majeſty conſents that the Count *d'Eſtrades* 'ſhall declare to the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, that if the 'Queen of *Spain* agrees to this Treaty, he will re-'ſtore the other Places he ſhall have conquer'd by 'Arms during its Negotiation.

'His ſaid Majeſty ſays nothing as to the Form to 'be obſerv'd for the Term of the Treaty, in caſe 'the *Spaniards* comply with what he demands for 'his Satisfaction, being diſpos'd to conſent to any 'Thing that ſhall be thought reaſonable; provided 'it do's not prejudice the Rights that may belong 'to the Queen hereafter, if the King of *Spain* ſhou'd 'die without Lawful Iſſue.

'The Sieur *d'Eſtrades* will have a fair Opportu-'nity to ſhew the Sieur *de Wit* by this Proceeding, 'his Majeſty's Moderation, conſidering the Great-'neſs and Juſtice of his Pretenſions; as alſo, that 'His Majeſty in theſe Demands has been mindful, 'not to make any that might give the States the 'leaſt Occaſion of Jealouſy. If the ſaid *de Wit* ſhou'd 'deſire the Count *d'Eſtrades* to give him what he 'ſays by Word of Mouth in Writing, he muſt ex-'cuſe himſelf; for that the only time to do that, 'will be when the ſaid *De Wit* has procur'd the 'abovemention'd Reſolution of the States for his 'Majeſty. Done at the Camp before *Doway*.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

Lower,

De LIONNE.

From

From Monſ. le Tellier *to the Count* d'Eſtrades.
July 4, 1667.

YOUR three Diſpatches of the 9th, 16th and 21ſt of the laſt Month came to hand, which we did not Anſwer, becauſe they are not yet decipher'd. You will ſee by the Copy of the Earl of St. *Albans*'s Letter to Mr. *le Tellier*, Things are alter'd ſince the King's laſt Memorial, and that the *Engliſh* give up the Demand for the two Ships; which being done, 'twill be eaſy to bring Matters to a ſpeedy Concluſion; in which we don't doubt you'll act with your wonted Prudence and Capacity, without being at any Trouble about the Contents of the ſaid Memorial.

Sign'd,

Le TELLIER.

MEMORIAL *Preſented to the moſt Chriſtian King by the Earl of St.* Albans.

'THE King of *Great Britain* having continually demanded the Obſervation of the Treaty of 1662 with the *Dutch* for one Condition, inſiſts on it ſtill.

'And now deſires his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to let his Ambaſſadors at *Breda* know, that they underſtood it otherwiſe by a Miſtake, and to order them at the ſame Time to uſe their Inſtances to procure him their Conſent, in that he ought to expect and was promis'd it, particularly in the Affair of the two Ships. And ſince the Delay of the Treaty of *Breda* may occaſion great Inconve-

'niencies,

'niencies, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is deſir'd al-
'ſo to give Orders, that his *Britannick* Majeſty
'may be inform'd as ſoon as poſſible, what he is
'to expect in ſo important an Affair, in which
'he thinks he cannot make any further Comply-
'ance.

The King's Anſwer to the ſaid Memorial.

'HIS Majeſty will let his Ambaſſadors at *Bre-*
'*da* know, that the King of *Great Britain*
'having by the Earl of St. *Albans* acquainted him,
'he never intended to give up his Demand againſt
'the *Dutch* for the two Ships, *Bonadventure* and
'*Good Hope*, and that he always promis'd himſelf
'Satisfaction wou'd be giv'n his Subjects concern'd
'in the ſaid Ships, for the Loſs they ſuſtain'd by
'their being taken, in the Treaty of Peace now
'on foot at *Breda*; orders them to make uſe of
'their Inſtances vigorouſly, to procure the King of
'*England* the content he deſires in it.

'But ſince his Majeſty, for the Reaſons giv'n
'the Earl of St. *Albans* at large, has cauſe to doubt
'of the Succeſs of his ſaid Ambaſſadors good Of-
'fices; and conſidering beſides, that ſo great an
'Affair as that of the Peace, ought not to be re-
'tarded for a Buſineſs of ſo ſmall Conſideration
'as that of the two Ships; his Majeſty thinks the
'Difference ought to be accommodated by ſome
'Expedient, to the execution of which he will uſe
'his utmoſt endeavours on the Propoſals which
'may be made him; nevertheleſs the Concluſion
'of the ſaid Treaty of Peace may not under this
'Pretext, be in any wiſe differ'd; and becauſe
'the King of *Great Britain* apprehends, that by
'giving us his Demands for the ſaid Ships, it may
'furniſh the *Dutch* with a Pretence to make a Dif-
'ficulty

'ficulty of obſerving the reſt of the Treaty of '1662. His Majeſty declares he will effectually 'uſe his endeavours with the *Dutch*, that the ſaid 'Treaty, excepting *Poleron* and the ſaid two Ships, 'be entirely executed, and will immediately give 'his Ambaſſadors the neceſſary Orders to that 'effect.

From Monſ. de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades.
From the Camp before Doway, July 6, 1667.

WHatever I may ſay to you before-hand, muſt be look't upon as my particular Thoughts only, which you may be pleas'd to conſider as ſuch only, without having any deference for them, if I any way differ from yours, who ſee Things near at Hand. I can't think the laſt Courier the Ambaſſadors of *England* diſpatch'd to *London*, will not bring back the Peace, unleſs the whole Council there are out of their Senſes. The *Engliſh* are no longer in a Condition to act out of Spite and Revenge, after the irreparable Blow they have receiv'd in the *Thames*, which perhaps will have worſe Conſequences of the ſame kind, if the *Dutch* can ſuddenly have other Fireſhips, either thoſe they are preparing themſelves, or thoſe they demand of us; Monſieur *Van Beuningen* yeſterday ſent a Courier to the King, to make Inſtances for them.

I heartily wiſh the Council of *England* were as reaſonable, as the King of *Great-Britain*'s Ambaſſador's ſeem'd to be, when they own'd the King our Maſter having forborn till now, ſending Orders to the Duke of *Beaufort* to ſail, had had all the reward he cou'd reaſonably have, to give their Maſter time to conclude the Peace. But I'm ſorry to hear that they don't talk ſo at *London*, and that the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador is told every Day, that *France*

has baſely bubbled them. I don't wonder at it, becauſe when one has committed Faults, 'tis natural rather to lay them at others Doors, than incline to place 'em at our own. Into ſuch Inconveniences has the Intereſt of private Perſons brought 'em; and if Mr. *Coventry* and others had not a ſhare in the pretended Satisfaction for the Two Ships, the Peace had been made, and the beſt Ships in *England* had not been burnt.

Monſieur *Goe*, Reſident of *Denmark*, came to me to tell me the *Engliſh* made ſome Difficulty of treating with them upon equal Conditions about the Confiſcations ſince the War; and that the King his Maſter offers either to reſtore on both Sides, what has been confiſcated, or to keep all, which ſeems to me to be very reaſonable; and I don't ſee how we can abandon the *Danes* in ſo juſt a Demand, and the more, becauſe that the three ſeveral Treaties ought in effect to make but one; and that the Peace is concluded on this Foundation, of leaving all things in the State they ſhall be found. I have written my Opinion to the King, concerning the Comprehenſion of other Princes in the Treaty of Peace, which is, that his Majeſty ſhould in no wiſe allow, that the King of *England* ſhou'd name the Houſe of *Auſtria* in it, and that the beſt Expedient to come off of this, is to do as was done at the Treaty of *Munſter*.

I can't think but that the Courier diſpatch'd to *England*, will bring back a Power to the Ambaſſadors, to depart from the Demand of Satisfaction for the Ships *Bonaventure* and *Good-Hope*, as well as the reſt, ſince the firſt of *Jan.* 1659. but in caſe I am out in my Judgment, if the *Engliſh* ſhou'd give up all their Demands, and deſire only for their Honour, that the Affair of the two Ships ſhou'd be referr'd to the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*, methinks you ſhou'd powerfully repreſent to the Deputies of the States of *Holland*, and your Friends in the Cities,

ties, that ſuch a Punctilio ſhou'd not ſtop the Peace a Minute, and the rather, becauſe they have what they have always offer'd, and that 'twill be in their Power by the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*, to determine the Affair as they pleaſe. Since the above-written, one of my Couriers is return'd from Court, and has brought me a Diſpatch from the King; upon which I drew up his Majeſty's Memorial, which is herewith ſent you, and in my Opinion, you will find it of great Importance. We ſhall ſoon ſee whether Monſieur *van Beuningen* has ſaid true, what he told us; that provided the Lords the States of *Holland* cou'd be ſure his Majeſty did not intend to ſwallow all, it depended only on him to engage them inſeparably in his Intereſts.

I am to tell you, but if you pleaſe, in the greateſt Secrecy, for I have giv'n my Word you ſhall never ſay any thing of it to Monſieur *de Wit*; that having lately preſt Monſieur *van Beuningen* to tell me freely, what he thought juſt the *Spaniards* ſhou'd yield up to the King for his Demands; after much ado he told me, that he thought they ought to give his Majeſty the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, *Cambray*, and the *Cambreſis*, *Aire* and St. *Omer*, to which the King only added the *Franche Comte*, a Country that's of no uſe but a Charge to the *Spaniards*, *Charleroi*, *Tournai* and *Douai*, which he has already, or as good as has, and *Bergue* becauſe of *Dunkirk*.

I ſaid nothing to Monſieur *van Beuningen* of the Detail of this Affair, becauſe his Majeſty forgot to write me how I ſhou'd carry my ſelf to him in it; I only told him, Orders were ſent to you to content them for the Advancement of Peace. The King deſires you will with all your might ſecond the Negotiations of the *Portugal* Ambaſſador, eſpecially for the Reſtauration of *Cachem* and *Camanor*. We have promis'd by the new Treaty ſo to do, and render the *Portugueſe* therein, all the moſt effi-

cacious Offices we can; Beſides the Matter is ſo juſt, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* cou'd not deny, but that the States proceeding was not very ſincere: Nay, you will do the States a piece of Service in it, for I find the *Portugueſe* reſolv'd to carry Things to the laſt Extremity, rather than abandon thoſe two Places; without which they will enter into a terrible War with the *Dutch*, which will coſt them nothing but Parchment; for they are ſo well poſted, that by giving out Commiſſions to Privateers of all Nations, and *Lisbon* and their other Ports lying convenient for receiving Prizes, no *Dutch* Ship will trade in Safety without ſtrong Convoys, which will coſt more than the two Places are worth. *Ferreiro* told me, that repreſenting this formerly to Monſieur *de Wit*, the latter own'd freely, that *Portugal* was by her Situation, in a Condition to make a more cruel and expenſive War with them than any other Power could do, and need not fear any hurt from them, or be at much Charge.

I don't mention the Peace with *England*, for I look upon it as concluded, after what has been written to me from Court; and the Earl of St. *Albans* has confirm'd to me here, that the King of *England* had giv'n up the Demand of Satisfaction for the two Ships, and for this Reaſon I don't believe the King will grant that of the Fireſhips.

POSTSCRIPT.

You will obſerve the King's Memorial is dated from another Place; but the Secretaries of State in the King's Abſence, always expedite his Orders from the Place where he is.

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King*, July 7, 1667.

AFter having been aſſur'd by the States Deputies, that what has paſt in the *Thames* ſhou'd not alter their Minds, and that they were ready to come to an Accommodation on the Terms already propos'd; we did our Endeavours with the Ambaſſadors of *England*, to get them to explain themſelves immediately, and to diſpoſe them to it, promis'd them if they agreed, to aboliſh all Demands reſerv'd by the Treaty of 1662, without excepting that of the two Ships; we wou'd ſign the Treaty, tho' the States Plenipotentiaries ſhould make a difficulty of following the Advice and Example we intended to ſet them: we venture nothing in that, ſince by Mr. *Beverning*, we know Monſieur *de Wit*'s Sentiments; and that the Alternative being accepted plainly and ſimply, there can be no Pretence remaining with the States, that your Majeſty ſhou'd longer continue the War. On this aſſurance, the ſaid Ambaſſador promis'd, on the Second of this Month, to take the States at their Word, and the next Day they deſir'd to know of the Ambaſſadors, Monſieur *de Beverning*, and his Collegues, whether in caſe the Alternative was accepted without Reſtriction, they were diſpos'd to ſign the Treaty.

The Anſwer was, that that Foundation being once ſettled, Precedents ſhou'd be found out for the other Points: Upon which we thought all that we ought to enter upon the Buſineſs, examine the Projects giv'n in by both Sides, and go thro' all the Articles to bring 'em to an Agreement. This is what we are now about, and the chief Points being agreed on, there is ground to hope thoſe that remain will not ſtop the Treaty. What at preſent

embaraſſes us moſt, is that which ſeem'd eaſieſt at firſt, the Intereſts of the King of *Denmark*: His Plenipotentiaries ſtill inſiſt on the Extinction of a Debt of 120000 Crowns; and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſay, they have not the Power to give away the Money due to the *Engliſh* Company ſettled at *Hamburgh*; that the Money confiſcated is not diſcharged by a Peace, but each Party re-enters into his Right of Proceſs. Theſe Merchants, who have the King of *Denmark*'s Original Obligation, ought alſo to re-enter in the Right of requiring Payment; Nay, they add, that in the Treaties between *England* and *Denmark* in *Cromwell*'s Time, and ſince his Death, this Debt was never mention'd, and that 'tis a new Thing ſtarted to take an Advantage of the States Fleet Succeſs in the *Thames*.

To ſpeak plainly, that Demand do's not appear to be juſt enough to interrupt the Concluſion of a Treaty of Peace; and after having done what we can to get the Ambaſſadors of *England* to allow it, we ſhall endeavour to convince the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, that the King their Maſter ought on this Occaſion to regulate his Conduct by that of the King of *England*, and not for a Trifle oppoſe the Publick Good; but ſuch is their Humour, we believe they will not eaſily comply herein, no more than in the Point of the Manifeſto, by which the *Engliſh* will not agree to any thing but the uſual Clauſe in all Treaties, containing, that Wrongs and Injuries on both Sides ſhall be aboliſh'd, and the Memory of 'em be for the future forgotten.

We have till now, Sir, ſpoken for the King of *Denmark*, as much as if we were employ'd about his Intereſts; but not having had the Honour to receive your Majeſty's Commands for this Month paſt, and knowing by our Inſtructions, and the Diſpatches addreſt to us by Monſieur *de Lionne* ſince we were here, that your Majeſty is for Peace; we believe we ſhou'd fail of doing our Duty, if

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we loſt an Opportunity of doing it, now that the *Engliſh* ſeem to give us the Means, and be entirely brought to Reaſon.

But foreſeeing Monſieur *de Wit*, not daring to break off, for what relates to the States Intereſt, they being granted all they cou'd reaſonably pretend to, will diſpoſe the Province of *Holland* to declare ſhe is ſatisfy'd; however, that ſhe will not conſent to an Accommodation, unleſs the King of *Denmark* be ſatisfy'd too: we moſt humbly deſire your Majeſty, to give us Orders as to what 'tis your Pleaſure we ſhou'd do in this Caſe, that we may not run the hazard of ſigning a Treaty without expreſs Orders, which may not be ſign'd by your Allies.

In the mean time we will do what lies in our Power to remove this Difficulty, and inceſſantly labour about drawing up the Articles, that no time may be loſt. There's not one about which there will not be great Conteſts, and we have three on foot which will keep us employ'd; for without injuring the Treaty of 1662, or engaging in a Regulation of Trade, we are endeavouring to find out Expedients to diſtinguiſh and ſpecifie contraband Goods, to moderate the Rigour of the Act of Navigation paſt by the Parliament of *England*, which is very prejudicial to the Trade of the Subjects of the *United Provinces*, and taking meaſures to hinder for the future, that under Colour of driving out Rebels on both Sides, contain'd by the 6, 7, and 8th Articles of the Treaty of 1662, the Miniſters who leave *England* or *Scotland*, for not conforming to the Proteſtants, may live freely in the Provinces under the Dominion of the States, without giving the King of *Great-Britain* any occaſion to complain of the Treaty being broken.

The States had rather abandon 100 *Engliſh* and *Scots* Officers who have been in their Service, and ſuffer their Eſtates to be confiſcated, than conſent

to the uſual Clauſe of Amneſty, for reſtoring the Eſtates of ſuch as have ſerv'd on both Sides; and that for fear two of their Subjects who fled to *England* when *le Buat* was executed, ſhou'd enjoy the benefit of it. Monſieur *Beverning* own'd himſelf it was a ſhame, but at the ſame time ſaid he was not Maſter. We ſee plainly whence it comes, and that a private Intereſt prevents the Honour and Reputation the States ought to maintain in the Publick. We content our ſelves, Sir, only to repreſent theſe Things to your Majeſty, without abuſing any further your little leiſure, to ſhew you what Sort of People we have to do with. The Ambaſſadors of *England* make a Point of Honour of every Thing; and tho' the States Deputies ſay their Minds are not alter'd, they are ſo far from keeping to what they gave in Writing, that they wou'd in all Things take new Advantages, as if they cou'd overturn the Treaty of 1662. However, we don't deſpair of terminating their Differences, but as we have already obſerv'd, if the Affair is not retarded by their Intereſts, Monſieur *de Wit* will eaſily ſuſpend it, under colour of thoſe of the King of *Denmark*; and we know already 'tis reported up and down in the Provinces, that as ſoon as your Majeſty is at Liberty, you will enter into Allyances with *England* and *Sweden*; and that the beſt Way to prevent it, is to lengthen out a Negotiation, during which the Allies appear to be, and in effect are Maſters of the Sea.

Wherefore, Sir, it extreamly imports us to receive your Majeſties Orders, that we may ſpeak more plainly to theſe People, and to know whether in caſe they ſhou'd endeavour to amuſe us with Trifles, it will be permitted us to declare, that your Majeſty having hitherto been at ſo great Expence to pleaſe them, and finding the King of *Great Britain* has agreed to their Demands, we cannot any longer delay ſigning a Treaty of Peace,

which

which will be for all their Advantages, and by which your Majeſty will voluntarily have parted with, what it wou'd have been eaſy for you to have kept.

The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have made great Inſtances to us for the Reſtitution of the Iſles of *Tobago*, and St. *Euſtachia*, ſo far as to alledge, 'twas promis'd at *Paris* they ſhou'd be reſtor'd. They ſtill talk'd to us yeſterday with a great deal of Poſitiveneſs; we excus'd our ſelves after ſuch a Manner, that we believe they have loſt all hope of gaining that Point; but we can't enough admire at their inſiſting ſo long on a Demand which they know to be ſo ill grounded, and in which we perceiv'd they did not expect we ſhou'd give 'em any Satisfaction.

We have juſt now receiv'd Advice from the *Hague*, that the *Marine* Treaty between the States and *Sweden* is put off, for their not being able to agree about the Act of Neutrality, and the Subſiſtance of the Treaty between *England* and *Sweden*; Monſieur *de Wit* and the Commiſſioners have thought it moſt proper, to let the ſaid *Marine* Treaty ſtand on the ſame foot with the reſt.

The States Fleet are to be divided into three Squadrons, one to remain at the *Thames* Mouth, another to go North to ſecure the return of the *India* Ships, and the third to cruize in the Channel.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.
July 7, 1667.

YOU ſee where-abouts we are, and that 'tis time we ſhou'd know what we are to do. If his Majeſties Allies wou'd put off the Concluſion of the Peace, we can't venture to ſign it alone without expreſs Orders for our Diſcharge; and if a Courier

Courier don't diſengage us from the Embarraſs we are in, the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark*, who are more poſitive than one cou'd imagine, will tell us, that the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors were above a Month without anſwering them, under colour that they muſt wait for Orders from their Maſter, on the Project that was deliver'd them; ſo 'tis neceſſary alſo that they ſend this Anſwer to *Copenhagen*, to know if their Orders are chang'd; By this means we ſhall be above a Month without doing any Thing, and this is what Monſieur *de Wit* wou'd have. As to us, we propoſe only to execute punctually his Majeſties Orders, and can aſſure you we will not loſe a Moment's Time to ſecure the iſſue of Affairs purſuant to our Inſtructions: In effect, we do nothing but go and come from one and t'other, and the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors don't complain of us, becauſe we forward their Buſineſs, and exerciſe the true function of Mediators. In all probability we ſhall be oblig'd to make three different Treaties, becauſe the *Engliſh* in mentioning the Terms, during which there ſhall be no Reparation for Prizes taken before the Publication of the Peace be known, will ſtick upon having the Channel call'd the *Britannick* Sea, a Term already made uſe of between *England* and *Denmark*, and the States; therefore ſince we can't ſuffer it, nor alſo hinder its being us'd as uſual, the Expedient we ſhall take will be to inſert another Word in the Articles we ſhall ſign, which will be only thoſe that relate to his Majeſty's Intereſts, and to ſign a Declaration at the ſame time, if the Allies deſire it, by which we ſhall, both the one and the other acknowledge, that tho' for certain Conſiderations we ſign'd ſeparate Treaties ſuch a Day, yet in truth 'tis but one and the ſame Treaty concluded with common Conſent, purſuant to the Terms of the Allyance between your Majeſty, the King of *Denmark*, and the States.

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King.*
July 13, 1667.

WE juſt now receiv'd your Majeſties Diſpatches of the 30*th* of *June*, and 4*th* Inſtant you will ſee by the Memorial, containing a Relation of what paſt at our laſt Conferences, that we have agreed on the Articles of three Treaties to be ſign'd the ſame Day, and that 'tis not neceſſary for your Majeſty to give the 50000 Franks for Satisfaction to the Intereſted in the two Ships. We have omitted nothing to diſpoſe the States Plenipotentiaries to come to ſome Compoſition in that Affair, and if the *Engliſh* knew what Pains we have taken in it, they woul'd not complain of us; but it had been dangerous to give them intimation of it, and hinder'd their accepting the Alternative, without which no Peace cou'd have been made.

The Debt of 120000 Crowns contracted by the King of *Denmark* in aſſiſting the late King of *Great Britain* ought not to be look't on as extravagant by the Chancellor of *England*, and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors are not of that Opinion, nay, he himſelf has written 'em in quite another manner, than he wrote to Monſieur *du Ruvigny*, It ſeems now, Sir, of the laſt Importance for ſecuring the Peace; that your Majeſty cauſe it to be declar'd to the King of *Great Britain* by the beſt and ſpeedieſt way, you doubt not he has giv'n his Ambaſſadors Power to ſign the Articles, as has been agreed on by the Interceſſion of the Mediators, and that you let him know, you have promis'd your Allies, that nothing ſhall be alter'd; for if the *Engliſh* are not depriv'd of all hopes of Succeſs by Negotiating, 'tis to be fear'd they will ſtill defer the Concluſion of the Treaty, at leaſt the Fault they have committed in

in not coming to an Accommodation before the States Fleet came out, gives us ground to apprehend, they may be guilty of ſome other falſe Step.

We have ſo poſitively promis'd the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States, that we will keep ſteady to the Reſolutions that have been taken between us; that we think it is for your Majeſties Honour to keep our Words with 'em, and conclude the Peace in conjunction with them. Your Majeſty may now do it, and we believe the Ambaſſadors of *England* are too wiſe, as to go ſo far as to declare the Articles we have agreed on ſeem to them to be juſt, unleſs they are ſatisfy'd their Maſter will approve of 'em.

As to what relates to the Explanation of the 6, 7, and 8*th* Articles of the Treaty of 1662, the Acceptation of the Articles which relate to the Specification of Contraband Merchandize, and that which is to be ſign'd ſeparately from Export of Rheniſh Wines, the Mediators having aſſur'd the States Plenipotentiaries, they ſhall have Satisfaction thereon. 'Twou'd not have been decent to have hinder'd it, and the Ambaſſadors of *England* might have ſatisfy'd themſelves, that as to thoſe three Points, we have done our utmoſt endeavour with the Plenipotentiaries, to bring them to Reaſon.

MEMORIAL *Of what paſt at the Conferences held the* 6, 7, 8, *and* 9*th of this Month.*

'THE Conferences began every Day at 8 a 'Clock in the Morning, laſted till Noon, were 'renew'd at Three, and continu'd till 9 at Night; 'Affairs were there treated jointly, but to avoid Con'fuſion, we thought it more proper to ſeparate them, 'and give your Majeſty an Account of what re'lates to *France*, then what concerns *Denmark*;

'and

'and laſtly, what has reſpect to the States. The 'Ambaſſadors of *England* in anſwer to the Project 'we gave them, propos'd, that if ſome of the In-'habitants of *Acadia* wou'd retire, they ſhou'd be 'permitted to diſpoſe of their Eſtates, and carry 'off their Moveables within the Term of one Year, 'which was granted them as being juſt and confor-'mable to the Articles agreed on between Meſſieurs '*de Bouilles* and *Chairquy*, and the Ambaſſador of 'the King of *Great Britain* in the Year 1632. A 'Copy of which Monſieur *Cancavy* ſent us by 'Monſieur *Colbert*'s Order.

'Inſtead of conſenting, it ſhou'd be ſaid in the '10*th* Article, that your Majeſty wou'd reſtore 'the Iſles of *Antego* and *Montſerrat*, and all o-'thers belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, of 'which he was in poſſeſſion before the War began, 'between him and the States-General of the *Uni-'ted-Provinces*. In the Article they drew up, they 'ſaid, your Majeſty ſhou'd reſtore all thoſe that 'belong'd to the King their Maſter, of which he 'was in poſſeſſion before the War began; That 'was captious, and if we had agreed to it, they 'might afterwards have urg'd, that by treating ſe-'parately, and ſigning with us only, the beginning 'of the War ought to be reckon'd from the Day 'of your Majeſty's Declaration, made publick in 'the beginning of the Year 1666, that is, two 'Years after the Rupture between *England* and the 'States, during which, the *Engliſh* took the Iſles 'of *Tobago* and St. *Euſtachio*, and were in poſ-'ſeſſion of 'em, when your Majeſty broke with 'them.

'They inſiſted poſitively on this Point, main-'taining, 'twas ſo underſtood at *Paris*; we main-'tain'd the contrary, and that 'twas not likely 'your Majeſty wou'd oblige himſelf to give up 'what belong'd to the Allies, which they now re-'demanded, and had retaken with their Troops in

'con-

'conjunction with yours. At laſt after long Con-
'teſts, the ſaid Ambaſſadors agreed 'twas juſt and
'reaſonable that the Article ſhou'd remain as we
'had drawn it; but to diſcharge them, they de-
'ſir'd they might ſend a Courier to *London*, ſigni-
'fying to us, they did not doubt but he wou'd
'bring back Orders for 'em to accept of it.

'They deſir'd then another might be added for
'the reſtoring of Slaves, alledging, Land wou'd
'be of no uſe to them, if they had not alſo that
'which made it valuable.

'This occaſion'd great Debates, We ſaid it had
'never been talk'd of that Slaves are moveable
'Goods, which are not us'd to be reſtor'd by Trea-
'ties of Peace; that having taken Arms on the
'promiſe made 'em by the *French* to ſet them at
'Liberty, 'twou'd be to break their Words againſt
'Humanity, and to violate in ſome ſort the Law
'of Nations, to deprive them of that Bleſſing, by
'delivering 'em up to enrag'd Maſters. In the
'end we agreed upon this Point too, conſidering
'that we had no poſitive Orders on this Matter; but
'that your Majeſties Commands were poſitive in
'our Inſtructions, to conclude the Peace as ſoon as
'poſſible; that we had not in a Month receiv'd
'any News, that we might perhaps waſt as much
'Time in expecting further Orders as to this Diffi-
'culty, we thought it neceſſary to come to an Ex-
'pedient therein; which was to conſent that thoſe
'Slaves who were willing to return to their *En-*
'*gliſh* Maſters, might, without being compell'd,
'and in all likelihood, few wou'd return to the
'Yoke of the *Engliſh*, againſt whom they had re-
'volted.

'The Ambaſſadors approv'd of this Propoſal al-
'ſo, with the ſame Condition of waiting for the
'return of the Courier: We told them 'twas all
'we had to ſay, and whatever Anſwer they re-
'ceiv'd, wou'd not alter it. The Time of Opti-

'on

'on was regulated to ſix Months, reckoning from 'the Day of the reſtoring of the Iſles, becauſe the 'Maſters of the Slaves wou'd not be on the Places 'when the King of *Great Britain*'s Commiſſioners 'might take poſſeſſion of 'em in his Name.

'Twas then propos'd, that all Ordinances that 'had been publiſh'd on both Sides, on account of 'the War, to the prejudice of Navigation, ſhou'd 'be revok'd.

'This being a Thing uſual in all Treaties, we 'cou'd not oppoſe it, and the more, becauſe the 'Prohibition of importing *Engliſh* Cloth to *France*, 'was we think made before the Month of *February* '1666; but if 'twas afterwards, after the revo-'king it by virtue of this Article, it may be re-'new'd within three Months, for it being a reci-'procal Condition, it only relates to the aboliſhing 'of Things done, to do one another Damage du-'ring the War; and do's not deprive Sovereigns 'of their Liberty, ſuch ſorts of Regulations in 'Times of Peace. The Expreſſion *Senates Conſultes* 'was put in to denote the Acts of Parliament of '*England*, and the Article couched in the ſame 'Terms, 'twas inſerted in the Draught of the 'States Plenipotentiaries. The ſaid Ambaſſadors 'deſire it might be added to the Article of ours, 'which concern'd Letters of Repriſal; that in caſe 'there was no Miniſter on the part of the King, 'againſt whoſe Subjects they may be demanded in 'the Court of the other, theſe Letters might not 'be granted till four Months after the Requeſt was 'preſented to the King, whoſe Subjects were com-'plain'd of to his Council.

'This Condition being Reciprocal, we conſent-'ed to add it, tho' it appear'd to us to be uſeleſs, 'for 'tis not likely there will in time of Peace be 'no Ambaſſador or Reſident in the two Courts.

'The laſt Alteration was inſtead of theſe Words, '*In the Streight between* France *and* England, we put

'*in*

'*in the Neighbouring Seas* for the Term of 12 Days, 'reckoning from that of the Publication of the 'Peace; during which, to avoid new occaſion of 'Quarrel, there ſhall be no Reſtitution of Prizes 'taken on both Sides.

'The Ambaſſadors Reaſon was, there might be 'Prizes taken in the Channel, between *England* 'and *Ireland*. We perceiv'd, that becauſe we were 'not willing to uſe the Term *Britannick Sea*, as the 'Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States had 'done, Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Coventry*, were very glad 'to avoid alſo the Terms by which the Seas wou'd 'ſeem to be in Common. But as thoſe Words, the '*Neighbouring Seas in Maribus proximis*, ſignifie no-'thing detrimental to your Majeſty; we reſolv'd 'to admit them, and not to ſtop longer about Tri-'fles, which might put off the Concluſion of the 'Treaty.

'As that of *Denmark*, it gave us a great deal of 'Trouble; the Plenipotentiaries at laſt comply'd 'in the Article of the *Orcades*, tho' they read us 'a Letter dated the firſt of this Month, in which 'they were order'd not to comply. We being ad-'vis'd that the King of *Denmark* had caus'd a Ma-'nifeſto to be publiſh'd, which however has not 'appear'd; we ſtop'd their Mouths as to Affronts, 'and they conſented the Memory of them ſhou'd 'be aboliſh'd on both Sides.

'They for three Days reſiſted with the laſt Ob-'ſtinacy the Inſtances of the Mediators, Ours and 'the States Plenipotentiaries, as to the Article re-'lating to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Commerce, and 'the Liberty the Subjects of both Nations are to 'have of Trade after the Peace; they added to it, '*paying the Duties other Nations pay, with whom there's* 'no particular Treaty.

'The Ambaſſadors of *England* ſaid, the King of '*Denmark* having Marine Treaties with *France*, *Swe-*'*den*, the *United Provences*, and almoſt all Nations

'that

'that trade to the *Baltick*. If the Duties of the 'Sound were not regulated, they wou'd raiſe 'em, 'for the *Engliſh*, which wou'd deprive 'em of a Commerce they cou'd not be without.

'They wou'd therefore for this Conſideration have 'that the Duties ſhou'd be paid according to the 'Regulation contain'd in the Treaty made in the 'Year 1660, between *England* and *Denmark*.

'The Plenipotentiaries reply'd, that Treaty did 'not now Subſiſt; and nevertheleſs, they wou'd renew it by this, in caſe the Ambaſſadors conſented 'the third Article ſhou'd be raz'd.

'By this Article the King of *Denmark* was oblig'd not to aſſiſt the Enemies of the King of *Great Britain*; we, as well as the Plenipotentiaries of the 'States, declar'd we cou'd not conſent that Article 'ſhou'd be confirm'd, becauſe your Majeſty or the 'States entring again into a War with the King of 'Great Britain, the King of *Denmark* wou'd not be 'permitted to make good the Contents of the Treaties of Alliance between your Majeſty and the 'States.

'The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors offer'd to derogate from the third Article in queſtion, provided the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* wou'd give the ſame Conſent to the Fourth, by which the King of *Great Britain* was not only oblig'd not to aſſiſt the King of *Denmark*'s Enemies, but to help him.

'The latter alledg'd to defend themſelves, that 'twas in Conſideration of that Succour that the Duties of the *Sound* were moderated.

'To accommodate this Affair, we propos'd to name any paſt Year that the Duties might be paid for the Future as they were then. The *Danes* choſe the Year 1650, when the *Engliſh* paid like other Nations, becauſe *Cromwell* was not then well ſettled, that he was then at Wars in *Ireland*, and the *Scots* had invited the King of *Great Britain* into *Scotland*; the *Engliſh* offer'd to regulate it

'by the Year 1662, when they enjoy'd the Be-
'nefit of the laſt Treaty. After many Comings and
'Goings, we told them 'twas a Point that related
'to the Regulation of Trade which was to be con-
'certed at *London* after the Peace, and our Deſign
'being to conclude it forthwith, we deſir'd them
'to agree that the Article ſhou'd be worded ſimply,
'that the Subjects of both Nations ſhou'd be free to
'trade without ſpecifying any thing of Duties,
'becauſe according to what the ſaid Plenipotentia-
'ries had confeſt to us the Difference between what
'was paid before the Year 1660, and what was paid
'ſince was very inconſiderable; and the King their
'Maſter (for not ſtaying till the Regulations to be
'ſet a foot immediately after the Peace be conclu-
'ded) ſhou'd not for a ſmall Matter provoke the
'*Engliſh*, nor loſe the Advantage they may reap
'from the Neceſſity they are in to bring Abundance
'of Merchandize through the *Sound*.

'Theſe Gentlemen follow'd our Advice, and the
'laſt Difficulty we had to get over was for his
'Debts.

'Your Majeſty has been already inform'd of the
'Riſe of that of 120000 Crowns, and the King
'of *Denmark* having run into it, only to aſſiſt the
'late King of *Great Britain*; we make ſuch great
'Efforts with the Ambaſſadors of *England*, not only
'by way of the Mediators, but going our ſelves
'and diſcourſing 'em in their Apartment, and prov'd
'to 'em ſo well, not only that the Thing was juſt
'in it ſelf, but that the Diſpute being ſo plainly de-
'cided in the Treaties concluded between *France*
'and *Spain*, 'twas impoſſible for us to ſeparate from
'the King of *Denmark*'s Intereſts on an Occaſion
'where nothing elſe was requiſite but the Appli-
'cation of a Law your Majeſty's Predeceſſors have
'made, and your Majeſty your ſelf lately renew'd
'by the 29th Article of the *Pyrenæan* Treaty. S
'that after having ſtood out two whole Days, the
yielde

'yielded at laſt, and declar'd they thought 'twas 'but juſt; but having no poſitive Orders about it, 'they wou'd ſend away an Expreſs for them, that 'they might give up that Point. We were then 'oblig'd to manage the Plenipotentiaries of *Den-* 'mark; who were poſitive that the other Debts the 'King their Maſter had contracted with the *Engliſh* 'Merchants, who had furniſh'd him with Cloth 'for his Soldiers and Servants ſhou'd be likewiſe abo- 'liſh'd; which did not appear to us to be juſt or 'honourable: So that the Plenipotentiaries of the 'States joining with us, we at laſt concluded it with 'this Condition, that without mentioning any Debt 'but that of 120000 Crowns, the aboliſhing of 'which was ſtipulated, the Mediators, the States 'Plenipotentiaries, and we, ſhou'd each of us give 'a Declaration to the Ambaſſadors of *England*, by 'which we acknowledg'd the aboliſhing of the other 'Debts was not compriz'd in the Article of the '120000 Crowns.

'Thence we proceeded to the Difficulties we met 'with between *England* and the States, and thought 'it proper to begin with the Articles that ſerve for 'the Foundation of the Treaty, that is thoſe in 'which the Acceptation of the Alternative was 'accepted. The *Engliſh* had drawn 'em up in Terms 'a little too obſcure, and as ſoon as the Mediators 'read them, the States Plenipotentiaries asking Time 'to examine them, we immediately propos'd the 'Doubts they wou'd have rais'd the next Day, and 'told the Mediators that ſince the Ambaſſadors of '*England* accepted the Alternative without Reſerve, 'twas juſt that all the State's Scruples on that Point 'ſhou'd be remov'd; in order to which, they cou'd 'not be too plain in the Articles; and that the 'States Plenipotentiaries having drawn 'em up very 'clear, the beſt way wou'd be to make uſe of their 'Expreſſion. We ſaid as much to the Ambaſſadors 'of *England*, repreſenting to 'em that their Draught

'making mention only of Ships taken, detain'd or 'confiscated, did not clearly enough abolish the 'Demand for the two Ships the *Bonaventure* and '*Good Hope*, one of which was sunk, and the other 'forc'd ashore. Upon our Remonstrances they 'agreed to carry no Articles to the Mediators, and 'the latter promis'd to leave 'em as the States Pleni-'potentiaries had drawn 'em up. Thus the princi-'pal Point was regulated.

'' 'Twas then agreed that instead of saying, The 'Treaty of 1662 shou'd be executed in its Form and 'Tenour, all the Articles shou'd be inserted Word 'for Word, except the 15th containing the Resti-'tution of *Poleron*, and the Reservation of Demands, 'since the 1st of *January* 1659, especially that of 'the Ships abovemention'd.

'' The States made great Instances to obtain an 'Explanation of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Articles, 'containing a reciprocal Obligation to drive out 'Rebels on both Sides. Upon which 'twas at last 'resolv'd the Mediators shou'd give each Party a 'Declaration that shou'd contain the Application 'of those three Articles to Officers serving on one 'Side or t'other, not against Ministers withdrawing 'for Religion, without being charg'd with other 'Crimes.

'' 'Twas propos'd also, that till a Regulation of 'Commerce cou'd be agreed upon, a Provisional 'Specification of contraband Goods shou'd be made, 'and the Ambassadors of *England* consented at last 'that the Disposition of the Articles of the *Pyrenean* 'Treaty shou'd be follow'd *per interim*, or of that 'between your Majesty and the States; which shou'd 'be transcrib'd Word for Word in this.

'' The States Pleniporentiaries demanded that an 'express Article shou'd be inserted for the Revo-'cation of certain Letters of Reprizal granted to 'the Interested in the two Ships *Good Hope* and *Bo-'naventure*. In those Letters which were read, there's

'' a Clause

'a Clauſe containing, they ſhall be put in Execu-
'tion notwithſtanding all the Treaties of Peace, or
'Truce that might intervene. The States Plenipo-
'tentiaries fearing that wou'd give Occaſion to new
'Differences, wou'd to the Clauſe of Revocation
'have that added to puniſh, as Pirates, thoſe who
'ſhou'd take any Prizes by virtue of thoſe Let-
'ters after the Publication of the Peace. The *Eng-*
liſh Ambaſſadors oppos'd this; maintaining, That
'in that Caſe, the Bearers of a Commiſſion, tho'
'revok'd, ought to be puniſh'd by their proper
'Judges, and not as Pirates who are puniſh'd where-
'ever they are taken. After long Diſputes, the
'ſaid Ambaſſadors came of themſelves to our Apart-
'ment, to aſſure the States Plenipotentiaries of their
'good Intentions; and the latter at the inſtances of
'the Mediators and us, were ſatisfy'd with having
'it ſaid, that thoſe who ſhou'd take any Prizes by
'Virtue of ſuch Sorts of Letters, ſhou'd be puniſh'd
'according to the Law of Nations, as Diſturbers of
'the Publick Peace, without ſpecifying whether it
'ſhou'd be in *England*, or elſewhere.

'The greateſt Difficulty was about the Separate
'Article, which ſerves as an Explanation of the
'Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *England*, in the
'Year 1660, to encourage Trade. That Act diſ-
'tinguiſhes the Merchandizes that are not to be im-
'ported but on *Engliſh* Bottoms, from thoſe Fo-
'reigners may bring into *England*.

'Meſſieurs *Hollis* and *Coventry*, agreed that all
'Merchandizes coming from *Germany* by Rivers paſ-
'ſing through the States Country, as Rheniſh Wines,
'might according to the Senſe of that Act, be im-
'ported in Ships belonging to the States Subjects:
'But when the Article was drawn up, they inſiſted
'on uſing theſe Latin Words, *Non niſi*, to ſay, it ſhou'd
'be Merchandizes only convey'd by Rivers, the
'Mouths of which are in the States Countries. The
'ſaid *Plenipotentiaries* maintain'd, That theſe Words,

'*Non niſi*, wou'd deprive 'em of all the Advantages 'they might make by the Export of Wines; be-'cauſe the *Engliſh* might ſay, that thoſe Wines be-'ing to be carried in Waggons to the *Elbe* or the '*Scheld*, and ſo by *Hamburgh*, or the Canal of *Oſtend*, 'without paſſing thro' the States Country, as it 'wou'd not be true to alledge they wou'd come only 'by the *Scheld*, the *Rhine*, or the *Maeſe*; ſo it might 'be pretended the Article ought not to be apply'd 'to Merchandizes that might be exported another 'Way.

'The Ambaſſadors of *England* came Yeſterday 'to our Apartment, to declare they did not intend 'to give room to any Chicanry, that they inſiſted 'on the Words *Non niſi*, only not to vary from the 'Act of Parliament. They repreſented to us, that 'as 'twas publiſh'd a long time before the War, 'twas 'not in their Power to alter the Terms of it; and 'to ſhew us they acted ſincerely, they offer'd to add 'theſe Words, *Quam plurimum ſubvehi ſolent*, which 'are not generally us'd to be convey'd in Waggons. 'The Mediators preſt the Plenipotentiaries to be ſa-'tisfy'd with it, we made 'em the ſame Inſtances, 'repreſenting to 'em this Expreſſion wou'd ſuffici-'ently ſecure their Commerce, and that every body 'wou'd think that the true Way of Merchandizes 'being by the *Rhine* and the *Maeſe*, 'twou'd be a 'groundleſs piece of Chicanry to maintain the 'Carriage ought to be by the longeſt and moſt 'difficult Ways which Merchants were not wont 'to make.

'The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* ſaid the ſame. 'This laſted a whole Hour, they withdrew, and re-'turning anſwer'd plainly, they wou'd break off 'the Negotiation if the Words *Non niſi* were not 'left out.

'We deſir'd the Ambaſſadors of *England* to let 'us talk to 'em a little. They went to their A-'partment, we left the Mediators in ours; and

'having

'having invited the States Plenipotentiaries, and 'thoſe of *Denmark*, to go into a Room with us, 'we forgot nothing that might diſpoſe 'em by 'Mildneſs and Reaſon to conſent that thoſe Words 'ſhou'd be added, which appear'd to us to be ſigni-'ficant enough to ſecure the Trade of their Sub-'jects; we cou'd not ſtir 'em, and finding they 'were ſo obſtinate, we thought our ſelves oblig'd 'to ask them if they were not for a Peace, becauſe 'we cou'd not imagin they heartily deſir'd it, as 'they expreſs'd themſelves to us, or they wou'd not 'let an Opportunity ſlip of concluding it with Ad-'vantage for a Scruple which ſeem'd to us to have 'ſo little Foundation. The Plenipotentiaries of *Den-'mark* talk'd to them much after the ſame Rate. 'They reply'd, they deſir'd Peace and wou'd make 'it by razing out theſe two Words; otherwiſe they 'wou'd never make it.

'We then reſum'd the Diſcourſe thus; Gentle-'tlemen, 'tis time for us to explain our ſelves, The 'King, our Maſter, brought on the Negotiation 'by Monſieur *de Ruvigny*'s Billet, after having com-'municated to you, you conſented his Majeſty ſhou'd 'aſſure the King of *Great Britain* the Peace ſhou'd be 'concluded, by leaving all Things in their preſent 'Condition, and aboliſhing all Demands: you went 'farther; for you wrote to *England*, and printed 'what you wrote; you did not ſtop there; for in 'a ſecond Letter to the King of *England*, you en-'gag'd Peace being made on your Offers to execute 'the Treaty of 1662. Since the Succeſs you met 'with in your late Enterprize, you have aſſur'd them 'you did not pretend to new Conditions. We have 'gone upon this Bottom, and have not only diſ-'pos'd the Ambaſſadors of *England* to accept of the 'Alternative plainly and ſimply (after which we 'might have ſaid the Peace was made, and we were 'at Liberty to ſign it with Honour, ſince all your 'Demands were granted) but we have declar'd to

'em we wou'd not do it, unleſs you were ſatisfy'd on all the other Points you had propos'd to us, and our Firmneſs has been the Cauſe the Ambaſſadors conſented the Mediators ſhou'd give you a Declaration to explain three Articles of the Treaty of 1662, and which explain'd them according to your Intentions. We alſo diſpos'd 'em to accept proviſionally of the Articles of the Treaty we have with you for the Specification of contraband Goods; we have alſo oblig'd them to ſecure to your Subjects the Carriage of all Merchandize that come from *Germany*.

'After this, we believ'd we had done more than we were oblig'd to do, and can't think you'l pretend that for two Words which do you no Injury, the King our Maſter ſhou'd any longer be at the exceſſive Expence he's burthen'd with, and engag'd himſelf in, to give you the Means to make the more advantagious Peace.

'After we had thus diſcours'd to them, they withdrew to confer together; and about a quarter of an Hour after, Monſieur *Beverning*, who till then had made all the Difficulties ſmooth, came back, took up his Papers and Hat which lay on the Table, and ſaid, ſhaking his Head, and with a little haſty Air, We will do Nothing. His way of Speaking, made us think we ought to return the like, and oblig'd us to reply, Well, Sir, you will do nothing, and we ſhall acquaint the King how you deal with us; we will diſpatch a Courier to Morrow to receive his Orders, and you may gueſs now what he'll command us. We then went out and told ſome Men, who we knew wou'd ſoon tell 'em again, we had nothing more to treat of with them.

'The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* came to us betimes the next Day, beg'd of us to excuſe the ſaid *Beverning*'s Heat; and aſſur'd us, they wou'd give us Satisfaction. We told 'em we deſir'd nothing

'thing more than to make a Peace with our Allies, but that 'twas juſt we ſhou'd have regards 'one for another; that we were putting down 'in Writing, as they might ſee we having the Pen 'in Hand, the Detail of what had paſt, that our 'Courier wou'd depart that Evening; and, if before that Time, the States Plenipotentiaries conſented to leave in the Two Words *Non niſi*, we 'were ready to meet again, and conclude all. They 'went from us to them, and return'd in a moment 'after to deſire us to be at the Caſtle at Four a 'Clock; we gave notice of it to the Mediators, 'and that if they wou'd go to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, we hop'd all Things wou'd end well. Monſieur *Beverning*, as ſoon as we came together, ſaid 'he ſhou'd be ſorry if the Peace ſhou'd break off 'for thoſe two Words, and after having propos'd 'to leave them by putting *Plerumque uſitatius & Commodius*, inſtead of *quam plurimum*, to denote 'that thoſe Merchandizes us'd to be moſt commonly and commodiouſly carried in Boats thro' 'the States Country. The Article was drawn up 'in Writing.

'We endeavour'd to get of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors conformable to what they had told us by 'word of Mouth the day before, when they 'proteſted their Intention was not that under Pretext of thoſe two Words, any Chicanry ſhou'd 'be committed, or to maintain that Merchandize 'might be carry'd any other Way; but on their 'refuſing it, repeating however the ſame Proteſtations in Preſence of the Mediators, we promis'd 'the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* a Paper to be 'made uſe of in Time and Place as they ſhou'd 'think fit; and by this Means they were fully 'ſatisfy'd.

'They had alſo propos'd to ſtipulate the ſame 'Liberty for Importing French Wines into *England*, 'urging that Permiſſion was tacitely contain'd in

'the

'the Act of Parliament; the Ambaſſadors excuſing themſelves therein, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries were 'content to deſire Monſieur *Coventry* to repreſent 'their Reaſons to the King of *Great Britain*, provided nevertheleſs, that if they did not ſatisfy him, 'the Peace ſhou'd not be broken off on that Account, which was declar'd in preſence of the Mediators: This done, all the Draughts and ſeparate 'Articles were read, and the particular Declarations 'which were to be given on both Sides, and the 'Mediators having declar'd we were all agreed, 'and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors agreeing to all, we 'thought proper to go all together to the Apartment of the latter; where being all Standing, 'and without minding Precedence, we told them 'purſuant to the Reſolution concerted between us, 'and to take away all hopes from the King of *England*, or his Miniſters, of having any Thing alter'd, 'that after having treated with them as Ambaſſadors furniſh'd with ſufficient Powers which we 'had found to be in due Form, all the Articles 'having been drawn up with great Variation in the 'Terms to which the Mediators had made us agree, 'we declar'd to them, one ſingle Word ſhou'd not 'be chang'd; and if the King of *Great Britain* gave 'them Power to ſign them, we wou'd ſign 'em immediately after the Return of Mr. *Coventry*; 'otherwiſe we had nothing to do but to be gone. 'The Mediators at our Requeſt took upon them 'to write it down the ſame Senſe, and the Ambaſſadors of *England* having declar'd to us they 'thought all the Articles Juſt and Reaſonable, and 'hop'd they ſhou'd have Orders to ſign them; 'and having thank'd us for our Carriage to them 'during the whole Courſe of the Negotiation; 'the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden* ſaying out aloud 'that we had been the true Mediators, and that 'without us Things wou'd not have been as they 'then were; we all embrac'd, as being then no

'longer

'longer Enemies, and afterwards each withdrew 'to his Home.

'The next Day, Mr. *Coventry* came to take his 'Leave of us, we desir'd him (whatever the Earl of 'St. *Albans* might have written of your Majesty's 'Intentions) to assure the King of *Great Britain*, we 'had done nothing but according to our Orders, 'and having given our Words to the Plenipoten-'tiaries of *Denmark* and the States not to sign any 'Treaty if any Thing was alter'd that was agreed 'upon, we were very well satisfy'd your Majesty, 'to whom we were sending a Dispatch, wou'd not 'order us to be wanting in any Thing of what 'we had so solemnly promis'd. He apprehended 'himself that this Precaution was necessary on ac-'count of the Misunderstanding we had been at so 'much Pains to rectify, and had no other cause 'but the little Knowledge the said Earl had of the 'Contents of the Articles of the Treaty of 1662. 'Thus every Thing is finish'd with great Mildness 'and Civility. The Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* 'and the States have return'd us abundance of 'Thanks, and all the concern'd Friends and Ene-'mies confess if the Peace be made, 'twill be owing 'to the Care your Majesty has taken, and the good 'Offices you have render'd them.

'The Mediators behav'd themselves very hand-'somly, and as Men whose Intentions were good. 'Monsieur *de Beverning* was a little too warm once, 'but we must do him the Justice to own he has ex-'treamly helpt us to overcome all the Difficulties 'that offer'd; particularly those rais'd by the Ple-'nipotentiaries of *Denmark*, and as he has a great 'deal of good Sense and Experience, things went 'on the faster, because he was the Chief, and as 'one may say, the Soul of the States Deputation. 'Done at *Breda*, the 13th of *July* 1667.

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne, July 13. 1667.

THE Memorial we deſire you to read to the King, will inform you what we have done in the Execution of his Orders. Diligence was what we aim'd at, purſuant to our Inſtructions; and you will doubtleſs imagine, that to make three Treaties in ſix Day's Time, is to have made uſe of it well: Indeed to ſay Truth, we labour'd from Morning till Night, and had we not forwarded the Negotiation as we did, it wou'd not have been ended ſo ſoon. Mr. *Coventry* went hence the 12th at Three a Clock in the Morning, a Friggat waited for him at *Fluſhing* by Order of the States of *Zealand*. We hope he will not be above 10 or 12 Days in his Voyage. The King of *Great Britain* to ſatisfie his People has been oblig'd to ſummon the Parliament to meet the 25th of this Month, the 5th of *Auguſt* our Stile; which is a great Sign of the Confuſion he's in: We hope he'll be willing to have the Peace ſign'd before they meet, to put the People in a good humour on that News, which will be very Welcome at *London*.

You know, Sir, that when Treaties are concluded by way of Mediators, 'tis uſual to give Preſents, 'tis time to think of it, if his Majeſty intends it. Meſſieurs *Fleming* and *Dhona* are two Perſons of Conſideration. The firſt a Senator, and one of the Ancienteſt Families in *Sweden*; The other, Mareſchal de Camp, a Man of Service and Merit, Nephew to Madam the Princeſs Dowager of *Orange*.

If we ſign at the return of Mr. *Coventry*, Monſieur *Pelletier* ſhall bring the Articles to the King, and

and he being very well inform'd of whatever paſt in the Negotiation, will give you a good Account of it, and explain to you our Motives for drawing up the Articles in the Form you ſee them.

We were not at the Conferences in the Mediators Room; but when Affairs were to be forwarded they met us in our Apartment, or in that of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors; without which, a great deal more Time wou'd have been ſpent: every body declar'd there ſhou'd be no Ceremony. When we were at the Apartment of the *Engliſh*, we ſat at the End of the Table, They and the Mediators at the two Sides; At ours, they had the ſame Seat; and the laſt Time we met it was Standing; our Reaſon for't was the Death of Monſieur *Coyet*. Monſieur *Fleming* and Monſieur the Count *de Dhona* being Cavaliers, and the latter not underſtanding Latin, they always deſir'd us to take Pen in Hand to find out Expedients, by which the Difficulties that offer'd might be remov'd.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to Meſſieurs* d'Eſtrades *and* Courtin, July 15, 1667.

I Have ſent the King your laſt Diſpatch of the and at the ſame Time wrote him my weak Sentiments of the troubleſome Incident which has happen'd in your Negotiation, and as to which you deſire to be inform'd of his Majeſty's Intentions. In the Anſwer he has done me the Honour to ſend me, he anſwers me to write to you thereon from him, that he deſires you continue to do your utmoſt Endeavours to let the *Daniſh* Miniſters underſtand what you think to be reaſonable, that the Difficulty they have rais'd may not hinder the Concluſion of the Treaty. But if all your Endeavours and Perſuaſions

ſuaſions do not prevail with them, and they declare that they will receive their Maſter's Order before they depart from their Demand; His Majeſty out of Honour, and his wonted fair dealing with his Allies, cannot reſolve to order you his Plenipotentiaries to ſign a Treaty wherein one of the Potentates his Confederates, who is engag'd in the ſame War, is not compriz'd, and you muſt neceſſarily defer the Signing till the ſaid *Daniſh* Miniſters have receiv'd new Orders from the King of *Denmark*, which they deſire, to impower them to Sign. However you, and the States Deputies there, may in this Interval of Time agree with the Ambaſſadors of *England* upon all the Articles that relate to the King and the States; and that there may be nothing chang'd in 'em, to ſet 'em jointly down in writing, and mark them as concerted and agreed upon, in expectation of New Orders from the King of *Denmark*, to conclude all together. When Things are come to that, you may agree upon a Suſpenſion of Arms, if the States are willing; if not, you will ſhew the Ambaſſadors of *England* the King's Diſpoſition and good Will.

Such is the King's Reſolution, which to ſpeak plainly to you, ſo much the better, becauſe beſides the Reaſons of Honour and fair Dealing, there are at preſent a great many others, by which his Majeſty ought rather to be glad than ſorry, if the Negotiation was ſpun out a longer Time, provided it was not for his Intereſts; ſince if you obſerve, as I doubt not you do, Affairs have ſufficiently chang'd Face ſince your former Orders to conclude, for that his Majeſty is at no more trouble about the Junction of his Fleet, for which he is not now preſt, and as all his other Matters depend on the Succeſs of his Enterprize in *Flanders*, as long as the Peace with *England* is not made, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* cannot take Meaſures to put a Stop to his Progreſs; and you know

their

their Union in it is the moſt dangerous and almoſt the only Thing the King has to fear: Beſides, we are inform'd the King of *England* is making great Levies of Troops; now whether he has any ill Deſigns againſt us, or that his Parliament whom he has been as it were forc'd to humour, obliges him to make War with the King, 'twou'd be better the Peace were not made, becauſe we ſhou'd ſtill have the States and the King of *Denmark* for our Companions.

They wrote to me from *Compeigne* that *Courtray* wou'd be taken in three Days, that the King was to return to the Army next *Tueſday*, and the Queen was advancing to *Arras*, and perhaps to *Doway*, to ſhew her new Subjects their Sovereign; and that Monſieur the Dauphin was coming to *St. Germains*. If the King can execute his Project he will preſs Monſieur *Caſtel Rodrigo* in more ſenſible and important Parts than he has yet done, tho' the Part be Great.

Sign'd,

DE LIONNE.

POSTSCRIPT.

I ſend you, Gentlemen, a Petition ſent me by Monſieur *Hooſt* from *St. John Luz*; and finding his Requeſt very juſt, ſo I think 'tis for the Service that you back it, and I ſhall beſides be oblig'd to you.

From

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to the King.*
July 21, 1667.

I Remain at the *Hague* to wait for an Anſwer from Monſieur *de Wit* to your Majeſty's Memorial of the 4th Inſtant; He came to me this Morning and told me, that after having as from himſelf diſcours'd the moſt able Deputies of the Aſſembly of *Holland* on thoſe Matters, they thought by the Converſation they have had with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador *Friquet*, and others well-affected to their Party, that the *Spaniards* had as good abandon all the Low-Countries to your Majeſty, as yield up the Places and Countries you demand; But if you wou'd be contented with a moderate Demand, as your Majeſty told the Sieur *van Beuningen*; the Sieur *de Wit*, and the Deputies his Friends, with whom he had conferr'd, as from himſelf, thought they might get the *Spaniards* to ſatisfy your Majeſty according to the following Conditions.

To yield up the *Franche Comtè*, *Cambray* and *Cambreſis*, St. *Omer*, *Air* and *Doway*, *Bergue* and *Furnes*, with their Chattellanies; that *Tournay* ſhou'd be reſtor'd, *Charleroy* raz'd and demoliſh'd, and all the other Places taken be reſtor'd. That your Majeſty ſhall make a Suſpenſion of Arms for three Months, and the States negotiate in *Spain* and at *Vienna*, to get the *Spaniards* to conſent to it; and in caſe they cannot be brought to give your Majeſty Satisfaction as above ſpecify'd, the States ſhall take Arms to compel them to't as ſoon as the three Months are expir'd, which they will engage to do by a Treaty. The ſaid Sieur *de Wit* told me, the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh* was too near their Country of *Outre Meuſe*, and he cou'd never bring the States to agree to ſuch a Divi-

a Diviſion, and perform what your Majeſty deſires of them.

He added, he cou'd not meddle if your Majeſty reſerv'd your Claims, in caſe the King of *Spain* died without Lawful Iſſue, that 'twou'd be to fall into greater Confuſions than at this time; that the States wou'd have more cauſe to fear your great Power and encreaſe their Jealouſies; but he had thought of a Way to quiet their Minds in ſuch Caſe, which was if your Majeſty wou'd conſent to make a Treaty ſeparate from the former, and execute the Deſign talkt of ſometime ago, your Majeſty and the States wou'd then drive the *Spaniards* out of the *Low-Countries*, oblige the greateſt Cities to form a Republick, which might infallibly be done before the Emperor and he be in a Condition to help them. By this Means your Majeſty wou'd be at Liberty to poſſeſs the Succeſſion in the whole Extent of the Kingdoms the *Spaniards* enjoy; and he thought 'twas not a ſmall Matter to have nothing to fear from *Germany*, ſince the States and their Allies cou'd have a ſtrong Army ready to oppoſe whatever might come from the Side of the Empire.

I reply'd, I thought the States ought to encreaſe your Majeſty's Conditions rather than diminiſh them; that you confin'd your ſelf to the Countries and Places neareſt your Frontiers, to be farther off from theirs, and hinder their conceiving any Jealouſy; that I did not think this Propoſal wou'd be approv'd of by your Majeſty; however I wou'd be ſure to give you an Account of it.

That I cou'd not enough admire at his propoſing to reſume the Project of Partition in caſe of the King of *Spain*'s Death without Children, ſince when 'twas made, the Late King of *Spain* and the Preſent King were Living; That your Majeſty had nothing of what you were now poſſeſt of; ſo that the Partition was not equal, ſince he wou'd have

the Countries and Places contain'd in the ſaid Partition for the States, and propos'd nothing for your Majeſty but to join his Arms to give them the ſaid Countries and Places, and form a Republick of the Reſt, which wou'd be to abandon a lawful and juſt Right; and I did not believe your Majeſty wou'd ſo far give up the Queen's; That perhaps your Majeſty wou'd hearken to this, if the City of *Luxemburgh* with *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Lille* and *Newport*, with their Chatellanies, were added to his Diviſion, of which however I made a Doubt, conſidering how much your Majeſty muſt give up of your Right in doing it.

The Sieur *van Beuningen* is to make a Propoſal to your Majeſty, for a Guaranty for the Salutation at Sea againſt the *Engliſh*, in caſe they ſhou'd practiſe any Superiority in the Channel.

If the King of *England* after the Treaty of *Breda*, do not give your Majeſty any Aſſurance that he will not aſſiſt *Flanders*, nor diſturb your Conqueſts; this will be a Means to engage the States in a Guaranty that may oblige them to break with the King of *England*, in caſe your Majeſty is not ſafe from him by a good Alliance, and 'twill be neceſſary to act herein before the Separation of the Aſſembly for the Month of *Auguſt*; Upon which we are in Expectation of your Majeſty's Orders.

What I have been able to find out of the Sieur *de Wit*'s Intentions herein is, That if the *Engliſh* wou'd make your Majeſty's Ships ſtrike to theirs in the Channel or Elſewhere, whether in Fleets or ſingle Ships, the States wou'd in caſe of Violence break with them as an Infraction of the Treaty of 1662, and if the *Engliſh* ſhou'd do the ſame by their Ships, they wou'd have your Majeſty break with them; The States reſolving not to ſtrike to them, unleſs they do the ſame.

The

The Marine Treaty with *Sweden* is ſign'd, and that of the Elucidations of *Elbing* about the Ship *Chriſtina*, and a Recompence for ſome Ports on the Coaſts of *Guiney*, is near being concluded. I have help'd as much as I cou'd to facilitate it in your Majeſty's Name; and Monſieur *de Wit* has teſtify'd to the Count *de Dhona*, who has written of it to *Sweden*, the Obligation he had to your Majeſty, for your powerful Recommendation of the King his Maſter's Intereſts to the States. I alſo very much inſiſted on an Accommodation of the *Portugal* Affairs which will be more difficult, becauſe all the *Eaſt-India* Company is to be ſtruggled with, and they are in part Judges in this Caſe: Nevertheleſs Monſieur de *Wit* has promis'd me, to do his utmoſt to get them to comply.

I have made great Complaints to Monſieur *de Wit*, for that Admiral *de Ruyter* let 600 *Engliſh* Recruits out of the *Thames* for *Oſtend*, and told him, 'twas an ill Return for the Obligations the States had to your Majeſty for all the Aſſiſtances you had given 'em, to facilitate the Paſſage to their very Enemies, becauſe they are going to ſuccour thoſe with whom your Majeſty is in War; and that this Conduct wou'd give grounds to a great many Reflections on the little Security there is in the States Friendſhip, and the Obſervation of their Treaties; that I maintain'd to him the *Spaniards* were as much their Enemies as ours, and did not doubt but your Majeſty wou'd take it extreamly ill from them; that he might remember when he preſs'd me to write to your Majeſty to join your Fleet with the States, he told me *Engliſh* Succours were in the River of *Thames* ready to ſail for *Flanders*, which one might hinder going out by being Maſter of the *Thames* Mouth. To which he reply'd, If your Majeſty's Fleet had been there, it might have hinder'd it, but the States cou'd not do it with Juſtice, having no

War with *Spain*; and *Don Eſteven de Gamarre* having demanded Permiſſion of the States for thoſe Recruits to paſs, being rais'd by the King his Maſter's Money. I ſee plainly your Majeſty is not to expect any Aſſiſtance or Favour from the States for the War in *Flanders*, when they are not bound by any Treaty in which they find their Account; and that after the Peace they are Men who are capable of Leaguing with *England* and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, out of Jealouſy of your Conqueſts. If the King of *England* will take the ſame Reſolution he did when I was Ambaſſador there, not to pretend to any Thing in *Flanders*, but to aſſiſt your Majeſty with all his Power to conquer it, provided you wou'd aſſiſt him with 10000 Foot and ſome Horſe in caſe his Subjects revolt, one need not mind the States. But if the ſaid King after the Treaty of *Breda* ſhou'd pretend to ſuccour *Flanders*, your Majeſty will permit me to tell you with all ſort of Reſpect, that I think it wou'd be for your Service to engage the States in your Intereſts, by the Propoſal they make; and to enter into no kind of Engagement with *England*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades *and* Courtin. July 22, 1667.

I Am ſo taken up with Conferences with the Pope's Nephew, whom his Majeſty has done me the Honour to refer to me, that I have very little time to anſwer your Diſpatches as I wou'd I ſent them to his Majeſty, with the Memorials that accompany'd them. I doubt not the King will have the ſame Opinion of 'em I have; and that you have both done Wonders. I can't think the *Engliſh*, in the Condition their Domeſtick Affairs now

now are, will diſown their Ambaſſadors in any Point agreed on; which they themſelves have declar'd to be in their Judgment juſt and reaſonable. Nevertheleſs that Nation has ſhewn on this Occaſion, and ſeveral others, that ſhe is very much an Enemy to the Concluſion of Affairs. I have ſo order'd Matters, as you thought it proper, that my Lord St. *Albans* wrote on *Wedneſday* to the Chancellor of *England*, I have made him a poſitive Declaration on the Part of the King, and that after all the Articles are agreed upon by the Miniſters authoriz'd by good Powers, there's nothing more to be done; and that the Aſſembly wou'd break up if Mr. *Coventry* brought back Orders to change a ſingle Word only.

Till I have the King's Anſwer, I can't reply to ſeveral Heads of your Diſpatch, which require it, as on the Liberty of the Earl of *Lincoln* demanded by my Lord *Hollis*; in which I don't think there will be any Difficulty, and other Matters that relate to each of you in particular; as Monſieur *Courtin*'s Conge after the Exchange of the Ratifications, *&c.* you will have already heard of the taking of *Courtray*, that the City ſtood out but 14 Hours, and the Citadel 30, tho' there were 700 Soldiers in it. Monſieur *de Paſſage* was hurt with a ſlight Contuſion. The King will arrive at *Douay* to Morrow, and conduct the Queen thither, to ſhew their Soveraign to her new Subjects. *Monſaquelon* the Daughter, and Madame are come back to *Vincennes*, where 'tis ſaid the Queen will be in 15 Days; while the King puſhes on his Conqueſts. I ſee nothing ſtirring on the Side of *Vienna*.

From Monſieur Courtin *to Monſieur* de Lionne.
July 28, 1667.

I Stay here while Monſieur *d'Eſtrades* is at the *Hague*. My Lord *Hollis* thinks his Collegue will arrive to Day or to Morrow; He doubts not but he will bring back a Power to ſign: Nay, he deſir'd me on *Friday* the 18th of this Month, ſo to manage it, that the *Daniſh* Plenipotentiaries may write by the Poſt to the King their Maſter, to ſend them his Ratification of the Articles agreed on, leaving the Date in Blank. I wrote at the ſame time to Monſieur *de Terlon*; let 'em know where he is, it can do no hurt to the King of *Denmark*, and wou'd the ſooner render the Sea Free: It being probable the States will not let their Fleet return to the Ports till after the Exchange of the Ratifications. If that does not ſucceed, and the Council of *Denmark* waits for News of the Signing, 'twill make 'em loſe a great deal of Time, for the Plenipotentiaries wou'd not oblige themſelves to deliver the Ratification till within a Month, ſaying there's no Regular Poſt to *Copenhagen*. I thought at firſt they were glad to gain Time to be paid the Subſidy the States promis'd them; but there being Seven or Eight Months due, there is no more to be expected on that Score.

My Lord *Hollis* has undertaken to obtain a Paſs of the Marquis *Caſtel Rodrigo* by way of the Reſident of *England* at *Bruſſels* for Monſieur *Pelletier* to go the more ſpeedily wherever the Army is; we ſhall make uſe of his Induſtry, with concerning our ſelves in it, and 'twill be a Speedier and Safer Way to ſend you the Articles.

I have

I have it from a very good Hand that Monſieur *de Iſola* is to go to *England* as ſoon as the Treaty is Sign'd. A Reaſon to ſend Monſieur *de Ruvigny* thither alſo; for you can't ſend an Ambaſſador thither till after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and in the mean time, 'tis proper to take Care leſt the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſhou'd gain any Thing on that ſide. There is 600 Men more arm'd at *Oſtend*. I was inform'd of it by one who came over with us, and din'd Aboard *de Ruyter*. The States after have caus'd Monſieur *d'Eſtrades* to be told they had declar'd to *Don Eſteven de Gamarre*, they wou'd take whatever came out of the Ports of *England*, nevertheleſs gave Paſſes, and there are already 1200 arriv'd at two Paſſages.

From the Count d'Eſtrades *to Monſ.* de Lionne.
July 28, 1667.

MR. *Coventry* departed the 12th of this Month, and did not arrive at *London* till the 17th, The 18th he wrote to my Lord *Hollis* he wou'd return the 22d, ſince which we have receiv'd no News of him. 'Tis true, the Wind has been ſtill hard and contrary, ſo that we cannot yet think any thing elſe that has hinder'd the Signing of the Treaty. The King of *Denmark* has return'd us his Thanks. The States are not leſs content-ed with us; 'tis to be wiſh'd we may in the Se-quel be contented with them. The great Progreſs of the King's Arms very much diſquiets them. They are not the only People that envy us. In all likelihood the King will have no more de-clar'd Enemies this Year, and each will firſt try what a Negotiation may produce. In the mean time, his Majeſty will make great Conqueſts in

the *Low-Countries*; ſo that 'twill be very difficult afterwards to take from him the Pledges he will have in his Hands. If the War ſhou'd laſt next Year, all *Europe* will be involv'd in it, and we ſhall no more know when nor how Things will end. What's certain is, you will not want great and important Occupations. 'Tis the King of *Great Britain*'s Intereſt to ſeek for Security in an Alliance with the King. The Queſtion is to know whether the Natural Averſions of his People, and the Jealouſy the Conqueſt of the *Low-Countries* will create in the Parliament, will permit him to follow his Inclinations; and even if he ſhou'd follow it, whether we ſhou'd get any thing by it? You know better than we that a King of *England* can do a great deal when he does what his Subjects wou'd have him, otherwiſe his Power is very limited, and he is often oblig'd, for this Conſideration, to change Sentiments, and accommodate himſelf to thoſe of his Parliament, without whoſe Aſſiſtance 'tis not in his Power to be at any conſiderable Expence. We doubt not, Sir, his Majeſty will make all the Neceſſary Reflections before he determines any thing therein, and that you'll think well of it before you give him any Counſel what he ſhould do in this Affair; ſince it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for him to reſolve with whom to ally himſelf, now that all the Powers of *Europe* are deliberating of that Party thoſe that govern them think the beſt and ſafeſt.

Mr. *Coventry* is arriv'd, we have not yet ſeen him; but he has ſent us word he brings good News. All Letters from *London* aſſure us, the King has accepted of the Peace, ſo that we may very well ſign it in two or three Days. We have a Paſs for Monſieur *Pelletier*, to go to *Bruſſels*, and to be conducted to the King's Army. The Reſident of *England* procur'd it. We

We juſt now came from Mr. *Coventry*, who has confirm'd to us that the King, his Maſter, has approv'd of all the Articles of the Peace, in the manner we agreed on before his Departure.

I *d'Eſtrades* wrote you the Marine Treaty was ſign'd, and gives no Engagement on either Side; and I contributed to it, that *Sweden* might have an Obligation to the King, when I cou'd not hinder it?

I think I ought to employ my Friends to confer the Concluſion of that of the Renewal of the Alliance, at leaſt till the Treaty of *Breda* be ſign'd. To this end, before I left the *Hague*, I oblig'd the Cities of *North-Holland* to defer the Concluſion of it, and even the Principal Deputies made Excuſes to go to their Cities about their private Affairs; and the Aſſembly is broke up for Eight days, in concert with Monſieur *de Wit*: So that Affairs are retarded. We ſhall in the mean time ſee how *Sweden* will manage her Self, with reſpect to the King, to govern our ſelves accordingly, and do the beſt we can.

TRANSLATION *Of a Treaty of Peace and Alliance between* CHARLES II. *King of* Great-Britain, *and the* United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries. *Done at* Breda, *the* 31*ſt of* July, 1667.

BE it Known to all and every one to whom it may belong, or in any wiſe appertain, That there having for ſome Years paſt ariſen ſome Differences between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *CHARLES* the Second of that Name, King of *Great-Britain*, of the one Part; and the High and

and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, of the other Part; which came to ſuch a Paſs, that not only they turn'd to an Open and Violent War; but alſo the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince and Lord *Lewis* the Fourteenth of that Name, the moſt Chriſtian King of *France* and *Navarre*; and the moſt Serene and the moſt Potent Prince and Lord *Henry* the Third King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, on Account of their Alliance with the ſaid Lords the States, were engag'd in it; By which a great Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood was occaſion'd, to the great Damage both of the One and the Other. It happen'd at laſt, thro' the Divine Mercy, That the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Lord *Charles* King of *Sweden*, the *Goths* and *Vandals*, out of his Friendſhip and Affection for the ſaid Kings and Lords; and further out of a Deſire to Re-eſtabliſh and Preſerve the Welfare and Quiet of *Chriſtendom* in General. To that end interpoſing his Friendly and Sincere Offices of Mediation they have all reſolv'd on a Treaty of Peace. And the City of *Breda* being, with the Unanimous Conſent of all Parties, appointed for the Meeting of the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries, in Order to bring the Negotiation to the deſir'd Iſſue. His ſaid Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, nam'd the Sieur *George Flemminge*, Baron of *Libelith*, Lord of *Nornaas* and *Lydinge*, Senator to his Majeſty and his Kingdoms, and Counſellor of the Chancery; the Sieur *Chriſtopher Delphique*, *Burgrave*, and Count of *Dhona*, Lord of *Caruinden*, *Schlovitten*, *Burgdorf*, *Stokenfels* and *Fiſchbach*, Mareſchal de Camp, and Counſellor of War to his Majeſty; and the Sieur *Peter Julius Coyet*, Lord of *Bengſtboda* and *Linngebygardh*, Knight, Counſellor of State in his Majeſty of *Sweden*'s Chancery (who nevertheleſs, not long after his Arrival at the ſaid Place departed this Life when he

he was busy'd about so Pious a Work) to be his Ambassadors Extraordinary, and they in the Name, and on the Part of his said Majesty, have employ'd all possible Diligence, Prudence, and Sincerity without ceasing. And the said Lord the King of *Great-Britain*, and the said Lords the States-General, to forward so Laudable a Design, as Procuring the said Peace, also deputed for their Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries; To wit, the Sieur *Denzil Hollis*, Baron of *Ifield*, &c. and one of His Majesty's Privy-Council, and the Sieur *Henry Coventry*, Son of the Right Honourable *Thomas* Baron of *Coventry*, in his Life-time Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Gentleman of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber, Member of the House of Commons of *England*, and Commissary in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, on the one Part; and the Sieurs Deputies in the Assembly of the Lords States-General on the Part of the Provinces of *Guelders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friseland*, *Groninguen*, and *Ommeland*; to wit, First, the Sieur *Jerom de Beverningue*, &c. The Sieur *Peter de Hubert*, Lord of *Rengerskerche*, *Everswaert*, Pensionary-Counsellor of the Lords States of *Zealand*, and Mr. *Allard Pierre Jongstal*, First Counsellor and President of the Court of *Friseland*, by virtue of the full Powers granted the Fifth of *May* last, and deliver'd at the Beginning of the Negotiation; and also the Sieur *Adolph Henry Riperda*, Lord of *Beurse* and of *Heer lans*, *dam*, and the Sieur *Ludolph Tiarda* of *Sterkenburg*, Lord of *Weede*, *Surdyke*, *Nyencloster*, according to the Letters and Powers bearing Date after the 28th of the present Month of *July*, having been deputed for the most solemn Signing of the said Treaty on the other Part; so that after a proper Exchange of the full Powers, of which Copies are inserted Word, for Word at the Bottom of the present Instrument they have treated and agreed upon Peace,

Friend-

Friendſhip, and Confederacy in the manner following.

I.

Imprimis, THAT from this Day there ſhall be a ſincere, conſtant and inviolable Friendſhip, Alliance and Union between the moſt ſerene King of *Great-Britain*, and their High and Mightineſſes the Lords States-General of the United Provinces of the *Low Countries*, their Countries, Provinces, and Towns which are under their Obedience without Diſtinction of Places and Situation, and between their Subjects and Inhabitants of what Quality ſoever they be.

II.

Item, That for the Future ſhall ceaſe and be deſtroy'd all manner of Diviſions, Hatred, Diſcord and War between the ſaid Lord King, and the aforeſaid Lords States-General and their Inhabitants and Subjects; and that on both Sides they ſhall Abſtain from all manner of Pillage, Plunder, Damages, Injuries and Troubles, as well by Land as by Sea and Rivers, every where and principally in their reciprocal Countries, Seigniories, Towns, Governments of what Condition ſoever they be.

III.

Item, Shall be forgotten on both Sides all Offences, Damages, and Loſſes which the ſaid Lord King and his Subjects, and the ſaid Lords States, and theirs have ſuffer'd during this War, or before, in what Time ſoever, by whatever Subject, or under whatſoever Pretence it may be; and the Remembrance of 'em, ſhall be intirely effac'd, as if it had never happen'd; but to the End alſo that the aforeſaid Peace, Friendſhip, and Confederacy may

be

be built upon a ſolid and laſting Foundation; and that from this Day all Occaſions of New Differences and Diſcords may be cut off. 'Tis further agreed, That each of the aforeſaid Parties ſhall hold and poſſeſs for the Time to come, in full Right of Soveraignty, Propriety, and Poſſeſſion, all and ſuch Countries, Iſles, Towns, Forts, Places and Colonies, and ſo many as each of them, whether during this War, or before, in what Time ſoever it be, have taken and kept from the others by force of Arms, and in what other manner ſoever; and that as they injoy'd and poſſeſs'd them the 10th of *May* laſt, none of the ſaid Places excepted.

IV.

Item, That in like manner all the Veſſels, with their Furniture and Merchandize, and all the Moveable Goods, that during this War or before, at what time ſoever it be, are faln into the Power of one or other of the Parties, or of their Subjects, ſhall remain without any Recompence or Reſtitution to the Occupants: So that every body ſhall continue the Proprietor and Poſſeſſor for ever of all that he ſhall be poſſeſs'd of, and this without any Controverſy of Place, Time and Things.

V.

Item, That all Actions and Demands whatever, or in what manner ſoever they be, and by vertue of whatſoever Treaty of Peace or Alliance before made, and particularly alſo by the Fifteenth Article of that in the Year 1662, may be confin'd, limited and reſerv'd, and which the ſaid Lord King and the ſaid Lords States-General, or their Subjects, might or would againſt one another, enter, make or move, or which with reſpect to ſome Effects and Goods unthought of during this

this War, or before or after the aforesaid Treaty of 1662, even to the Day that the present Confederacy shall begin, shall be forgotten, abrogated, and destroy'd, as the said Lord King, and the said Lords States-General have declar'd, and do by these Presents declare for them and their Successors, who by vertue of these Presents renounce them entirely for ever, as they do hereby renounce them, that no Difference may arise for the time to come.

VI.

And in case that either Parties after the 10th Day of *May* Old Stile, express'd above in the third Article, or after the concluding the Peace, or after the Signing of the present Treaty of Confederacy, either of the Parties shall take from the other, or occupy any Countries, Isles, Towns, Forts, Colonies, or other Places, they shall immediately without any Distinction of Time or Place, return and restore them honestly to each in the same Condition which they then shall be found, provided the Conclusion of the Peace shall have been signify'd in the said Countries.

VII.

But hereafter to prevent all manner of Occasion of Variances and Differences which sometimes arise upon account of Restitution or Liquidations concerning Ships, Merchandize, and other moveable Effects, that both Parties or one of them might pretend to have been taken after the Peace made and perfected or occupy'd in Places and Countries far off, and this before the Peace was known there; 'Tis agreed that such Ships, Merchandize, and other moveable Effects, which may be taken after the Conclusion and Publication of the present Instrument of Peace in the Channel, and in the North-

North-Sea within the time of Twelve days, and from the Channel to Cape St. *Vincent* within Six Weeks, and from the ſaid Cape to the Equinoctial Line as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean* Sea as elſewhere within Six Months, and from and beyond the ſaid Line throughout the World within Eight Months, without any Exception or other Diſtinction of Times or Places, and without making Reſtitution or Recompence, ſhall be and remain to the Advantage of thoſe that have taken them.

VIII.

Item, It is concluded, that under the ſaid Renunciations and Stipulations ſhall be alſo comprehended all Sorts of Letters of Reprizal, Mart, and Contre-Mart as they are call'd, as well General as Particular; and all other ſuch kind of Letters, by vertue of which Hoſtility was often committed, and that by the Publick Authority of the preſent Alliance they ſhall on both Sides be call'd in and revok'd: And in caſe that notwithſtanding this, any one of the two Nations after ſuch a Revocation under Pretence and by vertue of ſuch Letters or Commiſſions, (which after the Peace made are revok'd) and after the time limited in the Seventh Article above, be found to have committed ſome new Act of Hoſtility, he ſhall be look'd upon as a Diſturber of the Publick Quiet, puniſh'd according to the Law of Nations, beſides the Reſtitution of the whole Effects taken, and full Satisfaction for the Damages ſuffer'd, notwithſtanding all Clauſes to the contrary that may be inſerted in the ſaid Letters above revok'd.

IX.

Item, And as in Places far off, as *Africk* and *America*, and chiefly in *Guinea*, ſome Proteſtation, Declaration, and the like Writings, may have been given

given and publiſh'd in the Name of the Sovereigns on both Sides, and contrary to the Liberty of Commerce and Navigation. It is likewiſe agreed, That ſuch Proteſtations, Declarations, and ſuch Writings ſhall be void and reputed for the time to come as null and void; and that every one of the two Parties, and their Inhabitants and Subjects ſhall injoy the ſame Liberty of Commerce and Navigation as well in *Africa* as *America*, which they injoy'd, or in right injoy according to Law, at the time of Signing the Treaty of 1662.

X.

Item, That all Priſoners on both Sides of whatſoever State or Quality they are, without any exception, ſhall be ſet at Liberty, without paying all the Debts contracted for their Maintenance, or other lawful Occaſions.

XI.

Item, That the ſaid Lord King, and the ſaid Lords States-General ſhall remain confederate Friends, united and bound by a particular Friendſhip to defend the Rights and Immunities of their Subjects reciprocally againſt whoever ſhall attempt to diſturb the Peace of either State by Sea or Land, and whoever ſhall withdraw himſelf from under the Authority of either, ſhall be declar'd a Publick Enemy to both States.

XII.

Item, That the ſaid Lord King, and the ſaid Lords States-General ſhall not do, nor treat of, nor attempt any thing one againſt the other, nor the Subjects of one againſt the Subjects of the other, in any Places, Seas, Havens, Diſtricts, Bays, and Rivers upon any occaſion whatſoever, and that neither one nor the other, nor the Subjects of one Part or the

the other ſhall give or diſcover any Aid, Counſel or Favour, nor ſuffer it any way to be done, negotiated or undertaken by any Perſon whatſoever to the Damage or Diſadvantage of either, or of their Subjects reciprocally; but both Parties ſhall oppoſe and hinder all and every one continuing under the Obedience of either, to undertake, do, treat of, or attempt any thing againſt them.

XIII.

Item, That neither the aforeſaid Lord-King, nor the aforeſaid Republick, nor any of their Subjects, Inhabitants, or others that reſide or live under their Juriſdiction, ſhall maintain or aſſiſt with Councel or Favour Rebels againſt either; but ſhall poſitively hinder any ſuch Rebels from having any Aid or Aſſiſtance from any of their Subjects, Inhabitants or others living within their Juriſdiction, and this whether by Sea or Land; and that they ſhall not furniſh them with Troops, Ships, Arms, Warlike-Stores or other Contraband Merchandize, nor alſo any Money or Proviſions, but they ſhall be adjudg'd to him or them againſt whom ſuch Contravention is made and confiſcated to his or their Advantage; to wit, Ships, Arms, Warlike-Stores, or other Contraband Merchandize; together with the Money and Proviſions furniſh'd againſt the Contents of this Article: And they who know of, or voluntary have done or undertaken any thing contrary to this ſaid Article, ſhall be declar'd Enemies to both Parties, and ſhall be puniſh'd in the Places where the Offence is committed, as Traitors to the State; and the ſpecifying the Merchandize that ſhall be reputed to be Contraband, ſhall be agreed upon hereafter.

XIV.

Item, That the ſaid Lord King, and the ſaid Lords States-General, ſhall reciprocally, ſincerely and tru-

ly aſſiſt each other againſt the Rebels of either, as well by Sea as by Land; and as there ſhall be need of Troops and Ships of ſuch a Quantity and Bigneſs, and in ſuch manner, and upon ſuch Conditions as ſhall be afterwards agreed upon according as the Neceſſity and Conjuncture ſhall require on either Side; all nevertheleſs at the Expence and Charge of him that deſires Aſſiſtance.

XV.

Item, That neither the aforeſaid Lord King, nor the ſaid Lords States General, or their Subjects, Inhabitants or others, ſhall ſupport or aſſiſt with Counſel or Favour, the Rebels of either; but ſhall expreſly hinder Aid or Aſſiſtance to be given to ſuch Rebels by any of their Subjects, Inhabitants, or others, in their Countries, Provinces, Havens, Bays or Territories, nor ſhall any of them within their ſaid Signories, Countries, Provinces, Havens, Bays or Territories, grant, give, or adminiſter any Aid, Counſel, Dwelling, Soldiers, Ships, Money, Arms, Warlike-Stores or Proviſions; nor conſent or permit on either Part, that any Perſon in their Signiories, Provinces, Countries, Havens, Bays or Territories, ſhall give, grant or furniſh to ſuch Rebels or Fugitives any Aid, Counſel, Dwelling, Favour, Arms, Ammunition, Soldiers, Ships, Money or Proviſions, but ſhall expreſly hinder its being done.

XVI.

Item, That when either of the Parties ſhall have made known and ſhall have declar'd to the other by publick and authentick Letters, that ſuch and ſuch Perſon or Perſons have been and are there, Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, and that he or they receive them into their Sginories, Juriſdiction, Country, Havens, Territories, or any of them, or that they dwell there, keep themſelves conceal'd, or are

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viſions and other Things which they want; and if it happens that a greater Number of Ships deſire to enter there, they may not without having firſt obtain'd Leave of thoſe, or him to whom the ſaid Sea-Ports belong at leaſt, unleſs they have been forc'd by Tempeſt or Violence, or other Neceſſity, to ſhun the Danger of the Sea; this hapning ſo, they ſhall make known to the Governour or chief Magiſtrate of the Place the Cauſe of their Arrival, and ſhall ſtay there as long as the ſaid Governour or chief Magiſtrate will permit, and ſhall during their Stay there, not attempt any thing to the Prejudice of the ſaid Place.

XXXV.

Item, It is agreed and concluded, That the two Parties ſhall obſerve and execute the preſent Treaty truly and conſtantly, and every Thing that is therein comprehended and contain'd truly and conſtantly, and ſhall cauſe it to be obſerv'd by their Subjects and Inhabitants on both Sides.

XXXVI.

Item, For the greater Aſſurance and Firmneſs, that the aforeſaid Treaty and Confederacy ſhall be truly and ſincerely executed of the Part of the Lords States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and of their Subjects, it is agreed, as indeed the ſaid Lords States-General do ingage and bind themſelves by theſe Preſents, That all and every of thoſe, They, or the States of the Provinces particularly ſhall chooſe, make and appoint at any time whatſoever, for Captain-General, or Stateholder, or for Admiral of the Fleets, Ships, or Forces at Sea, ſhall be bound and oblig'd to confirm the preſent Treaty and the Articles of it by Oath, and ſhall promiſe

to

to obſerve it religiouſly, and as far as in them lyes, will cauſe them to be obſerv'd, and carefully executed by others.

XXXVII.

Item, In this preſent Treaty of Peace ſhall be comprehended thoſe which, before the Ratification ſhall be made, or within ſix Months after, ſhall be nominated by unanimous Conſent; and as in the mean time the Parties contracting, thankfully acknowledge the ſincere Offers and indefatigable Diligence, by which the moſt ſerene King of *Sweden* has by his Aſſiſtance and Mediation, with the Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance of God, brought this good Work to the wiſh'd-for End; the ſaid Parties contracting to teſtify their reciprocal Satisfaction, have with common conſent, concluded and agreed, That his ſaid *Swediſh* Majeſty, with all his Kingdoms, Signories, Provinces and Rights, ſhall be comprehended in this Treaty, and in this preſent Inſtrument of Peace in the beſt Manner.

XXXVIII.

Item, It is agreed, reſolv'd, and concluded upon, That the preſent Treaty and every Thing therein contain'd, ſhall by the ſaid Lord King of *Great-Britain*, and by the ſaid Lords States-General of the *United Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*, be approv'd and ratify'd by their Letters Patents reſpectively, and confirm'd under their Great Seal, in the moſt proper and authentick Form, and the Inſtruments exchang'd on both Sides within the Term of four Weeks next following, or ſooner, if it can be done; And the ſaid Treaty and Alliance ſhall be after the Exchange of the Inſtruments, publiſh'd in the Places, and in the accuſtomed

as desire it, in the Countries, Cities, Towns wall'd or not wall'd, fortify'd or not fortify'd, which are in their Dominions reciprocally in all *Europe*, and buy there, without any hindrance, Provisions as much as they shall have occasion for, and also traffick and negotiate in all Sorts of Merchandize as they think fit, Importing or Exporting them, paying only the Customs that are there settled. Saving nevertheless, all the Statutes and Laws of both Dominions: And that their Subjects and Inhabitants reciprocally may carry on their Trade in the Countries and Dominions of both Nations, they shall not hereafter be oblig'd to pay greater Charges, Impositions, Customs and other Duties than proportionable to other Strangers who trade there.

XIX.

Item, That the Ships and Vessels of the *United-Provinces*, as well Men of War as Merchant Ships, which are fitted out to repel the Forces of the Enemy, and others, which shall meet in the *Britannick* Seas any Ship of War of the said King of *Great-Britain* shall Strike the Flag and Lower the Sail; as it has formerly been practis'd.

XX.

Item, That for the greater Liberty of Trade and Navigation, they have agreed and concluded, That neither the said King, nor the said States-General, shall receive nor permit their Subjects to receive into their Sea-ports, Towns and Places reciprocally, Pirates and Privateers on both Sides, nor permit them to stay there, nor give them Relief or Provisions, but shall use their Endeavours that the said Pirates and Privateers their Accomplices and Adherents, to deter others, shall be prosecuted, taken and punish'd as they deserve, and all the Ships, Merchandize, and Money taken by them in Pira-

ting and carried into the Sea-ports under the Dominion of either Party which ſhall be in being, tho' they be ſold, ſhall be reſtor'd to the right Owners, or to thoſe, who having the Charge of 'em, ſhall reclaim them; Provided the Right of the Proprietors be made out to the Admiralty.

XXI.

Item, It ſhall not be permitted the Subjects of the ſaid King, nor the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countries of his Dominion, nor the Inhabitants and Subjects of the *United-Provinces* to commit any Hoſtility nor Violence one againſt the other by Sea or Land, under any Pretence whatſoever. And alſo conſequently it ſhall not be permitted the ſaid Subjects and Inhabitants to take from any Prince or State with which one of the Confederates ſhall have ſome Difference or open War, any Letters Pattent call'd Commiſſions of Reprizals, and much leſs to occaſion by vertue of the ſaid Letters, any Trouble or Damage to one of the Confederates. Neither ſhall it be permitted Strangers who will go to Sea with Letters of Repriſal, and who are not Subjects of either of the Confederates, but who have their Commiſſions from ſome other Princes or States to equip their Ships in the Sea-ports of one or other of the aforeſaid Confederates, and to ſell there the Things which they have taken, to redeem them, or in any manner whatſoever exchange them, whether they are Ships, Merchandize. or any other Commodities of whatſoever Nature they are; nor ſhall they be permitted to buy any Proviſions, but ſuch of which they have an abſolute Want of, to go to the Sea-ports of the Prince of whom they have got their Commiſſions; and if by Accident any Subjects of his Majeſty, or of the aforeſaid States-General, whether by Permutation or Exchange,

Exchange, or by any other manner whatſoever, have had any Ship or Merchandize of either of their Subjects, the aforeſaid Subjects ſhall in this caſe be oblig'd to yield up, without any delay, the ſaid Ship, or the ſaid Goods or Merchandize to the Proprietors, and this without any Recompence or Reſtitution of the Money given or promis'd for the ſaid Effects, provided that they juſtify it before His Majeſty's Council, or before the ſaid Lords States-General that they are the Proprietors.

XXII.

Item, If the ſaid Lord King of *Great-Britain*, or the ſaid Lords States-General of the *United-Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*, contract any Alliance, Friendſhip, Confederacy, and Ingagement with any body, whether Kings, Republicks, Princes, or States; both the Parties with their Dominions, or each of them ſhall be comprehended therein: Provided they are willing, and ſhall inform each other of ſuch Treaty, Friendſhip, and Confederacy.

XXIII.

Item, If it ſhall happen during this Alliance, Friendſhip, and Commerce, that any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Parties attempt any thing by Sea, by Land, or Rivers againſt this Alliance, the ſaid Friendſhip, Alliance, and Commerce, ſhall not nevertheleſs for that be interrupted or broken off between the two Nations; but ſhall continue in full force and virtue: and either ſhall only puniſh thoſe that have acted contrary, and no others; and they ſhall cauſe Right to be done, and Satisfaction given to thoſe

who are found intereſted by thoſe who by Land, by Sea, or Rivers, ſhall have committed any thing againſt the ſaid Alliance, whether in any Part of *Europe*, or in any other Place within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, or in *America*, or upon the Coaſts of *Africa*, or in any Countries, Iſles, Seas, Rivers, Bays, or other Places, on this Side the Cape of *Good-Hope*, within the Term of a Year and a Day after they ſhall require Juſtice to be done; but within the Term of Eighteen Months, with reſpect to all the Places that are beyond the Cape of *Good-Hope*. But if the Offenders do not appear and refuſe to ſubmit themſelves to Juſtice, or to give Satisfaction within either of the Spaces of Time above limitted, according to the Diſtance of Places; the aforeſaid Offenders ſhall be declar'd Enemies to both, and their Goods, Means and all their Revenues ſhall be publickly ſold to indemnify and make ſutable Satisfaction for the Damage by them done; and beſides, they ſhall, if they fall into the Power of either Party, be liable to the Puniſhment they have deſerv'd, according to the Nature of their Crimes.

XXIV.

Item, That all the Subjects of the ſaid Lord King, who ſhall be under his Dominion may freely and ſafely come into the *United-Provinces*, and into every of their Dominions in *Europe*, and paſs and travel by Water or by Land, and through all their Places, Towns and Fortreſſes which are in the Juriſdiction of their Dominion within the ſaid *United-Provinces*, or elſewhere in *Europe*, and there do their Buſineſs whether by themſelves or by their Merchants, Factors or Servants arm'd, or without Arms; but arm'd (not a greater Number than Forty at a time) as well with, as without

out Merchandize, in whatſoever Place that they wou'd go to. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the *United-Provinces* ſhall enjoy alſo the ſame Liberty with regard to the Dominions of the aforeſaid Lord King in *Europe*; upon condition that every one of both Sides ſhall behave themſelves in Commerce and Trading according to the Laws and Statutes of both States.

XXV.

Item, If the Merchant-Ships of either Subjects ſhould be driven by any Tempeſts, Pirates, or other Neceſſity, and come and enter into the Sea-Ports under the Dominion of either Parties, they may reſort freely and without hindrance, with their Ships and Merchandize, without paying any Cuſtom or other Duties; Provided nevertheleſs, that they do not unload or ſell them, or offer them to Sale, and ſhall not be ſubject to any Search; Provided only that they do not take into their Ships either Perſons or Merchandize; or that they do not do any thing againſt the Laws, Ordonances or Cuſtoms of the Places in the Sea-Ports which they ſhall enter as hath been ſaid.

XXVI.

Item, That the Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, Pilots or Mariners, or their Ships, Goods and Merchandize of the one may not be detain'd or ſtopt in the Countries, Sea-Ports, Roads or Rivers of the other, by vertue of a General or Special Order, or by vertue of any other Cuſtom, at leaſt, unleſs the moſt preſſing Neceſſity requires it; and they do not make a proper Recompence. Upon Condition always that it be not derogatory to the Seizures and Stoppings which are according to Right,

Right, and the Laws of their Dominions, reciprocally.

XXVII.

Item, That the Merchants on both Sides, their Factors and Servants, as alſo the Maſters of Veſſels, and other Seamen, as well in going as returning with their Ships by Sea and Rivers, as alſo into the Sea-ports of both Nations, or aſhore, to defend themſelves and their Merchandize, may for their Defence carry all Sorts of Arms offenſive and defenſive, and make uſe of them, and being come into their Inn or Lodging, are to put their Arms aſide till they return to their Ships to ſail.

XXVIII.

Item, That the Men of War and Convoys meeting at Sea any Ship, or Merchant-Ship belonging to either of their Subjects or Inhabitants, and which keep the ſame Courſe, or go the ſame Voyage are to be convoy'd and defended againſt all and every one that would attack and offer them Violence.

XXIX.

Item, If one, or many Ships belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party or of ſome neutral Perſons happen to be taken in either's Sea-Ports by a Third Perſon, who ſhall not be Subject or Inhabitant of any one of the Parties, thoſe in whoſe Sea-Ports or Dominions the ſaid Ships ſhall be taken, ſhall be bound with the other Party to contribute what they can that the ſaid Ships or Veſſels ſhall be purſu'd and retaken, and reſtor'd to the Proprietors of them; but then it ſhall be all

all at the Charge of the Proprietors, or thoſe that have an Intereſt therein.

XXX.

Item, That Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and other the like Officers, ſhall regulate themſelves according to the Tenour of the Laws of the Country of both Parties, and ſhall not exact any greater Duties than thoſe ſet down in their Commiſſion and Inſtructions.

XXXI.

Item, If the Subjects of the one receives any Damage by the Subjects of the other Party, againſt the Articles of the preſent Alliance or Common Right, there ſhall not nevertheleſs be granted any Letter of Repriſal, or of Mart and Contre-Mart, before Juſtice has been demanded; but if Juſtice be refus'd them, or a long time delay'd, then the aforeſaid Lord King, and the aforeſaid States-General or their Miniſters, whoſe Subjects and Inhabitants ſhall have receiv'd the Damage or Wrong by the Judges (as is aboveſaid) who ſhall delay or refuſe Juſtice, ſhall purſue the Affair publickly, that the Difference may be ended in a friendly manner, or by the uſual Proceedings of Law; but if the Affair be nevertheleſs ſtill delay'd a longer time, and that Right nor Satisfaction be not done in the Space of three Months after the Requeſt ſhall have been made, Letters of Repriſal or Mart or Contre-mart may then be granted.

XXXII.

Item, It is agreed, That if it happens (which God forbid) that the Differences formerly decided

ded between the ſaid Lord King, and the ſaid Lords States-General ſhall be renew'd and turn'd to an open War; the Ships, Merchandize and all manner of Moveable Effects of both Parties, which ſhall be found in the Sea-Ports, and under the Dominion of the adverſe Party, ſhall be by no Means confiſcated nor damag'd; but there ſhall be granted to the Subjects of both Parties the Term of Six whole Months, during which Time they may tranſport the ſaid Effects where they pleaſe.

XXXIII.

Item, That thoſe that receive Letters or Commiſſions of one of the Parties, before receiving them, ſhall give before the Judge good and ſufficient Security, by Perſons not concern'd or intereſted in any Part of the ſaid Ship, that they ſhall not do any Damage or Prejudice to the Subjects and Inhabitants of one another.

XXXIV.

Item, That it is agreed and conſented, That it ſhall be permitted to the Subjects of one another to have free Acceſs at all times into the Sea-Ports reciprocally; and that it ſhall be lawful to ſtop there, and to depart not only with their Merchandize, and their Ships loaden, but alſo with Ships of War, whether they belong to the ſaid Lord King or to the Lords States-General; or thoſe that have receiv'd ſpecial Commiſſions, whether they enter there by Neceſſity, Tempeſt or Danger of the Sea, or to Refit or Caulk their Ship, or to Buy Proviſions; provided nevertheleſs that they do not exceed the Number of Eight, and that they enter voluntarily, and that they continue there no longer than is neceſſary to fit out their Sips, to buy Proviſions

fled thither; then *That* ſuch of the Parties who ſhall have receiv'd ſuch Letters, or to whom this ſhall be ſignify'd, ſhall be oblig'd within the Term of twenty eight Days after, to be accounted from the Day that the ſaid Notification ſhall be made, to injoin and command the ſaid Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, to depart and withdraw from the Juriſdiction of their Provinces, Countries, and from every of them; and that if any one of the ſaid Enemies, Rebels or Fugitives, ſhall not go away and withdraw within the Term of Fifteen Days to be accounted from the Day that ſuch Injunction or ſuch Commandment ſhall be given them, they ſhall every one be puniſh'd with Death, and Confiſcation of their Lands and Eſtates.

XVII.

Item, That no Rebel of the aforeſaid Lord King of *Great Britain*, ſhall be receiv'd into any Caſtle, Town, Borough, Haven, Country, or other Place, whether they be priviledg'd, or not, which any Perſon whatſoever, of whatſoever Condition or Quality they are, might or ſhall poſſeſs within the Soveraignty or Obedience of the *United-Provinces* under whatſoever Authority or Title, and no Perſon of whatſoever Condition or Quality he be, ſhall permit or encourage, their being receiv'd or inhabiting there; Nor ſhall the ſaid Lords the States-General permit or ſuffer any Perſon of whatſoever Condition or Quality they be, to give the ſaid Rebels any Ship, Soldiers, Money, Proviſions, or any other Manner of Aid, Counſel or Favour, but ſhall ſtrictly and publickly prevent its being done. And in caſe that any Perſon or Perſons of whatſoever Condition and Quality under the Obedience of the *United Provinces*, ſhall do or commit any thing againſt what is agreed on above, all and every of theſe Perſons ſhall loſe for their Lives the Caſtles, Towns,

Boroughs, Lands and other Places, which they, or any of them ſhould have at that time, which ſhall be confiſcated, whatſoever Right or Title they may pretend to have thereunto. In like manner any Rebel of the States General of the *United-Provinces*, ſhall not be receiv'd or ſuffer'd to dwell, or converſe in the Caſtles, Towns, Sea-Ports and other Places, or in any of them, privileg'd or not privileg'd, that any Perſon of whatſoever Condition and Quality he be, poſſeſs or ſhall poſſeſs, by whatever Right or Title it may be, in the Kingdoms and Dominions of the ſaid Lord King of *Great-Britain*: And the ſaid Lord King ſhall not permit, ſuffer nor conſent, nor any Perſon of whatever Condition he be in the aforeſaid Places, give or grant the ſaid Rebels any Ships, Soldiers, Money, Proviſions, or any manner of Aſſiſtance, Counſel or Favour, but ſhall prevent and forbid it ſtrictly, publickly, and to effect. And in caſe that any of the Subjects of the ſaid Lord or King, or any one being under his Dominion, ſhall act contrary or attempt any thing againſt this preſent Treaty, every Perſon who ſhall do it ſhall loſe in like manner for his Life, and ſhall thereupon be confiſcated of the Caſtles, Towns, Boroughs, Lands, and other Places, which he or they have or ſhall poſſeſs notwithſtanding any Right, Title or Pretence they may have thereunto.

XVIII.

Item, That the ſaid Lord King of *Great-Britain*, and his Subjects, and all the Inhabitants in His Majeſty's Dominions; as alſo the aforeſaid *United-Provinces*, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of whatſoever State and Condition they are, ſhall be oblig'd to treat one another in every reſpect civilly and friendly, that they may by Sea or Land come, frequent, and dwell freely and ſecurely, as many

med Manner. And for the greater Security of every Thing that is abovemention'd, We the aforeſaid Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of His Majeſty of *Great-Britain*, have with the Ambaſſadors extraordinary and Mediators ſign'd the preſent Inſtrument of Peace, and confirm'd it with our Seal. Done at *Breda*, the 31ſt of *July* 1667, and is Sign'd,

(L S) *George Flemming.* (L S) *Holles.*
(L S) *Chriſt. Delphicus.* (L S) *Hen. Coventry.*

In Dona.

Separate Article.

IF in Caſe any Carpets, Tapeſtry, Pictures, or any other Moveables, Jewels, Rings, Diamonds, or any other Moveable Effects belonging to the King of *Great-Britain*, ſhall be found at this Time, or hereafter, in Poſſeſſion of the States-General, or any of their Subjects, the aforeſaid Lords States promiſe not to protect in any Manner the Poſſeſſors of any Moveable Effects belonging to the ſaid Lord King; which Effects ſhall be taken away from them, ſo that they do not do any Wrong nor Injuſtice to thoſe that are found aggriev'd. And the aforeſaid Lords States, promiſe as much as poſſibly they can, to proceed ſummarily in this Affair without tying themſelves up to the Forms and Manner of Proceeding in Law; but that Right ſhall be done, ſo that as much as may be His Majeſty ſhall be contented.

Item, If any Perſon is found Guilty of the Abominable Murther committed upon the Perſon of the

the deceas'd King *CHARLES* the First of happy Memory, and that they are lawfully accus'd, convicted and condemn'd, and they are found under the Dominion of the ſaid Lords States-General, ſo that the ſaid States, or any one of their Officers ſhall have Knowledge of it, or that they ſhall be inform'd of it; they ſhall be apprehended, put into Priſon, and ſent bound to *England*, deliver'd into the Hands of him who ſhall for this Purpoſe be appointed by His *Britannick* Majeſty to take care of them and ſend them to *England*. For the greater Confirmation of all, and that the preſent Separate Articles are word for word the ſame Contents with thoſe that had been concluded at *Whitehall* the 4th of *September* Old Stile, and the 14th New Stile, in the Year 1662, and that they ought to be in full Force, as well obſerv'd as all thoſe which are contain'd in the principal Treaty; We the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and the Plenipotentiaries of His ſaid Majeſty King of *England*, have ſign'd and put our Seal. Done at *Breda*.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades, *and Monſieur* Courtin: Auguſt 5, 1667.

YOUR Diſpatch of the 28th oblig'd me to no other Anſwer, than to acquaint you, that ſome of the Friends of Monſ. *d'Eſtrades* have not kept his Secret, with regard to the diligent Attempts which he has made to obſtruct the Concluſion of the *Swediſh* Treaty; for Monſ. *van Beuningen* talk'd to me of it in raillery, as of an Affair which we would have hindred.

The King deſires that you would inform the States, that his Majeſty is reſolv'd to reſtore to them the Iſles of *Tabago* and St. *Euſtachius*, and the Colony of *Baumerons*; and on the morrow I ſhall furniſh Monſ. *van Beuningen* with the Expeditions, that is to ſay, the Orders for thoſe who command in them Places, of which I ſhall alſo ſend you the Duplicates by the next Poſt.

Preſuppoſing the Peace to be ſign'd before the end of the laſt Month, I begin my Compliments to you on it, and to teſtifie the extream Joy which I feel, that two of my deareſt Friends have had the good Fortune to acquire this new Glory in the World, and deſerve ſo highly of his Majeſty.

The Army approaching you, and removing farther from hence, I ſhall rather ask News of you concerning it, than be able to give you any.

A Party of the Garriſon of *Liſle* have taken my Courier *Heron*, who was ſent to me from *Douay*. Tho' I don't know whether *Heron* could get opportunity to throw away his Diſpatch, yet I doubt not in the leaſt, whether it be taken or not, but that the Marqueſs of *Caſtel Roderigo* will build a thouſand Chimera's on the Interpretation of this Packet, and thence expect to find ſufficient Materials to injure us with every Prince and Potentate for a Year's time from the date hereof;

ſince even before there was any one really taken, he, in his uſual Manner, publiſh'd at *Collen* Books of Monſ. *le Tellier* to me, of which he pretended to have the Originals; but ſhew'd them to none but thoſe who before-hand ſaid, they did not know the Sieur *le Tellier*'s hand. You may, if you pleaſe, watch his Artifices; but I can aſſure you, the King afterwards ſending me a Duplicate of *Heron*'s Diſpatch, that I don't find in it any one word which concerns the States, nor that they are even once nam'd in it.

I ſend you a Paſs for the Grand Marſhal of *Poland*'s Lady, who is coming for *France* thro' *Holland*, and entreat you to hand it to her in her Paſſage.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: Auguſt 6, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, repreſents to your Lordſhips,
'that Complaints having been made to the King his
'Maſter, of a Sentence of Confiſcation given by the
'College of the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, on the 17th
'of *July* laſt, of a *French* Merchant Ship with all its
'Equipage, nam'd the *Catherine of St. John*, his Ma-
'jeſty has given him order, in his Name, to ask your
'Lordſhips on what Motives the ſaid Admiralty con-
'fiſcated the ſaid Veſſel, and all that was in it; be-
'cauſe, that if it was on pretext that the Placarts of
'your Lordſhips have forbidden the Whale-Fiſhery,
'as the ſaid Sentence imports, the ſaid Veſſel being
'*French*, and not at all ſubjected to the Obſervation
'of the ſaid Placarts, which extend to none but thoſe
'under the Government of your Lordſhips, ought not
'to have been confiſcated on that Foundation, which
'is void, and cannot be defended; and it not appear-
'ing to his Majeſty, that, beſides that, there was the
'leaſt room for that Confiſcation, he has moſt expreſly
'order'd

'order'd his ſaid Ambaſſador Extraordinary inceſſant-
'ly (till it be done) to demand the Reſtitution of
'the ſaid confiſcated Veſſel, and what was in it,
'as having been treated contrary to the Law of Na-
'tions, and the Tenour of the Treaty of 1662,
'which gave liberty to *French* Ships to bring Mer-
'chandizes to, and carry them from your Lordſhips
'Ports; or otherwiſe to know of them the Motives
'which engag'd the ſaid Admiralty of *Amſterdam* to
'Confiſcate the ſaid Veſſel, in order afterward to give
'an Account of it to his Majeſty, who is very much
'diſſatisfy'd with a Procedure ſo Extraordinary, as that
'with regard to his Subjects, by which the Proprietor
'of the ſaid Ship receives a very conſiderable Damage.
Given at the *Hague*, *Auguſt* 6, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: Auguſt 7, 1667.

MOnſieur *Pelletier*, Counſellor in your Parliament of *Paris*, is ſo well inform'd of all that paſs'd in our Negotiation, and ſo capable of giving your Majeſty an Account of it, that 'tis needleſs for us to add any thing to that, which he will have the Honour to repreſent to you. The three Treaties of Peace were ſign'd yeſterday Night at the ſame time, and the Ambaſſadors of *England*, and the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States have publickly acknowledg'd and declar'd, that they are accountable for this ſo great Bleſſing, to the Care which your Majeſty was pleas'd to take, to make them enjoy it.

In the drawing up of the Articles, we follow'd the Orders preſcrib'd by our Inſtructions, and contain'd in the Diſpatches which we afterwards receiv'd. As for the Form, either in the Preface, or the Diſpoſition of the ſaid Articles, and in the Expreſſion which we have us'd, 'twas neceſſary to accommodate our ſelves to

what the Mediators and the Ambaſſadors of *England* deſir'd of us; theſe ſorts of Affairs are not otherwiſe manageable; and we believ'd we had diſcharg'd our Duty, by advancing the Concluſion of the Treaty, on ſuch conditions as it has pleas'd your Majeſty to permit us to ſign. But if there is any thing in it which wants explaining, we moſt humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to do us the Favour to hear what Monſ. *Pelletier* ſhall ſay to you on that regard, and to believe, that if we have not been happy enough to ſucceed well, it has not been for want of Zeal and Application to execute your Commands.

Mr. *Coventry* has deliver'd us a Letter from the King his Maſter, by which he entreats us to uſe our Intereſt for the return of *Kivit*, who is the Brother-in-Law of *Tromp*, and one of thoſe which had an Underſtanding with *Buat*. We have communicated this Letter to the Plenipotentiaries of the States, and have preſs'd them to contribute whatever depended on them, to give this Satisfaction to the King of *Great Britain*. They have all three of them told us in private, that if it were in their Power, they would do it with Joy; that they were perſwaded that *Kivit* had no other Deſigns than thoſe of facilitating the Peace; but that he has potent Enemies, which would render his Reſtoration difficult; that yet they would write to their Principals. According to all appearances, the Anſwer which they will receive will not be favourable; Monſ. *de Wit*, who is his Enemy, will make it a Point of honour to hinder his Return, which would be ſo much the eaſier, by reaſon his Eſtate is confiſcated to the City of *Rotterdam*.

The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, whilſt the Pen is in our Hand, tell us in Preſence of the Mediators, that the King their Maſter has charg'd them earneſtly to entreat your Majeſty on his Account, to extend your Grace to the Marquis *de Flammarin*, and to aſſure you, that 'tis not poſſible for the King of *Great Britain* to receive a Teſtimony of your Friendſhip, which would more ſenſibly touch him; that he loves the Sieur *de Flammarin*,

Flammarin, that he is oblig'd to him for his Service in the Battel fought the first Year of the War, before your Majesty resolv'd on the assisting of the States; that you would consider besides, that he was not the Author of the Quarrel which has made him fall into the unhappy Condition in which he has been for six Years; and that he thinks his Punishment has been both long and severe enough, to serve for a great Example, and secure the future Execution of your Edicts.

The Plenipotentiaries of the States then declar'd, that they had receiv'd Order from their Masters, most humbly to supplicate your Majesty to grant the like Grace to Messieurs *de la Frette*, who expos'd their Lives on very dangerous Occasions in defence of the common Cause; and that by serving on Board the States Ships, since your Majesty declar'd War against the King of *Great Britain*, they seem'd to have fall'n in with their Duty, and doubly deserv'd that your Majesty should please to pardon them.

To avoid the Incidents which might have happen'd on the Exchange of the Ratifications, the *English* Ambassadors have pray'd us to draw up a Project. We thought it better to keep to that of the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and they have accepted it. They desire that your Majesty would cause it to be expedited in *Latin*, according to the Translation which has been made; their Reason is, that the ordinary Treaties betwixt your Majesty and the King of *Great Britain* being made in *French*, 'twas proper the Ratification should be in the same Language; but it being agreed in this Assembly, by reason of the different Nations, to make use of the *Latin* Tongue, there seems to be a sort of Necessity of employing it also in the Act which ratifies all that is treated betwixt us. Your Majesty is free to use which you please, for we are not ty'd to any; and in what manner soever the Ratification be expedited, provided the essential Clauses are in it, the Exchange will be made without difficulty. The *Danes*, for the greater certainty, would take four Weeks to deliver it in; but

there is added, *Or ſooner if it can be done*, becauſe they don't doubt of having it in twenty Days.

We are all agreed that the Publication of the Peace ſhall be made at the *Hague*, two Days, counting from that on which the Poſt goes off, after the ſaid Exchange is made. It concerns your Majeſty's Subjects that this be punctually executed, becauſe there will be no Reſtitution of Captures made in certain limited Times from the Day of this Solemnity.

The Mediators have preſented to us a Writing, by which they propoſe to us the Comprehenſion by name of the Electors of *Brandenburg*, and *Palatine*, the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*, and the *Hanſe-Towns*: We excus'd our ſelves, in concert with the Plenipotentiaries of *Denmark* and the States, withal aſſuring the Mediators that the Nomination was cuſtomarily made by particular Declarations, as was practis'd at the Execution of the laſt Article of the Treaty of *Munſter*. *Spanheim* ſollicited this Nomination with the moſt preſſing Inſtances on the Part of the Elector *Palatine*, even ſo openly declaring that he came to this City on purpoſe, tho' the Letters of Credence which he two Months ſince preſented to all the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries in this Aſſembly, teſtify'd the contrary; that Elector writing, that he ſent *Courtin* to me, on ſome Difficulties which concern'd the arbitrary Sentence pronounc'd at *Heilbron*. This affected deſire of a thing in which he neither has, nor ever cou'd have any Intereſt, a little ſurpriz'd thoſe who don't know the Humour of the Prince. We gave his Envoy to underſtand, that if the Requeſt turn'd only on *France*, that at any time when his Maſter wou'd ſupplicate your Majeſty to mention him, you wou'd willingly do it; that if we ſhou'd name any one, he ſhou'd be comprehended in the Liſt, ſince there was no difficulty as to his Rank: But that thoſe which we ſhould meet with on account of that of many other Princes, which we ſhou'd be engag'd to mention, wou'd oblige us to avoid expoſing our ſelves to the hazard of giving

giving Reaſon to moſt of the Friends and Allies of your Majeſty to complain of us. Theſe Reaſons ſerv'd for a Pretext, not to alledge thoſe which Monſieur *de Lionne* let us know that he had repreſented to your Majeſty, when he anſwer'd us, that he approv'd the Overture which we made, of keeping to the Point of the Expedient hit on in the Aſſembly of *Munſter*.

Monſieur *Brand* is this Day arriv'd, to entreat us, on the part of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to manage Matters ſo with your Majeſty that he be nam'd by a particular Declaration, as comprehended in the Peace. We have anſwer'd him, that we would not fail to give you an Account of his Requeſt to us, and have alſo gave him Hopes that your Majeſty will readily yield to the Elector his Maſter this Evidence of your Amity: The King of *Great Britain*, that of *Denmark*, and the States have given their Conſent to this Nomination, ſo that it looks as tho' your Majeſty could not refuſe yours too.

Monſieur *Beverning* is this Moment come to tell us, that the States Reſident at *Bruſſels* arriv'd Poſt in this City Yeſterday Night, to propoſe two Things to him: The Firſt, That the States, on Pretence of reforming ſome Troops, ſhou'd ſend them into the Service of the Catholick King; and the other, that they ſhould lend him two Millions of Livres, for which they would engage the Tolls which they receive on the *Maes* and the *Schelde*; which the mention'd Sieur *Beverning* affirm'd to us to be a very advantageous Offer to the States, by which they would become Maſters of the Trade of both thoſe Rivers. He added, that he immediately ſent back Word to the Marquis of *Caſtel Roderigo*, that he would not undertake to back theſe two Propoſitions; but if he had Power to agree on the part of the King his Maſter, concerning the Satisfaction to be given to your Majeſty for your Pretenſions, he pray'd him to let him know it quickly at the *Hague*, becauſe if ſo, the States would make him Overtures of Accommodation: The ſame Sieur *Beverning*

ning proteſted to us, that he was a hearty *Hollander*, and firmly perſwaded 'twas the Intereſt of his Country not to depart from the ancient Alliance which it always had with *France*; but that he clearly ſaw that for want of Mony, Troops, and good Conduct, the *Spaniards* would be driven out of the *Low-Countries*, and that would give ſuch great Umbrages to the *United Provinces*, that he believ'd there was no time to loſe, and that your Majeſty having explain'd your Intentions, 'twas to be conſider'd what cou'd be done to content you. He added alſo, that *l'Iſola* talk'd as being ſecur'd that the King of *Great Britain* would not let your Majeſty make that Conqueſt without oppoſing you, and alſo that he had promis'd an Aſſiſtance of twelve thouſand Men to ſtop the Progreſs of our Arms, and that it was neceſſary to take care what would happen on that ſide.

We thank'd him for the Co fidence he repos'd in us, and the favourable Inclinations which he ſhew'd of procuring the deſign'd Satisfaction to your Majeſty; and we did not fail to let him know, that the beſt way that the States cou'd make uſe of to continue in Peace, and without jealouſie of your Majeſty's Conqueſts, is not to give the *Spaniards* any Hopes of Aſſiſtance from them, to reduce them to the Neceſſity of an Accommodation; we alſo invited him to employ his good Offices towards this Accommodation, on the Conditions which your Majeſty offer'd to conſent to. He ſeems to us to have a great deſire to be concern'd in it, and he alſo proteſted to us here, that he would never deſire any thing more in this World, if he was ſo happy as to finiſh a Work ſo much for the good of all Chriſtendom, and particularly of his own Country.

What we can add of our ſelves is, that the States not agreeing ſo ſuddenly as they did with *Sweden*, to be free; 'tis very probable, will underhand give all poſſible Aſſiſtance, and that without appearing to take any Side, will liberally and very diligently help the Enemy;

Enemy; becauſe they very well know that all the great Cities of the *Low-Countries* begin to totter, and acknowledge that the *Spaniards* are not in a Condition to defend them.

Memorial preſented by the Count d'Eſtrades, *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces: Auguſt 11, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, has receiv'd Order from the
'King his Maſter, to renew to your Lordſhips the
'Inſtances which he has already made, and ſo fre-
'quently reiterated, to give to the Order of *Malta*
'the Satisfaction which it has ſo long expected from
'the Equity of your Lordſhips: Which Inſtances his
'Majeſty thought proper to diſcontinue whilſt your
'Lordſhips had more important and preſſing Affairs,
'which did not permit them to apply themſelves to
'this; but at preſent, when they and their People are
'entred on the enjoyment of a glorious and advanta-
'geous Peace, his Majeſty thinks himſelf oblig'd on
'this Occaſion to preſs your Lordſhips earneſtly to
'reaſſume the courſe of that Affair. Your Lordſhips
'can do nothing more juſt, nor more agreeable to all
'the Powers which take part in the Intereſts of an Or-
'der ſo celebrated and commended as that of *Malta*:
'And the ſaid Ambaſſador hopes that your Lordſhips
'will, not only in conſideration of his Majeſty, who
'has always us'd his Intereſt to that End with the
'fervour which is known to them, but for their own
'ſake, ſpeedily put their laſt hand to this Affair; and
'that ſo much the rather becauſe we have already
'ſeen it far advanc'd, and at the point of being finiſh'd
'with their Conſent, and ſhould look on its Termi-
'nation and Concluſion as an effect of the Juſtice and

'Pru-

'Prudence of your Lordſhips, who by ending it may 'add this freſh felicity to that of the Peace, ſince the 'reparation conſented to in favour of that Order is 'ſcarce conſiderable with regard to the advantages 'which will accrue to your Lordſhips Subjects in their 'Trade, and the univerſal Applauſe which the accom-'pliſhment of this Affair will draw on them. Given at the *Hague*, *Auguſt* 11, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades *and Monſieur* Courtin: Auguſt 12, 1667.

BY the laſt Poſt I receiv'd the Duplicate which you was pleas'd to ſend me of the whole Diſpatch, which Monſ. *Pelletier* carry'd directly to the King; and ſince he is not advanc'd ſo far as this Place, I preſuppoſe, as an infallible Truth, that his Majeſty has ſent him back with the Ratification of the Treaty which you have ſign'd; but yet whatever happens, according to the News which I ſhall undoubtedly receive within two Days from the Army, which muſt be drawing nearer us by the Siege of *Liſle*, which is already inveſted, I ſhall get ready for you another Ratification, to ſend you either by Expreſs, purſuant to the Order I may receive, or by the next Poſt, in which ſpace there will be no time loſt, ſince you are not oblig'd to produce that Inſtrument before the latter end of this Month.

In the interim I ſend you two Expeditions (the ſame with which I have given to Monſieur *van Beuningen*) for the Reſtitution to the States of *Holland*, of the Iſles of *Tabago* and St. *Euſtachius*, and the Colony of *Baumerona*, tho' we never heard of the laſt.

I again rejoice with you that the Affair of the Peace is finish'd, and on account of the new Glory which both of you have acquir'd; and also give you thanks, for so strennously backing the Request of the States in favour of Monſ. *de la Frette*.

His Majesty will by this time have made known to you his Intentions on the particular Act desir'd by the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Palatine*, in which Affair I don't believe there will be any difficulty; and also on what you have said concerning the Accommodation, and Monſ. *Beverning*, whose Zeal is very commendable.

I don't think that the Ratification ought to be drawn up in any other Language than our own, the Secretary of State having made use of no other for more than a Century of Years.

I have written to the King concerning the Mediators present, and your Interests, on which Subjects I have not any Answer.

From the Count D'Estrades *to Monsieur* de Lionne: August 12, 1667.

SIR,

AT last we have sign'd the Peace to the Satisfaction of all those who were engag'd in the War, and have receiv'd the Thanks of both our Enemies and Allies. The King by his wise Conduct, and a sincere and honourable Way of proceeding, worthy himself, has now confounded those who doubted the honesty of his Intentions, and prevented his being any longer accus'd of fomenting Divisions amongst his Neighbours. The *English* Ambassadors earnestly desire that the Ratification may be in *Latin*, for the Reasons contain'd in the Letter which we have had the Honour to write to his Majesty: But you are better able than we to judge whether it be proper to give them

them that Satisfaction. 'Tis neceſſary to content the Mediators, and return them (if we may ſo ſpeak) what they lent us in the Treaties betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark* at *Rotſchild* and *Copenhagen*. The King was Mediator in both of them, and we have govern'd our ſelves by the laſt, which ſeem'd to us the moſt authentick.

We have alſo been oblig'd to have ſome complaiſance for the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, in the forming of the Articles; you know we are not Maſters of the Expreſſions, and that in order to agree, 'tis neceſſary that every one be pleas'd: But with regard to Eſſentials, nothing contain'd in our Inſtructions has been omitted.

The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors are very impatient to repaſs the Sea; we have promis'd that his Majeſty's Ratification ſhall not detain them here, and hope, Sir, that you will diſcharge us of our Word. Monſ. *Pelletier* has a Paſs to come to us; but yet we entreat you for a greater ſecurity to ſend us a Duplicate of the Ratification alſo by the Poſt; we ſhall in the interim make a ſhort ſtep to the *Hague*, where we ſhall uſe our Intereſt to favour the Negociation of the *Portugueze* Ambaſſador, purſuant to the Orders which we have receiv'd.

Perhaps you've heard, that in this Country 'tis the Faſhion to beat a Drum at the departure of Ambaſſadors, to know whether they owe any Mony; and being ſure ſhortly to hear the Chamade in this City, we ſhall want to be thought on a little, and that his Majeſty would pleaſe to regulate our Appointments purſuant to the extraordinary Expence with which we have been charg'd. At the expiration of this Month, that is, when the Ratifications will be exchang'd, there will be five Months due to us; and having ſav'd the King fifty thouſand Livres, we hope his Majeſty will re-imburſe us what we have laid out for his Service.

Monſ. *Pelletier* is charg'd with all the particular Declarations which have been deliver'd, to remove the Difficul-

Difficulties which tended to retard the Concluſion of the Treaty; but they requiring no Ratification, we have not ſent any Duplicates of 'em in the Packet which we diſpatch'd to you by the ordinary Courier, by which, as above, we entreat you to convey to us the Ratification: That of the King of *Denmark*, according to Computation of his Ambaſſadors, will reach them by the 20th of this Month.

As ſoon as the Treaty of Peace was ſign'd, I *d'Eſtrades* diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the *Texel*, with Orders to Monſ. *de la Roche* to depart with his Majeſty's Squadron to *Breſt*, purſuant to the King's Orders.

Monſ. *de Beverning* told us, that the Preſent which the States made each of the Mediators was four thouſand Crowns.

You have herewith an Article of Nomination for the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which you will pleaſe to take the pains to correct, if you find it amiſs. To ſatisfie him, 'tis neceſſary to mention the Ports, becauſe of thoſe of *Memel* and *Pillau*, and retrenching that Word, the ſame Declaration may be apply'd to the Elector *Palatine*. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors have promis'd Monſ. *Spanheim* to furniſh him with one before the Exchange of the Ratifications, you will ſet us well with him if you will allow us to make him the ſame Preſent.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades *and Monſieur* Courtin: Auguſt 19, 1667.

I Yeſterday receiv'd two Copies of his Majeſty's Ratification, in order to cauſe them to be ſeal'd by the Chancellor; one of them I ſent to Court to be return'd to Monſ. *Pelletier*, and the other I ſend you by the Poſt; they are in *Latin*, becauſe my Letter was not come to hand, which adviſ'd otherwiſe; but I

ſend

ſend alſo another in *French* to Monſ. *le Tellier*, which, if thinks fit, he may ſend to you by the ſaid Monſ. *Pelletier*.

I ought to advertiſe you, that the Diſpatch with which *Heron* the Courier was charg'd, who was taken by one of the Enemies Parties, together with all the Pacquets, were cypher'd and decypher'd at the ſame time with your Cypher, and ſo that the Marquis *de Caſtel Roderigo* having at preſent the Key, 'twill be very improper for either you or I to ſend any thing to one another in Cypher, 'till we have Opportunity to ſend you another Cypher: If Monſ. *Courtin* brought that which we had betwixt us in *Germany*, if you like it, let him give you a Copy of it, and you are to make uſe of it at firſt, as I will on my ſide, 'till I am inform'd that you have return'd the ſaid Copy.

His Majeſty deſires that Monſ. *d'Eſtrades* will very ſoon go on purpoſe to the *Hague*, and pathetically teſtifie to the States that his Majeſty has a great deſire to ſee the Differences betwixt them and the King of *Portugal* accommodated, to the Satisfaction of both Parties; and he ſhall be very much oblig'd to the ſame States, if they will alſo heartily endeavour a Reconciliation, and bring with them ſuch Diſpoſitions that it may be quickly concluded; his ſaid Majeſty both can and will aſſure them, that the King of *Portugal*, on his part, will agree with them on the foot of Reaſon and Juſtice; for which his Majeſty freely offers to be reſponſable: If you pleaſe, you are without loſs of time, to adviſe the *Portugueze* Miniſter of this Order, which you have receiv'd from his Majeſty, and your readineſs to execute it, and that without delay.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades *and Monſieur* Courtin: Auguſt 24, 1667.

THE News of the Concluſion of the Treaty, in which you have labour'd ſo hard, is receiv'd here with great Joy; and his Majeſty is as well pleas'd with it as you can deſire, and the Service which you have therein render'd him deſerves.

The Ratification will not reach *Breda* as ſoon as was concluded, for we have been hitherto in Places where the Communication with *Paris* was very difficult.

Orders ſhall be given for the Publication of the Peace, as you have agreed.

'Tis thought proper to comprehend the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Palatine* in the Treaty by particular Declarations, the King being willing to give them that Satisfaction.

His Majeſty grants each of you, Gentlemen, one thouſand Crowns *per* Month for the whole time that you have been at *Breda*; I am happy in ſending you this News, and ſhall always very much rejoice when able to ſerve you in any thing.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: Auguſt 25, 1667.

ON the Day before Yeſterday we receiv'd the Ratification which you ſent by the ordinary way. All the others being arriv'd before, we met the ſame Day, and agreed, that the Exchange and Publication ſhou'd be perform'd on the next Day. Two Reaſons oblig'd us to make the Publication in the Form which you will ſee in one of the annex'd Papers, which we have caus'd to be printed: The firſt was, That the

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Sea ſhould be ſooner free; the ſecond, That the time during which there ſhould be no Reſtitution of Ships taken, ſhou'd expire on the ſame Day: For as it would have been difficult, at leaſt have loſt a great deal of time, to have cauſed the Proclamation to be made at the ſame time in *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and the States Dominions, we all judg'd it of Importance to the publick Good to re-eſtabliſh Trade quickly, and we believe that his Majeſty will not diſapprove our Thought for the Good of his Subjects.

The Ratifications were exchang'd Yeſterday Morning, after which the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors made us a Viſit in our Apartment in the Caſtle, and we din'd together in my Lodgings.

The Publication was made at Four in the Afternoon, before the Gates of our Houſes, by Sound of Trumpet, as is cuſtomary on ſuch Occaſions. This way of Publication was preferr'd to that of proclaiming it at the Croſs-ways, to avoid any Conteſts that might have aroſe, and becauſe we ſhould have pretended, that our Trumpets ſhou'd have ſounded firſt, to which the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors would not have agreed. The Plenipotentiaries of the States caus'd their Proclamation to be made before the *Stadt-Houſe*, and plac'd up their Copies at all the Corners of the Streets; we taking our Houſes to repreſent *France*, *England*, and *Denmark*, and each of us contented our ſelves with affixing the Proclamation at his own Door. At Night we caus'd the Fountains to run Wine. The Plenipotentiaries of the States lighted up a Fire, compos'd of great Flambeaux, before the *Stadt-Houſe*, and gave a ſplendid Entertainment in the Hall. They invited the moſt beautiful young Women in the Provinces, amongſt which there were Nine, which would have reſtor'd you to Health. We drank the *Sommetjes* with 'em, which Word requires an Explication: They fill a Glaſs with Wine and Sugar, the young Woman begins with ſwallowing a Throatful, then returns the Glaſs to the Man who gave it her, and kiſſes his Mouth; the Man does the ſame on his ſide,

ſide, till there be not a Drop left in the Glaſs. This laſted till late in the Night.

You not having return'd any Anſwer, either concerning our own Salaries, or the Preſents for the Mediators, we with them left the Company. Perhaps Monſieur *Pelletier* will bring us ſome Reſolution on thoſe Heads, and tho' really thoſe Gentlemen have not had much Trouble in our Buſineſs, Decency yet requires that we treat them, as has been always cuſtomary on the like Occaſions. I, *D'Eſtrades*, ſhall continue to encourage the Negotiation of the Ambaſſador of *Portugal*: Both of us have earneſtly ſollicited the advancing of it in our laſt Journey to the *Hague*, and I hope to be quickly able to give you an account of that Affair. I, *Courtin*, having reſolv'd to depart in eight Days, from this Day, if I learn that Don *John de Monroi*, who, I am told, was arreſted at *Perone*, after he had gone thro' *France* with a Paſs, is ſet at Liberty; otherwiſe I ſhall not truſt to that of the Marquis of *Caſtel Roderigo*, but rather come home by Sea, tho' that will be very inconvenient, by reaſon of my Equipage.

We ſend you the Copies of the Memoirs and Extracts, which Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* caus'd to be diſpers'd thro' the Cities of *Holland*, after the intercepting of the Diſpatches with which *Heron* was charg'd. There is one Article which concerns our Negotiations, which certainly does not come from you; and 'twill be difficult to perſwade any here, that we had a Deſign to hinder or retard the Concluſion of the Peace.

The Publication of the Peace here does not leſſen the Neceſſity of the ſame being done in *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and the Countries ſubject to the States. So, Sir, we beg you to diſcharge our Word which we have given, as ſoon as you ſhall have receiv'd his Majeſty's Orders.

The moſt Chriſtian King's Letter to the States-General of the United-Provinces: Aug. 27, 1667.

MOST dear, great Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Sieur *Colbert de Teron*, Intendant of my Weſtern Sea-Coaſts, being oblig'd, in Obedience to the Orders which we gave him, to provide for the ſtoring of our Magazines, and particularly for the Maintenance of the Foundry at *Xaintes*, he, about a Year paſt, addreſs'd to the Sieur *Terſmitte*, a Commiſſary of Trade from the Crown of *Sweden*, Reſident at *Rochelle*, to cauſe to come from *England* 362 Pigs of of Tin, five or ſix *per Cent.* of which is us'd in founding of Cannon. This Tin being laden in a Ship nam'd the *Poſtilion*, was met coming out of *Portſmouth* by a *Zealand* Privateer, and carried into that Province; on which we were willing to write you this Letter, to aſſure you that the ſaid Tin was bought by our Orders for the Supply of our Marine Magazines; and require you at the ſame time to order the *Zealand* Privateer to reſtore it to us, as you will conclude without doubt, that Juſtice and Reaſon ſhould be practis'd betwixt good and faithful Allies. In the mean time we pray God that he will have you, moſt dear, great Friends, Allies, and Confederates, in his holy and gracious Keeping. Written at our Camp before *Liſle*, *Auguſt* 27, 1667.

Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate,

Sign'd, *LOUIS.*

And below, *De Lionne.*

The Superſcription was,

To our moſt dear, great Friends, Allies, and Confederates, the Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: Septemb. 2, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 25th, which I immediately ſent to the King, to let him know, if he was not before inform'd of it, that the Exchange of the Ratifications was happily perform'd on the 24th of the laſt Month, at which his Majeſty very much rejoyc'd. I doubt not but he will very well approve the Reſolutions which you have taken about the Publication of the Peace at the place of the Aſſembly, and in the manner which you have done. We are at preſent buſie in cauſing it to be proclaim'd at *Paris*, and thro' the whole Kingdom.

I have certainly found that the Governor had not the Key of your Cypher, ſo that you may continue to make uſe of it, and the rather that, as ill Luck will have it, when I receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 25th, my Clerk, who return'd from the Army with me, has not here a Copy of the Key to Monſ. *Courtin*'s Cypher; ſo that I cannot tell what you have ſent me in it, but have yet explain'd it at Diſcretion.

At this very Inſtant I have receiv'd a Diſpatch from the King, which brings me, That he has granted to the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Palatine* the Declarations which they deſir'd, to be comprehended on his part in the Peace. I have ſent one to Monſieur *Millet*, who is at *Berlin*, and he will give it into the Hands of the Elector of *Brandenburg* himſelf, which may ſerve him for other Negotiations, with which he is charg'd; and I ſhall give Monſ. *Pauvel* that which is for his Maſter.

His Majeſty is reſolv'd to make a Preſent to the Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*, which will be four thouſand Crowns to each of them. I ſhall promote it.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne : September 8, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the ſecond of this Month, and ſhall continue to make uſe of the Cypher which you gave me.

There are no Artifices which Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* has not made uſe of to oblige the States to reſolve to aſſiſt the *Spaniard*; he has been himſelf in the Aſſembly of the States-General, and with all the Deputies of the Provinces, to acquaint them that *Ghent* and *Bruges* were taken, and all that Country loſt; he ſent *Richard*, Secretary to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſy, and his Brother, Conſul for the *Spaniſh* Nation, to all the Cities of *Holland*; the Sieur *de Wit* an *Iriſh* Colonel, and the Sieur *Borgeis* Counſellor of *Brabant*, have been ſent to the *Hague* by *Caſtel Roderigo*, and have ſo preſs'd the States, and exaggerated the Loſs of the whole *Netherlands*, that all I could do, could not prevent an extraordinary Convocation of the Aſſembly of *Holland*, in which the Deputies will be more numerous than in the ordinary Ones, and conſequently new People will be there, with whom 'twill be more difficult to Negotiate. Moſt of them are arriv'd here; they, with their Families, were preſent at a great Bonfire which I caus'd to be made for the Peace, and at a Feaſt where the Prince of *Orange*, the Ambaſſadors, and ſeveral of the States with their Families were alſo, and a great Number of People, for whom I made the Wine run for four Hours; tho' this was but a Trifle, it was yet ſerviceable in this Conjnncture, all that was done ſeeming to be done by the King's Order to divert the People. The Penſionary *de Wit* was at home, dancing and making merry with the People 'till two in the Morning, and made a great Entertainment. We viſited one another during the Fires, and drank the King's Health

Health with the People; and I am yet very much fatigu'd with that Day's Work.

But to return to the great Alarms, which the States have receiv'd from the Fears which Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* has put them in, which immediately ceas'd at the Arrival of Monſieur *de la Faye*, who brought us the News of all that paſs'd on the Canal of *Bruges*, and that the King was gone for *Paris*, and had order'd his Forces to be poſted in their reſpective Places; which clearly ſhews that his Majeſty's Deſign was not to attack *Ghent* and *Bruges*. I was with Monſieur *de Wit* to communicate my Advices, and then to concert Meaſures betwixt us two; I viſited all the Deputies of the Cities of *Holland*, and forgot nothing which I thought proper to be ſaid to deſtroy all that Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* had given out, ſhewing his Deſign, which was only to ſurprize them into ſome precipitate Reſolution, which would tend to a Rupture with his Majeſty: I entreated them to act for the future with leſs Precipitation, and to conſider that they were aſſembled on the Aſſurances which the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had given them of the taking of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, without ſtaying for any clear Account of it, nor having any regard to the Aſſurances which I had given them to the contrary; I told them, I hop'd, that for the future they would not be ſo haſty, and repoſe a greater Confidence in the good Intentions which his Majeſty had for their Repoſe and Intereſts; that he well knew, that after the routing of the Enemy's Cavalry, if he had only march'd before *Ghent* and *Bruges*, thoſe Places would have ſurrendred; but the ſole regard to them had diverted him, that he might not give them any Umbrage, and alſo to give them time to diſpoſe the *Spaniards* to do his Majeſty Juſtice on the head of the Queen's Rights; and that this ſincere and diſintereſted manner of Proceeding ought to lead them to a ſtrong and vigorous Reſolution to oblige the *Spaniard* to give the King Satisfaction, and in caſe of Refuſal to join their Arms to his to force it;

that I intreated them to obſerve the Difference betwixt our Proceedings and theirs in this place; that the *Spaniards* publiſh'd the Loſs of the whole *Netherlands*, and the taking of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, to ſurpriſe and oblige them to break with us; and that the King, without inſiſting on the great Obligations which the States have to him, withdrew his Army after a Victory, which rendred it eaſie for him to conquer the whole *Low-Countries*, to avoid giving them ſo great an Umbrage, which plainly ſhew'd the diſintereſted Affection his Majeſty has for this State; inſtead of which the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to ſurpriſe them with fixtitious Terrors, and imaginary Captures of Places. To this I added, that they might remember all that the Governor of *Flanders* did againſt them during the *Munſter* Wa; the taking of the Caſtles of *Veaux* and *Oldenboſt*, the enterpriſe on Fort *Climar*, and the Number of Troops and Officers which he allow'd to ſerve that Biſhop againſt them, which were manifeſt Contraventions of the Treaties of Alliance; which ought to perſwade them, that his Intention always was to create them Difficulties, and that they ought to precaution themſelves againſt all theſe new Envoys, which thruſt even into their Families to inſinuate the Security of negotiating a League offenſive and defenſive for the Preſervation of the *Low-Countries*. This Diſcourſe ſeem'd to me to produce a good Effect in the Minds of the Deputies, and I aſſure you, that Monſieur *de Wit* ſeconded me with Addreſs on this head; for I know, that ſeeming to be of the ſame Opinion with the warmeſt of thoſe againſt us, he led them into the right Notion. But after having talk'd with Monſieur *Courtin* on the State of Affairs, 'twill be neceſſary, Sir, becauſe I am very much preſs'd on that ſubject, to ſend me an Anſwer to the Propoſals of Accommodation, and Monſieur *de Wit* does not fail to ask for it every Poſt.

The Terror in the Enemy's Horſe was ſo great after the Battel, that they retir'd in diſorder to *Sluys*, *Ardenburg*,

denburg, *Iſendyck*, *Philippines*, and *Sas van Ghent*, all places ſubject to the States.

The Mediators expect a Preſent from the King. The more which can be ſent them, the better; the States have given each of them 4000 Crowns.

I know from one of my Friends, a Deputy from the City of *Haerlem*, that the *Spaniards* offer to give the States Cautionary Towns, if they will enter into a League offenſive and defenſive for the Preſervation of the *Netherlands*, and that they have alſo propos'd *Oſtend* and *Namur*. Monſieur *de Wit* ſays nothing of it, and diſown'd its ever having being mention'd to him; notwithſtanding which, I don't doubt the Truth of it, and that the Offer was made; but I alſo believe, that Monſieur *de Wit* will not reſolve on any thing, or give his Conſent, before he is clearly convinc'd, that there is nothing to be hop'd for from the Propoſals of Accommodation which he has made me, and to which I have not receiv'd the King's Anſwer.

Yet if that goes forward, I entreat you to let me know, whether I ought not to make ſome Declaration on that Article to the States, at a publick Audience, to give them to underſtand that the King will take it for an Infraction of the Treaty of 1662, if they enter into any defenſive Treaty for *Flanders*.

I have juſt this Minute learn'd, that the two Envoys of *Caſtel Roderigo* make preſſing Inſtances to the States to borrow three Millions of Guilders, they offer to quit all their Tolls and Cuſtoms on the *Maeſe* and *Schelde*, and alſo give to underſtand that they will engage cautionary Places as a Security for that Sum.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: September 9, 1667.

THEIR Majeſties being now return'd hither, and God be thank'd in perfect Health, I proceed to re-aſſume our Letter Correſpondence, with greater Care than my Diſtemper, and my diſtance from the Court, would permit me for ſome Months paſt.

The King highly approves that an Agreement be endeavour'd betwixt the *French* and the *Engliſh*, for the Security of navigating Merchant Ships, which the Plenipotentiaries of the States propos'd, to give Paſſports on one ſide and the other; I ſhall write to Morrow to Mon. *de Ruvigny*, who is gone to *London* to concert the Affair with the King of *Great Britain*. The King will hold himſelf oblig'd to all Princes who will offer their Interpoſition for his Accommodation with the *Spaniards*; both becauſe his Majeſty ſincerely deſires it, and becauſe that he would be glad that all the Princes in *Europe*, if it were poſſible, might be Witneſſes of the Moderation which he would employ in that Negotiation; but the Conjunction of the ſaid Princes, as that of *England* and the States, to make him ſuch Offers jointly, cannot be very agreeable, and 'tis alſo yet to be conſider'd that his Majeſty, by accepting that of the States, does not injure the Reaſons which he has to pretend, that they will be oblig'd after four Months to act another part than that of Mediators, being bound by Treaty to be Guarantees of all his ſaid Majeſty's Rights. Sign'd, *&c.*

From

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: September 16, 1667.

THE Sieur *de Lionne* read to me your Diſpatch of the 8th of this Month. *Gamarra*'s Artifice of ſpreading falſe News in the *United-Provinces*, of the taking of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, with deſign to lead them to ſome precipitate Reſolutions againſt my Intereſts, and perhaps not leſs againſt thoſe of the Provinces, ought to open their Eyes for the future, with regard to every thing which comes from that ſide, and render them very ſuſpicious of it: Yet 'tis to be expected from the Prudence of the States, that they will eaſily own, that all the Offers which the *Spaniards* can make them, even the demiſe of *Oſtend* or *Namur*, to engage them to undertake a War againſt me, cannot be ſo advantageous nor ſecure to their State, as to promote the Accommodation, in the Diſpoſition in which I am to content my ſelf with very reaſonable Conditions: However, before they take any ſtep, from which they cannot go back, they ought, if they pleaſe to guide themſelves by their ordinary Wiſdom, ſtay for the Anſwer which I am to make to the laſt Propoſitions of the Sieur *de Wit*, to ſee whether I really have in my Heart the Diſpoſition which I pretend to for this Agreement, or whether I have the Sentiments of an immoderate Ambition, as my Enemies would perſwade them. I hope next Week to ſend back the Sieur *van Beuningen* throughly inform'd of all my Intentions. The Affair is ſo important and ſo nice, that it very well deſerves my taking time to deliberate on it for ſome Days; my being employ'd in the War would not allow me to do it during the Campaign. Since I have ſeen the Propoſal of Monſ. *de Wit*, you may by advance ſay, that I will put the Accommodation into the Hands of the States on Conditions which they themſelves ſhall not find unreaſonable.

But

But to ſay the Truth, I will not pretend to be engag'd to any thing, if I don't ſee that the States, who are in ſtrict Juſtice bound by our own Treaties to ſupport my Rights, not only don't diſcharge this Obligation, but make ſome partial Steps, as that would be of which you ſpeak at the end of your laſt Diſpatch, to lend Sums of Mony to the *Spaniſh* on Tolls on the *Schelde* and *Maeſe*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: September 17, 1667.

I Wrote laſt to Monſieur *de Lionne*, the uneaſineſs in which I was in at the Cabals and Intrigues of the *Spaniards* in the Cities of *Holland* againſt your Majeſty's Intereſts; I have been ſince better inform'd of all things, and learn'd that *Caſtel Roderigo*'s Envoys have made great Progreſs in the Cities, having perſwaded them that the Book of *l'Iſola*, call'd the *Buckler of State and Juſtice*, clearly ſhews that the Rights of the Queen are not well grounded, and that it clearly deſtroys all the Reaſons alledged by the Books which were preſented to the States by your Majeſty's Order. They give out alſo, that your Deſign is to render your ſelf univerſal Monarch; to compaſs which, your Majeſty would have no great difficulty after you had conquer'd *Flanders*, which ought already to be reckon'd as loſt, if the States don't ſpeedily declare for thoſe Countries, by ſending them a conſiderable Aſſiſtance. After being aſſured of all this, and obſerv'd a great deal of Fear and Alteration on the Spirits of my moſt particular Friends, I went to Monſ. *de Wit*, and let him know that I was ſurpris'd to ſee ſuch a great Change in the Inclinations of the Deputies of this Aſſembly, and that they ſeem'd more *Spaniards* than *French*, without having any regard to the Treaty of 1662, which was executed on our part in all Points ſo punctually and advan-

advantageouſly for the Intereſt of the States, that I thought it was time that the ſame States ſhould conſider that the four Months were expir'd, and being oblig'd to be Guarantees of all your Majeſty's Rights, you expected that they ſhould declare againſt your Enemies by Vertue of the ſaid Treaty of 1662.

I further told him, that I had great Reaſon to complain, to ſee the Meaſures and the Correſpondences which the States engag'd in from all Parts, without their giving me any Knowledge of it; that I knew that the firſt advice of the Diſgrace of the Chancellor of *England* came by an Expreſs Courier from *Caſtel Roderigo*; that this News was ſpread abroad as the Performance of the Count *de Molina*, and *l'Iſola*, and the blow given by their Cabal; 'twas reported at the ſame time, that they were ſecure that the King of *England* would enter into their Party, to oppoſe your Majeſty's Deſigns; that ſo many *Spaniſh* Couriers and Envoys from the *Spaniards* in the Cities and Provinces gave me a Jealouſie, as well as the Preparatives for ſo many Extraordinary Embaſſies to *England*, *Sweden*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Emperor: That I was well inform'd, that the Pretext was the writing all theſe Kings and Princes to be Mediators for the Peace; but alſo, that I did not doubt but that all theſe Alliances would widen the Diſtance betwixt us, rather than bring us nearer together, being well inform'd that Prince *Maurice* had Order to conclude a near Union betwixt the Emperor and the States; that no Endeavours were omitted with the Count *de Dohna*, to encline the King his Maſter to take Umbrage at the Conqueſts which your Majeſty has made; that he afterwards diſpatch'd his Secretary into *Sweden* to receive freſh Orders, and to defer the Voyage to *France* which he was order'd to make.

That in the three firſt Days of the aſſembling of the States of *Holland*, they debated whether the *Spaniſh* Offers were to be excepted; namely, to lend them three Millions, and permit ſix thouſand Men to engage

in their Service, provided that they gave *Oſtend* and other Places for Hoſtages and Securities; that five Cities were willing to conſent to it; but the reſt alledg'd that they ought rather to know whether his Majeſty would hearken to an Accommodation, and that in caſe of refuſal they would accept the mention'd Offers.

He anſwer'd, That he could not deny that the *Spaniſh* Envoys made preſſing Inſtances to oblige the States to declare for the Preſervation of their remainder of the *Low-Countries*; that the Book entituled the *Buckler of State and Juſtice*, had gain'd a great deal over the Inclinations of the People, and that it was evident that the regular Forms had not been obſerv'd in your Majeſty's taking Arms; that the States would very punctually and *verbatim* obſerve the Articles of the Treaty of 1662; that nothing therein contain'd oblig'd the States to break with the *Spaniards*; that your Majeſty had attack'd and taken Places without even giving time to the Parties concern'd to endeavour an Accommodation; and that they diſcharg'd the Duties of faithful Allies by endeavouring to find out ways of Reconciliation, as it had appear'd by the Propoſal which he made me two Months ſince, without your Majeſty's giving any Anſwer to it; which ſtrengthen'd the Reaſons alledg'd by the *Spaniſh* Envoys, that your Majeſty aim'd at nothing but gaining of time to amuſe them, and to take all; that he thought it his Duty to repreſent to me, that the States could not any longer remain in ſuſpence; that if your Majeſty pleas'd that they ſhould concern themſelves in the Accommodation, he hop'd to force the *Spaniards* to accept of the Propoſals which he had already made; that to oblige them the ſooner, he had told Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* that your Majeſty had taken *Ghent* and *Bruges*, if the States had not began a Negotiation, and your Majeſty had not been ſo moderate as to make no farther Progreſſes; which he alledg'd for the advancement of your Majeſty's Glory, very well knowing that what oblig'd the retiring of your Arms really was the want of a ſufficient

ficient number of Infantry to form conſiderable Sieges, and keep the Places you had taken; but that he would not loſe any Opportunity of diſpoſing the Parties to ſatisfie your Majeſty; that if you thought it agreeable to conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms 'till *March*, he would not doubt of good Succeſs in the Accommodation; that there was no more time to be loſt; that if your Majeſty ſlights the good Intentions of the States in mediating for Peace, they ſhall have reaſon to be perſwaded that your Majeſty aims at War, and the conquering of all the Country; that 'twould be too late for them to take precautionary Meaſures, and make Alliances, when your Majeſty would be Maſter of their Frontiers; that they ſhould be then in the ſame confuſion which the *Spaniards* at preſent are; that to avoid this Inconvenience, they ſent to all Kings and Princes to entreat them to join with them to procure the Peace of Chriſtendom, and in caſe that was not to be done, for every one to provide for their own Safety; nor could he adviſe his Maſters to refuſe the Propoſals which the *Spaniſh* made to them, in caſe your Majeſty reſolv'd to continue the War; that they had never taken this way, if your Majeſty had repos'd Confidence enough in them to have accepted them for Mediators; but ſeeing that your Majeſty had other Thoughts, and did not in two Months time return any Anſwer on this Article, they were apt to believe that you took other Meaſures.

That he aſſur'd me that he would always firmly ſtick to what he had ſaid to Monſ. *Courtin* and me, which was to encline his Maſters to continue inſeparably in your Majeſty's Intereſts, purſuant to the propoſed Conditions, taking it to be for the mutual good and advantage of both; but not being poſſible to obtain that end, the States are of neceſſity to endeavour at ſuch Securities and Alliances as may ſhelter them from your Majeſty's great Power.

By this Anſwer, and the Diſpoſition which I obſerve in the Cities, your Majeſty may very well judge that

that when the States loſe the Hopes of an Accommodation, they will take Sides.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King:* September 22, 1667.

I Have receiv'd the Diſpatch which your Majeſty did me the Honour to write on the 16th Inſtant. The Minds of the Members of this Aſſembly are ſo prepoſſeſs'd againſt us, that we, that is Monſ. *de Wit* and I, thought fit to ſeparate them on ſome Pretexts for ſome Days, which is done; and in the interim, we may labour to efface the Impreſſion which the *Spaniards* have made on the Cities, that your Majeſty aims abſolutely at the Conqueſt of the *Low-Countries*, and after that to fall on the *United-Provinces*.

The hope which your Majeſty gave of diſpatching with utmoſt Expedition the Sieur *van Benningen* with a favourable Anſwer, has given a great deal of pleaſure to Monſ. *de Wit*, who will do all in his Power to hinder his Maſters from taking precipitate Reſolutions, with regard to the acceptance of the Offers made them by the *Spaniards*.

I have given your Majeſty an account by my Courier, of all that paſs'd in the Diſcourſe which Monſ. *de Wit* and I had. He perſiſts in ſaying, that 'tis not in his Power to hinder the States joining with the *Spaniards*, if your Majeſty's Conqueſts proceed further; and he moſt inſtantly begs your Majeſty not to loſe the Opportunity of getting out of a War with ſo much Glory and Honour, and obtaining for the Pretenſion of his Rights, a Diviſion ſo advantageous as that which he propoſes.

I reply'd, that to put an end to this War, as he deſir'd, 'twas neceſſary to go farther than his Propoſal, and that there were Places conquer'd afterwards, which your Majeſty would not quit; in all our Converſations

ons I ſpoke only as from my ſelf, not being able to do otherwiſe without your Majeſty's Orders.

Monſieur *Flemming*, Ambaſſador from *Sweden*, dy'd ſuddenly at *Breda*: He was on the point of going for *England*. The Count *de Dohna* talks no more of going to *France*; but as far as I can penetrate, is likely to go for *England* in Monſ. *Flemming*'s ſtead; he waits Orders from *Sweden* to know what will happen.

My Son is this moment arriv'd; three Days ſince he came from *Aelſt*; I ſent him immediately to Monſ. *de Wit*, to tell him that Monſieur *de Turenne* had ſent him Expreſs to acquaint the States, that purſuant to your Majeſty's Orders, after having eaten up and deſtroy'd the Forage near the Enemies great Cities, and raſed *Aelſt* and *Deynſe*, to deprive the *Spaniards* of the convenience of ſubſiſting any Bodies of their Army there during the Winter, he had ſent his Army into Winter Quarters; he acquainted the Preſident for the Week with the ſame, and they are both very glad of it, and it was immediately reported to the Aſſembly of the States, who reſolv'd to impart it to the Cities, which will not a little help to giving them a clear view of the *Spaniſh* Artifices; and the rather, becauſe *Caſtel Roderigo* has diſpatch'd a Courier to Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, which arriv'd at the ſame time with my Son. This Courier informs them of the Siege of *Bruſſels*, and perſiſts in demanding Aſſiſtance; theſe two pieces of News being ſo contrary, and arriving at the ſame time, will ſerve me very much at this Conjuncture, and retard the Projects of the *Spaniards*.

The Diſpatches which come from *England* confirm the ruin of the Earl of *Clarendon*, and that the *Spaniſh* Cabal is that which governs at preſent.

Memorial

Memorial ſent by the King to the Count D'Eſtrades, *by Monſieur* de Lionne: September 27, 1667.

'THE Sieur *de Wit* having inſtantly entreated the 'King by the ſaid Count *d'Eſtrades*, in the be-'ginning of laſt *July*, to explain the Satisfaction which 'his Majeſty might deſire in order to accommoda-'ting with *Spain* the Differences which had for ſome 'Months diſturb'd the publick Peace, the ſaid Sieur '*de Wit* giving to underſtand, that if his ſaid Majeſty 'and the States might agree together the Conditions 'of the ſaid Accommodation, the States would oblige 'the *Spaniards* to cloſe with it, either by their very 'efficacious Offices, or even by force of Arms, if ne-'ceſſary to make uſe of them; his ſaid Majeſty having 'found Monſ. *de Wit*'s Deſign to be very good, be-'ing what may eſtabliſh for ever a perfect Union be-'twixt this Crown and their State, which cannot 'then any longer conceive any unjuſt Umbrages at the 'Grandeur of his Majeſty's Deſigns and Power, charg'd 'the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* to tell the ſaid Sieur *de* '*Wit*, that after having maturely conſider'd and deli-'berated on this important Affair, he was at laſt come 'to a Reſolution, for Peace ſake, to content himſelf 'with an Accommodation on the following Conditi-'ons, in caſe that they brought the *Spaniards* to com-'ply with them.

'That the ſaid *Spaniards* yield to him for his pre-'ſent Pretenſions, the *Franche Comte*, the Dutchy of '*Luxemburg*, *Charleroy*, *Cambray* and the *Cambreſis*, '*Tournay*, *Douay*, *Aire* and St. *Omer*, *Bergues* and *Fur-'nes*; and even in that his Majeſty has regard to uſe 'great Moderation, in conſideration of what *Spain* is 'to do at the ſame time for the Satisfaction of the 'King of *Portugal*, his ſaid Majeſty not being able, 'nor will he conclude any Accommodation, without

'the

'the ſaid King, and to ſpeak truly, his ſaid Majeſty 'having Rights over all the Provinces of the *Low-* '*Countries* under the Domination of *Spain*, except ſome 'part of the Earldom of *Flanders*, and being in a Con- 'dition able to reduce it to Reaſon by force of Arms, 'no diſintereſted Perſon can deny, that what he pre- 'tends for his Satisfaction is very moderate, in which as 'he has already ſaid, his End is the contentment of the 'King of *Portugal*, whom the *Spaniards* are alſo to ſa- 'tisfie on the Title of King, which is the ſole Diffe- 'rence remaining betwixt them.

'The ſaid Count *d'Eſtrades* adviſes the King by his 'Diſpatch of the 21ſt of *July*, that the Sieur *de Wit* told 'him, after he had diſcours'd as from himſelf with the 'ableſt Deputies of the States of *Holland* on the Con- 'ditions of the Accommodation above-mention'd, they 'all concluded, after ſeveral Diſcourſes which they fre- 'quently had on that Affair with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſ- 'ſador *Friquet*, and other Perſons affected to the Houſe 'of *Auſtria*, that the *Spaniards* would very near as 'ſoon quit the whole *Spaniſh Netherlands*, as yield to 'his Majeſty the Places and Countries above-men- 'tion'd.

'But that if his ſaid Majeſty would reſtrain himſelf 'to a more moderate Pretenſion, he the ſaid *de Wit*, 'and the Deputies his Friends with whom he had con- 'ferr'd as of his own accord, believ'd that they might 'induce the *Spaniards* to give his Majeſty Satisfaction 'on the following Conditions.

'To yield the *Franche Comte*, *Cambray* and the *Cam-* '*breſis*, *Douay*, St. *Omer*, *Aire*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, 'with their Bailliages, Caſtellenies and Dependances, 'that *Charleroy* ſhould be ras'd, and *Tournay* and all 'the other Places which his Majeſty had taken reſto- 'red; that his Majeſty ſhou'd conſent to a Suſpenſion 'of Arms for —— Months, that the States would cauſe 'Inſtances to be made at *Madrid*, and at *Vienna*, to 'oblige the *Spaniards* to conſent to this, and in caſe 'the ſaid *Spaniards* did not incline to ſatisfie his ſaid

'Majeſty on the Conditions immediately before ſpe-
'cified, the ſaid States would take Arms to conſtrain
'them by force, at the ſame Moment that the ſaid States
'ſhould engage themſelves by a Treaty with his Ma-
'jeſty.

'The ſaid *de Wit* added, that 'twould be neceſſary
'at the ſame time to take Meaſures together on the caſe
'of the deceaſe of the King of *Spain* without Children,
'and theſe Meaſures ſhould be to make a ſecret Treaty
'ſeparate from the former, which ſhould import, that
'in the Caſe abovemention'd of the Death of the King
'of *Spain*, then was to be re-aſſum'd the ſame Project,
'which was made ſome time paſt, with the ſame Par-
'tition, and that his Majeſty and the States ſhould
'take Arms to drive the *Spaniards* out of the *Low-*
'*Countries*, and canton the great Cities, and oblige
'them to turn themſelves into Republicks; which
'ſhould be done before the Emperor was in Condition
'to aſſiſt them; that by this means his ſaid Majeſty
'would be at liberty to reap the Succeſſion in the whole
'Extent of his Kingdoms which the *Spaniards* poſſeſ-
'ſed, and that the ſaid *de Wit* eſteem'd it to be no
'ſmall thing to have nothing to fear on the ſide of
'*Germany*, ſince the States and their Allies could raiſe
'a potent Army to oppoſe whatever could come from
'the Empire. This was the Sieur *de Wit*'s Anſwer,
'and his Offers on the King's firſt Declaration; on
'which his Majeſty having afreſh very maturely de-
'liberated after his return from the Army, and being
'willing to convince all the World, by very ſenſible
'and palpable Effects, of the truth of all whatever he
'has always ſaid and written of his reaſonable and very
'moderate Diſpoſition, conſidering the Quality and
'Importance of his Rights, and how far he is from the
'thoughts of an univerſal Monarchy, which his Ene-
'mies maliciouſly and falſly aſcribe to him, or from
'forming an unalterable Deſign of an entire Conqueſt
'of the *Netherlands*; and being willing to evince to
'the States General of the *United-Provinces* his Allies

'the

'the Complaiſance which he has for their Satisfaction, 'and how much Deference he pays to their Counſels 'or their Deſires, his ſaid Majeſty will have that the 'ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* do in Confidence give the ſaid 'Sieur *de Wit* to underſtand,

'In the firſt place, that on the future and very un-'certain caſe of the Death of the King of *Spain* with-'out Children, he agrees and entirely accepts the Pro-'poſal of the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, in the ſame Terms 'that 'tis here juſt before expreſs'd, and will paſs and 'ſign at preſent the Treaties which they propoſe.

'In the ſecond place, regarding the reciprocal Con-'ditions which the Sieur *de Wit* offers on the part of 'the States in manner above expreſs'd, touching the 'Accommodation of the preſent Differences, his Ma-'jeſty will conſent to content himſelf for his Satisfa-'ction with the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, *Cambray* and 'the *Cambreſis*, *Douay*, *Aire* and St. *Omer*, *Bergues* and '*Furnes*, with their Bailliages, Caſtellenies and Depen-'dances, to raze *Charleroy*, and render to the King of '*Spain* all the other Places and Countries which his Arms 'had conquer'd ſince their entry into *Flanders*; and in 'Conſideration that the ſaid King ſhall agree to treat 'with the King of *Portugal* not from Crown to Crown, 'as has been done by the Interpoſition of the *Engliſh*, 'but ſhall make Peace with him directly from King 'to King, his ſaid Majeſty will for that ſingle point 'of Honour depart from the *Franche Comte*, *Charleroy* 'and *Tournay*, which he demanded by his firſt Pro-'poſal.

'The ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* is alſo to obſerve to the 'ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, that the Affair of *Portugal* ought 'not to prove any Obſtacle to a general Accommoda-'tion, ſince the *Spaniſh* Miniſters reſiding in all Courts 'have for ſome time given out, that 'twas at laſt re-'ſolv'd at *Madrid* to make Peace with *Portugal*, and 'to treat from King to King, which is the ſole Diffi-'culty.

'The ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* will alſo obſerve to the 'ſaid *de Wit*, with regard to the Alteration made in 'the Propoſal, by ſubſtituting inſtead of the *Franche 'Comte*, the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, that the Sieur '*van Beuningen* himſelf has frequently teſtify'd here, 'ſpeaking of the Conferences which he had with the 'Miniſters of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, that *Spain* would 'eaſier yield the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, where it poſ-'ſeſs'd but one Place, and where his Majeſty has three 'which are fortify'd, than part with the *Franche Comte*, 'which is a larger extent of Land, and which it ſets 'a greater value on, for being the antient Patrimony 'of the Houſe of *Burgundy*; ſo that the change of 'one for the other in the Offer of the ſaid Sieur *de 'Wit*, which his Majeſty has done, tends rather to fa-'cilitate than to obſtruct the Treaty.

'And alſo the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* ſhall acquaint 'the Sieur *de Wit*, that if the *Spaniards* had rather part 'with the *Franche Comte*, than the Dutchy of *Luxem-'burg*, his Majeſty will cloſe with them.

'As for the Suſpenſion of Arms, he is to tell him, 'that before 'tis poſſible to have any Anſwer from '*Spain*, the Winter Seaſon, which ſo near approaches, 'will naturally occaſion the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms, the 'Conditions of which, if the concluſion of a Treaty 'be reſolv'd on, will probably be very difficult to ad-'juſt.

'But yet in either Caſe, if the States perſiſt in that 'Requeſt, his Majeſty will grant the whole principal 'and ſole Effect which they can think of for their In-'tereſts; that is to ſay, that he will make no difficul-'ty to promiſe to attempt nothing on any fortify'd 'Place of the *Spaniards* in the *Low-Countries*, if they 'will reciprocally oblige themſelves to attempt nothing 'on his Majeſty's ſtrong Places, either which he be-'fore poſſeſs'd on that ſide, or which he has conquer'd 'in the laſt Campaign; and at the ſame time, inſtead 'of three Months which the Sieur *de Wit* ask'd, his 'Majeſty will conſent to what has been ſaid 'till next

'*March*

'*March*, which will be ſix intire Months, on Condi-
'tion that the States will promiſe from this preſent,
'that if betwixt this and that time the Accommodati-
'on, as above projected, be not concluded for want of
'the *Spaniards* Conſent, the States ſhall not on any Pre-
'tence, whatſoever may happen, make any freſh Inſtances
'to his Majeſty for the Prorogation beyond the ſaid
'Month of *March* of the ſaid Concert, to make no
'attempt in the *Netherlands* on the ſtrong Places on
'either ſide.

'Yet, that all Chriſtendom, and particularly the
'States, may be yet more evidently convinc'd how
'much the real Diſpoſitions of his Majeſty are en-
'clin'd to a quick Accommodation, and how mode-
'rate his Sentiments on that regard are, the ſaid Sieur
'*d'Eſtrades* ſhall alſo declare on his part to the ſaid
'Sieur *de Wit*, that if the *Spaniards* ſhew too great a
'repugnance to ſatisfie his Majeſty on the Conditions
'already mention'd, he will conſent from this preſent
'to lay down his Arms, and alſo ſacrifice to the Pub-
'lick all the Hopes which he might reaſonably con-
'ceive of puſhing his Succeſs conſiderably forwards the
'next Campaign; provided that the *Spaniards*, beſides
'ſatisfying the King of *Portugal*, will yield to his
'Majeſty in due Form by a Treaty of Peace, which
'may be made this Winter, all the ſtrong Places and
'Poſts and their Caſtellenies and Dependencies which
'his Arms have and ſhall conquer, poſſeſs or fortifie
'during this Year's Campaign; and by means of this
'Alternative, which his Majeſty will be content that
'the States ſhall offer to the King of *Spain*, the reci-
'procal Conditions on their part above ſpecify'd and
'offer'd by the Sieur *de Wit*, always provided, in caſe
'the *Spaniards* refuſe to conſent to the Accommoda-
'tion: 'Tis eaſie to ſee that his Majeſty puts into the
'Hands of the ſaid King of *Spain* the Peace of Chri-
'ſtendom, by the Ceſſion of certain Places which he
'has already loſt, and which probably other Princes
'will think he is leſs in Condition to reconquer, than

'to loſe yet more, by the Advantages which thoſe afford to his Majeſty's Arms to purſue their Succeſs; after which, his Majeſty leaves all diſintereſted Perſons to judge whether he can make greater Advances, and contribute more than his Majeſty has done to the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Peace, and if after this any Prince or Potentate can, with the leaſt appearance of Reaſon or Juſtice, think of forming Leagues againſt his Deſigns, as tending to univerſal Monarchy, or even only to the Conqueſt of the *Low-Countries*.'

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* d'Eſtrades: September 28, 1667.

IN diſcharge of the King's Order mention'd in the laſt Article of his Majeſty's Memorial, I muſt tell you, that I have not read it to Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who to morrow leaves *Paris*, but his Majeſty commanded me to acquaint him with the whole ſubſtance of it. He declar'd himſelf ſatisfy'd with all the Reſolutions which his Majeſty had taken, even beyond his Hopes; for he did not at all expect the Alternative which his Majeſty has offer'd on his own accord, and which not only ſo evidently proves the ſincere Diſpoſition of his Majeſty to the Peace, but may give room to the Princes which interpoſe, to oblige the *Spaniards* to conſent. If they will not barely give up what they have already loſt, and perhaps dare not pretend are in a State to reconquer, they muſt neceſſarily own that their Deſign is to confound other Princes with themſelves in this War; and 'twill then be left to them to judge, if they ought to engage in it for a Nation, to whom is offer'd more than Juſtice, in order to extricate them out of unhappy Circumſtances, which they yet would render worſe by an invincible Obſtinacy. Monſieur *van Beuningen* aſſures us, that he

he will do wonders even beyond it for the King's Satisfaction at preſent, ſince he has been throughly inform'd of the King's Intentions; but I am oblig'd to adverтiſe you, and by you Monſieur *de Wit*, to take care and remedy what I think is puſh'd a little too far, that the King by the preſent Accommodation is oblig'd to confirm the Queen's Renunciation, and abandon all future Pretentions whatever: Which obliges me to declare peremptorily, that his Majeſty, whatever may happen, will never be guilty of the Indignity of declaring the ſaid Renunciation valid, after having maintain'd by ſo many convincing Reaſons that 'twas null, and wholly invalid. Monſieur *de Wit*, who has a greatneſs of Mind and Capacity much above the ordinary Rate, very well ſaw at firſt that this String was not to be touch'd on either ſide, becauſe 'twas a Rock on which all Negotiations would ſplit; 'tis our Buſineſs, if we can, to get out of this preſent Difference, and refer the future to the diſpoſition of Heaven, and perhaps to the moſt remote Poſterity to foreſee; for 'tis even moſt probable that the Caſe will never happen, the King of *Spain* enjoying all the Health and Vigour which his moſt zealous Subjects can wiſh him; but however it may be remedied with regard to the Intereſt which the States have in it, by the Expedient in the Treaty propos'd by the Sieur *de Wit*.

I told Monſieur *van Beuningen*, that if the Affair ſtuck at forming an Aſſembly of Miniſters, 'twas to be fear'd there would be no Peace, tho' the King had augmented the term of three to ſix Months; the Reaſons will be more obvious to Monſieur *de Wit* than me; but yet the King will conſent to whatever ſhall regard the ſaid Aſſembly, provided it be in the Quarters on this ſide, in a Neutral City, as *Liege* or *Colen*; but the true way to conclude the Affair, or to undeceive our ſelves by ſeeing that it cannot be terminated, will be, that after the King and the States have concerted their Union purſuant to the Propoſal of the ſaid *de Wit*, the latter to ſend Expreſs to *Madrid* with utmoſt Dili-

gence, a Perſon well inform'd in, and able to treat of this Affair. The fitteſt of all ſeem to me to be Monſieur *van Beuningen* or Monſieur *Beverning*, and to take Inſtructions afterwards; for if he has order to talk big in caſe of neceſſity, the *Spaniards* will pray, and we ſhall have Peace. I ſaid the ſame thing to Monſieur *van Beuningen* concerning this Envoy, and he took it as he ought, for a freſh and very ſure mark of the evident Sincerity of the King's Intentions. You will judge farther, if Monſieur *de Wit* asks to have in writing what you are authoris'd to ſay in the Memorial, you are to excuſe your ſelf by alledging, that you have not yet receiv'd Information whether you may do it or not; but offer him for the help of his Memory to dictate the Subſtance in few words, as I have done here to Monſieur *van Beuningen*.

After what is above was written, I receiv'd your diſpatch of the 22d. His Majeſty is very glad to hear the very good Effect, which what Monſieur *de Turenne* charg'd the Marquis *d'Eſtrades* to ſay to the States, has had. By that they may know, that the Orders which he gives the Generals of his Armies, agree intirely with what he has order'd to be ſaid to them beſides on the Subject of the Accommodation, and his wholly pacific Intentions, if the *Spaniards* don't force him to reaſſume martial Thoughts.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: September 29, 1667.

AFfairs are in the ſame State which I advis'd you laſt Poſt, except that the States have preſs'd the Departure of Monſieur *Meerman* for *England*, which is to be within two Days.

The Occaſion of this haſty Voyage is a Letter which the King has written to the States, the moſt obliging

obliging that any King ever wrote to them. He tells them, that he impatiently desires the Arrival of their Ambassador, to give him marks of his true and sincere Friendship; he has other very engaging Expressions which tend to great Alliances. When I heard the Contents of the said Letter, and earnest haste of the Province of *Holland* to oblige the Sieur *Meerman* to depart alone, without staying for his Collegues, I was at Monsieur *de Wit's* and told him, that I believ'd 'twould be better to stay the return of Monsieur *van Beuningen*, to know the King's Answer, before they oblig'd Monsieur *Meerman* to depart, who being in *England* might perhaps engage in Measures contrary to our Interest. He answer'd me, that he did what he could to defer his Voyage, but that not being able to succeed, he was oblig'd to follow the Sentiments of the Majority of the Cities; that Monsieur *Meerman* was one of his Friends, and depended on him; that he assur'd me, that he would do nothing without communicating it to Monsieur *de Ruvigny*, and acting in concert with him on Affairs, and pray'd me to write to the said Sieur *de Ruvigny*, to confide in the said *Meerman*, as charg'd to do nothing without his Participation.

I wrote to Monsieur *de Ruvigny* by the Sieur *de Meerman*, conform to what is above, and communicated my Letter to Monsieur *de Wit*, who found it according to what he had said to me.

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades: September 30, 1667.

HIS Majesty desires that you will take Care to send a Copy of his Memorial to Monsr. *de Pompone*, cypher'd with the Cypher which you use betwixt you, not in order to treat of any Affair in the Court where he is, but that the knowledge of it may the better

better direct his Conduct in his Negotiations: I write this Evening to the ſaid Sieur *de Pompone* the Order which his Majeſty has given you.

In a Converſation which I had Yeſterday with the Arch-Biſhop of *Ambrun*, he inform'd me of a Particular, which I think might perhaps not be improper to impart to Monſ. *de Wit*; and this will yet confirm me in the Opinion, that with regard to the Queen's Renunciation, he took the Affair more right, than Monſ. *van Beuningen* ſeem'd to do here in ſeveral Diſcourſes, but not very perſwaſive ones, which he made to incline the King to what his Majeſty will never do; this Particular is, That the Sieur *d'Ambrun* converſing alone, ſome days before he left *Madrid*, with the Duke *de Medina de los Torres*, who is entruſted with the care of the Foreign Northern Affairs, and falling on the ſaid Renunciation, the ſaid Duke told him, That 'twas not ever to be hop'd that the *Junto* of the Government, or that of the State, ſhould ever adviſe the Queen of *Spain* to ſign any Act by which they ſhould admit the ſaid Renunciation to be null and invalid; to which the Arch-Biſhop anſwer'd, That an Accommodation was then impoſſible, and that 'twould be in vain to think of it before by a ten Years War both ſides would be tir'd, or one of them ſuccumb; the ſaid Duke then immediately reply'd, Not in the leaſt, for the Accommodation ought to be made, and may always be negotiated or concluded on the foot of the Conqueſts which the King your Maſter has, or ſhall make, without entring on the Renunciation on either ſide; to which the Arch-Biſhop acquieſc'd, and for Confirmation of what the ſaid Duke had ſaid, added, that as the King did not think it neceſſary to the better proof of the Invalidity of the Queen's Renunciation to exact an Act from the *Spaniards*, he alſo clearly ſaw that they thought it unneceſſary to the fuller Proof of the Validity of the ſaid Renunciation to require any expreſs Inſtrument from his Majeſty.

I alſo thought fit to ſend you, to ſhew Monſ. *de Wit*, the Article of a Diſpatch of the late *Henry* the Great, taken from a Book of the whole Negotiation of *Vervin*'s, which was ſome days paſt printed; by which you will ſee what *Henry* the Great anſwer'd to an Inſtance then made to him for a Ceſſation of Arms; you will ſee that the Caſe in a ſurprizing manner hits that at preſent, that good Senſe is always the ſame, and appears to be ſo at all times; and that the King, without knowing any thing of it, anſwer'd exactly as the King his Grandfather did.

The King has lately declar'd a new General, and his Determination has receiv'd, of all thoſe who have been acquainted with it, its deſerv'd Applauſe; his Majeſty deſigning to have an Army of at leaſt twenty five thouſand Men on the *Rhine*, to meet the Body which the *Spaniards* deſign to march from the Hereditary States of *Auſtria* to the *Netherlands*, and oppoſe their Paſſage, thought that he could not place at the Head of this Army a Perſon near ſo well able to command it as the Prince of *Condé*, whoſe bare Name, and known as well as ſo often try'd great Qualities even on the *Rhine*, will not contribute leſs to ſtrengthen our Friends in their good Intentions, than to ſtrike Terror, and that with Reaſon, into all thoſe who would hurt us. 'Tis ſcarce conceivable in what Tranſport of Joy the Prince was, when the King declar'd to him his Intention. He is return'd to *Chantilly* for ſome days to ſet his Affairs right, and return to his Government of *Burgundy* on the 15th of the next Month, to begin to take care of the veteran Troops, and new Levi's which are to compoſe the Army, as they arrive. The Duke of *Angum* will have the Command of the Horſe.

Sign'd, De Lionne.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: October 6, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch by my Courier, and the Duplicate by the Poſt; nothing can be more moderate than the Contents of the King's Memorial, which confirms what his Majeſty has always ſaid, that he would make appear the Deſire which he had to procure the Peace of Chriſtendom, by the moderate Conditions with which he would content himſelf; his Majeſty's Conduct at this time confounds his Enemies, who give out every where that he aims at being univerſal Monarch, and are aſham'd to ſee his Majeſty entertain ſuch handſom and diſintereſted Sentiments for the ſake of Peace.

I immediately went to Monſ. *de Wit*, and read to him the King's Memorial, and what was proper for him to know in your two Diſpatches; he rejoyc'd at the King's Anſwer, which he found very prudent and reaſonable, and told me that he ſhould always remain in the Sentiments which he had expreſs'd to Monſieur *Courtin* and me; that his Advice ſhou'd be to ſatisfie his Majeſty's Demands, but that he was oblig'd to manage the Inclinations of the *Hollanders* to make 'em reliſh this Anſwer, and diſpoſe 'em to give the neceſſary Orders for the advancement of this Peace; that 'twas three Months ſince he made me this Propoſal, at which time he ſaw all the Cities diſpos'd to puſh the Affair againſt the *Spaniards*, in caſe of a Refuſal on their part; that at preſent eleven Cities are enclin'd to receive their Offers, which they have augmented within theſe two days with the Cities of *Bruges*, *Venlo* and *Ruremonde*, and what they poſſeſs in the Country beyond the *Maes*, in caſe that they will aſſiſt them with a Sum of four Millions, and grant them the Troops which they will take into Service; that all the Places ſhall remain in the States Poſſeſſion 'till the entire Payment;

theſe

theſe great Offers divided the Affections of the People, which are not eaſily govern'd; that nevertheleſs he would labour to the utmoſt of his Power in every thing when Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſhould arrive, and would make his report to the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs. That he obſerv'd a difficulty in two Points, the one is, to oblige the *Spaniards* to treat with the King of *Portugal* from King to King; the other, that the Suſpenſion of Arms is not general, for to commit Acts of Hoſtility in the Field is to continue the War, and that the true Suſpenſion of Arms would be to cauſe all Acts of Hoſtility to ceaſe, as well in the Cities as in the Country, and even the levying of Contributions: That the Copy of the Letter of the late King *Henry* the Great, could not ſerve as an Inſtance concerning the Suſpenſion of Arms, becauſe that King had been wanting to the Treaties which he had made with the States if the Suſpenſion had been general; but that the King being free, and having no Engagement with any Allies, which cou'd receive any Prejudice by it, he thought 'twou'd very much facilitate the Accommodation, to begin with a Suſpenſion of Arms without exception.

That as for the Rupture with *Spain*, in caſe it refus'd the Conditions ſpecified in the ſaid Memorial, he only alledg'd that of himſelf, as 'tis yet his Opinion, but not on the Part and by the Authorization of the States, as the King ſeem'd to believe in his Memorial; that there were Meaſures to be taken with his Maſters in ſome Conjunctures, which would not take place in others; that he could have gone a great way three Months paſt with all *Holland*, that he could not at preſent aſſure four Cities would be inclin'd to a Rupture, in caſe of the *Spaniards* refuſal; but that the Affair muſt be negotiated, and that he would not forget any thing to facilitate that great Work, and turn their Inclinations into the ſame Channel again, in which they were three Months paſt; that he deſir'd me to give him a Copy of my Diſpatches, to act with the greater force, without

without which he could not fall into the Meaſures requiſite to be taken to form a ſucceſsful Reſolution. The Concluſion was, that Monſ. *van Beuningen* was very ſtrongly perſwaded that the Peace could not be laſting, if the King did not confirm the Queen's Renunciation; that he believ'd that ſeveral of the States were of that Opinion, and that for himſelf he was not far from it, and that inſtead of no delay in this Affair, 'twas requiſite to wait the Arrival of Monſieur *van Beuningen*: I own that on all abovemention'd I found him cooler than uſual, and knowing him ſo well as I do, thought it my Duty to anſwer of my ſelf.

That if he did not ſee the Advantage of the States, in the diſintereſted Anſwer which the King had made, to which he was more enclin'd for their Intereſt than his own, he need only tell me when he had conferr'd with thoſe who were to take Cogniſance of the Affair, becauſe the King having ſatisfy'd his Conſcience, and the deſire of his Allies for the promotion of Peace, by reducing his great Rights and Pretenſions to ſo ſmall a matter; and this conduct of his Majeſty having produc'd nothing with the States, beſides the apparent Jealouſies which could be conceiv'd by none but ill diſpos'd Minds, he will draw the advantage from it of clearly ſeeing his Intereſts, and taking juſt Meaſures without loſing time.

That as for the *Portugueze* Treaty, what I read to him out of one of our Diſpatches, ſhews that it would be no Obſtacle to the Treaty; that the point of Suſpenſion of Arms, the King conſenting to it as expreſs'd in the Memorial, it ſecures the Towns on both ſides, which anſwers the main end of the Suſpenſion, which is to prevent the hindrance of the Negotiation by the conqueſt of any conſiderable Place.

That the Contributions ought to continue, as being a dependance on the Places which were taken; that during the Negotiation of the *Pyrenean* Treaty the Contributions were continu'd, and all the remains of them not paid were diſcharg'd even after the Peace.

That

That if he perſiſted in the Impreſſions which Monſ. *van Beuningen* had given him by his Letters, that 'twas not poſſible for the Accommodation to be ſecure without the King by ſome Act confirm'd the Queen's Renunciation, I could at preſent aſſure him, that his Majeſty would never do it; and that if he, or others perſwaded themſelves that his Majeſty would even barely ſuffer that Propoſal, they would be very much deceiv'd, and that it was much better to continue the War, than to enter on any Negotiation with ſuch Thoughts. I believe he will conſider of the Anſwer I made him. I thought I ought to do it, that at his firſt meeting with Monſ. *van Beuningen*, they may be perſwaded that if they proceed to the end of the Affair, purſuant to the Propoſal made by the Sieur *de Wit*, the King will not hear of any Accommodation.

I refus'd him a Copy of my Diſpatches, alledging that I could not give it him without order, but that I would write to you this Poſt. If Monſieur *van Beuningen* has not before his Departure written the Subſtance of the Points contain'd in the King's Memorial, 'twill be impoſſible for Monſieur *de Wit* to negotiate with ſo many People before he has a Copy of the ſaid Memorial; and, Sir, you will give me leave to tell you, that 'tis drawn up with ſo much Prudence and Precaution, and ſo clearly ſhews the King's Generoſity, and great Inclination for Peace, that I ſhould deſire, if poſſible, that there were Copies of it diſperſt in all the Cities of *Holland*, and alſo in all the neighbouring Kingdoms, that it might be univerſally applauded.

Next *Tueſday* I ſend a Copy by the Poſt to Monſieur *de Pompone*, as you order'd me.

I ſhall not ſign the King's Memorial till the Arrival of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, and I have had a Conference on the Contents of it with Monſieur *de Wit*, and the Deputies of ſecret Correſpondence.

As

As Monſieur *de Wit* and I were juſt on the Point of parting, it came in my Mind to tell him, that the King underſtood *Tourneham* and its Bailliages and Dependencies to be comprehended in the Government of St. *Omer*, which 'twas proper to explain, to avoid falling into the Inconveniencies in which we were, when we treated of the Limits after the Peace, the King being to have for his Partition the Dependances of *Therouanne* which was call'd a Bailliage, and when we came to the Regulation, it appear'd that there was no Bailliage but a *Terrage*, or Party Right on the Produce of the Ground; ſo that we loſt many Villages, which would have remain'd to *France*, if the word *Terrage* had been inſerted; on which I told him, of my ſelf, that if *Tourneham* was not nam'd in the Demands, as being a Dependant on St. *Omer*, the *Spaniards* might ſay, after the Treaty was concluded, that it is not ſo, but a ſeparate *Capitanerie* or Juriſdiction, and a diſmembring of the Earldom of *Guines*, which was given for part of the Ranſom of *Francis* the Firſt; and that whatſoever Peace *Charles* the Fifth, or *Philip* the Second made with *France*, they ſtill kept the ſaid Barony of *Tourneham* ſeparate, and diſengag'd from the other Governments. I believe that to avoid diſputes, 'twould not be amiſs to name the Barony of *Tourneham* with its Bailliage and Dependances in the King's Pretenſions, by which means his Majeſty would poſſeſs all *Artois*, without leaving the King of *Spain* any of it. Its Situation betwixt *Ardres* and St. *Omer* is conſiderable, as well as the many noble Fiefs which depend on it, which are ſaid to amount to ſixteen thouſand. I am, *&c.*

From

From the moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General of the United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries: October 12, 1667.

MOST Dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Conduct of our Ambaſſadors, during the Courſe of the Negotiation of the Peace happily concluded at *Breda* betwixt *France*, *England*, and your States, having by advance ſhewn you the moſt ſincere Deſire which we have always had to procure your Peace, by putting a ſtop to a War in which we had not entred, but to diſcharge the Duty of our Alliance, and for the ſole Maintenance of your Repoſe; we cannot doubt, but the Senſe of this has made you conceive all favourable Sentiments for us, which you teſtifie; but you alſo ought to be perſwaded, with the ſame Juſtice, that the Aſſurances which you give us of your Acknowledgment, will more and more confirm the good Inclinations which we have for all that regards your Intereſts, and that all Occaſions which ſhall offer of giving you freſh Proofs of it will be very agreeable to us. So we pray God, moſt dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, that he will hold you in his holy and beneficent Care. Written at St. *Germain en Laye* on the 12th of *October*, 1667.

Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate,

Sign'd, *LOUIS.*

And lower, *De Lionne.*

The Superſcription was,

To our moſt dear great Friends, Allies, and Confederates, the Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne : October 13, 1667.

WHEN I was beginning this Letter, Monſieur *van Beuningen* came to ſee me. I obſerv'd by his Diſcourſe, that he does not believe that the Accommodation can be concluded, without ſpecifying that the Ceſſion of the Places which are to be given is to confirm the Renunciation: I alſo am inform'd from certain Places, that he has inſinuated that the Security of the States conſiſts in avoiding by that means a new War; you know him, and that abounding in his own Senſe, and having Intereſt at *Amſterdam*, 'twill not be hard for him to encline them to follow his Opinion; he is to go thither to morrow.

He ask'd of me a Copy of the King's Memorial; for having made his Report to the States, he told them that you affirm'd to him, that I had Orders to confer with the States on this Affair, and that you had only by word of Mouth told him the Conditions: That to authoriſe him to his Maſters, 'twas neceſſary that I ſhould give him the ſaid Copy: I told him, that I read the Memorial to Monſieur *de Wit*, that he with his own hand took a Copy of the Conditions, and that he might know from him whether they agreed with what you had told him.

Monſieur *de Wit* and he have ſome reaſon for not treating on this Affair with the States on what is ſaid to them by word of Mouth, and without any Writing; this is not the Practice here; and when the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs meet, they will not fail to ask of me in writing the Conditions with which the King will content himſelf, and you having forbid me to deliver them, Affairs will ſtop till I have an Anſwer to this Diſpatch. I alſo obſerv'd that Monſieur *van Beuningen* believes, that the States cannot conſent to meddle in the Affair, if they are not aſſur'd of the Renunciation; and alſo maintains, by the ſtrong Reaſons which his

his Eloquence ſuggeſts to him, that the *Spaniards* cannot conſent to any Accommodation, without this condition of the Renunciation takes place. He ſays, that the Intereſt of the King of *Portugal* is a ſtumbling Block, that the *Spaniards* had much rather reſolve to treat with the King of *Portugal* directly from King to King to make a League againſt *France*, than they would do it to give to *France* what they believ'd they did not owe him.

I don't know what were his Sentiments when he left you, but from what I can learn from my particular Friends, and which are in the King's Intereſt, he is perſwaded that a great League may be made with the Emperor, the King of *Sweden* and the King of *England*, to oppoſe the Conqueſts of his Majeſty, in caſe that he will not conſent that the ſaid Renunciation ſubſiſt. I ſee very clearly that he has perſwaded Monſieur *de Wit* to this point. I thought I ought to give you Advice before-hand, and impart to you all above written. I anſwer my Friends, conform to the King's and your Diſpatches. The Diſtruſt is very great, and the *Spaniards* made uſe of the Occaſion, as they did at the Treaty of *Munſter*, by trying all ways to remove the States from our Intereſt.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: October 14, 1667.

LIONNE has read to me your Diſpatch of the 6th of this Month, in which, to ſay truth, I expected to find the great Thanks of the Sieur *de Wit*, for ſo many Advances with which I furniſh'd the States to make way for their negotiating a Peace this Winter, accepting without any alteration the Propoſals of the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, and adding alſo other Offers beyond their hopes. Yet I obſerve nothing but Coolneſs on the part of that Miniſter, and new Difficulties to di-

miniſh the merit of my Conduct and Moderation, as well as the Obligation which the States ought to have to me. I ſhall defer making a more certain Judgment of this whole Affair 'till the arrival of the Sieur *van Beuningen*, 'till he has been heard, and they give you a diſtinct Anſwer on my Offers; but this Beginning makes me Prognoſtick no good: Alſo I may beforehand tell you, that if they continue then to talk to me in the ſame tone, which the ſaid *de Wit* did at firſt, I ſhall ſoon make my choice, and I am ſure a good one, and not therein meet with all the Difficulties which the States may imagine.

I am adviſ'd from the *Hague* alſo, that the Sieur *Meervan*, who they oblig'd to go with ſo much Precipitation to *England*, is charg'd with the making Propoſals of a League againſt my Crown, on the Word of the King of *England*, which the *Spaniſh* Miniſters pretend to have drawn from him, that he will faithfully keep the Secret of the States, and not diſcloſe it to ſet them at variance with me. If things go in this manner, as I am very punctually inform'd they do, it cannot ſeem ſtrange to the States that I alſo think of my ſelf, and make uſe of all the means which occur to my Mind.

I ſincerely deſire Peace: I have demonſtratively prov'd this Truth, by the intire Acceptance of a Propoſal which came from the Sieur *de Wit* himſelf, to which I have alſo added an Alternative which the *Spaniards* cannot with Juſtice and Decency refuſe, ſince I have declar'd that I will lay down my Arms and ſacrifice all my hopes to the publick Peace, contenting my ſelf with what I have already poſſeſs'd my ſelf of, and they won't eaſily take from me: If all theſe facilitating Advances are not ſufficient to hinder my Allies, in whoſe Hands I can ſay I have put a certainty of Peace, from themſelves propoſing Leagues to enter into a War againſt me, ſeparate themſelves from their Alliance with me without any neceſſity, and that in an unfair manner, a Moment after they had felt ſuch advantageous

geous Effects of it two Years before, and which put me to very conſiderable Expences, I hope that I ſhall be ſufficiently juſtified before God and Men, with regard to all the Reſolutions which I may take to ſecure my ſelf from an Evil, which I have not deſerv'd by either my paſt or preſent Proceedings. I am notwithſtanding yet willing to believe, that the Arrival of the Sieur *van Benningen*, who ſeem'd to me very well diſpos'd at his departure, will yet ſerve to redreſs all things, and that the States, having, as I have already ſaid, the certainty of Peace in their Hands, if they will only ſpeak with Reſolution to the *Spaniards*, will rather eſpouſe the part of Honour, Honeſty, Gratitude and their true Intereſt, which is doubtleſs to keep themſelves fix'd to the Friendſhip of this Crown, than without any Neceſſity expoſe themſelves to a new War, the Succeſs of which will be ſtill very uncertain, tho' even moſt of the other Potentates ſhould make Leagues againſt me, which I yet hope will not happen.

What I have ſaid on the Propoſals of the League in *England*, which the Sieur *Meerman* may be charg'd with, on that pretended Promiſe of the King of *England*, faithfully to keep their Secret; I ſay alſo on the other Affair mention'd in your laſt Diſpatch of the pretended Offers which the *Spaniards* made to the States to yield to them *Bruges*, *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, and what remains to them of the *Ultrameſan* Country, if the State will aſſiſt them with the Sum of four Millions, and fraudulently allow as many of their Troops to go into their Service as they will receive; for I ſhall make no difference betwixt ſuch a Convention made by my Allies with my Enemies, and that of a formal and open League againſt me: And really, if Allies which are by Treaty oblig'd to be Guarantees of all my Rights, and from whom they have already found ſo much Profit at my Expence, not only don't defend my ſaid Rights, but aſſiſt my very Enemies with their Forces and Mony, to furniſh them with Means to withdraw themſelves out of a neceſſity of do-

ing me Juſtice, there never was any formal Infraction of a Treaty, if this is not ſo; and you may diſtinctly declare to the Sieur *de Wit*, that if his Maſters incline to any thing of that Nature, I ſhall have all the reaſon in the World to make no diſtinction betwixt the one League and the other.

As for the Difficulties which the Sieur *de Wit* ſpake of, the one regarding *Portugal*, and the other the Queen's Renunciation, I am certain that they appear more ſo in the Minds of the Mediators, as it happens at this time, than in the Inclinations of the *Spaniards*, and eſpecially if they are talk'd to reſolutely.

For in the firſt place, as to what regards *Portugal*, I receiv'd Yeſterday News from *Lisbon* which inform me, that the *Engliſh* Envoy at laſt propos'd on the part of the *Spaniards*, to treat from King to King, and that he was anſwer'd that they would impart the Offer to me, and that they could not conclude any thing without me: So that, that Obſtacle is remov'd, unleſs they will imagine that the *Spaniards* would not do the ſame thing in making the Peace jointly, as ſeparately: But the moſt difficult ſtep being made, 'twill not be very hard, by talking to them reſolutely, to encline them to yield as well in one caſe as the other.

As for the Renunciation, the ſole Diſcourſe, which I have imparted to you, which the Duke of *Medina* had on that Subject with the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, ought to make one conclude that the Difficulty, as I have ſaid, is more in the fear of the Interpoſitors than in the Diſpoſition of my Enemies, who themſelves ſearch after ways to ſurmount this Difficulty. Concerning the Suſpenſion, after the Expedient to which I have conſented, which ſecures all the Towns in *Flanders* for ſix Months, and which is alſo all that the States, to diſſipate their pretended Jealouſies, can deſire, if they ſhould preſs me to ſomething farther in this Point, I ſhould have reaſon to believe that they have no other Intentions in it, than to encline me to make a ſtep which gives room or pretext to the King

of

of *Portugal* to agree with my Enemies excluſive of me; if the Sieur *de Wit* has ſeen my Treaty with that King, he will have obſerv'd, that with regard to him, I am juſt in the ſame Caſe which the King my Grandfather was with the States, that is, not able to make either Peace or Treaty any otherwiſe than jointly.

The Sieur *de Wit* muſt have a very ill Memory, if he does not remember the Propoſitions which came from himſelf, to which, for the greater facility of the Negotiation, I have added only the Alternative of continuing in Poſſeſſion of what I have: So that I don't ſee the neceſſity which you ſay there is of having a Copy of my Memorial, for the Provinces to deliberate on; they never 'till now talk'd to me of any thing more than a Communication to the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs; and thoſe of this Nature can ſo ill ſucceed without Secreſie, that I believe one of the moſt important Particulars in order to good Succeſs, is that the Perſon which the States may reſolve to ſend to *Madrid*, arrive there without the *Spaniards* beforehand having any knowledge of his Commiſſion; for otherwiſe thoſe amongſt them which don't deſire the Peace, will ſpend their whole time in applying themſelves to find out ways to elude the Deſign of the States to oblige them at any rate whatſoever.

With this, if the ſaid *de Wit* perſiſts in deſiring that you give him ſome of that Memorial in Writing, to ſhew yet with what Sincerity I act, I think fit that you do it, reducing its whole length, which is eaſie to do, into a few ſubſtantial Lines; in which you muſt not omit the Satisfaction of *Portugal*, and the Obligation of the States concerning what they are to do, if the *Spaniards* obſtinately perſiſt in refuſing the Peace, on the Conditions to which I have acquieſced in conſideration of the ſaid Eſtates.

I very much commended your Zeal in what you propoſe concerning *Tourneham* and its Bailliage; but don't think that for ſo ſmall a thing I ought to enlarge my Propoſal, or to ſpeak juſter, to add to that of the

ſaid *de Wit:* You may only tell him, making uſe of Time and Place as much as poſſible, that in the Dependences of St. *Omer*, I underſtand the ſaid *Tourneham* and its Bailliage are comprehended: You may alſo, in demanding *Aire* and St. *Omer*, ſay, and in general all in *Artois* which remains in the Hands of *Spain*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: October 14, 1667.

THE King being inform'd, that a certain Book, which one nam'd *Auboy* has lately caus'd to be printed, entituled, *The Rights of the King on the Empire*, makes a great noiſe in the World, and that the Enemies take occaſion in ſeveral Princes Courts to draw Conſequences from it which are very diſadvantageous to his Majeſty, as tho' he had form'd a Deſign of invading the Territories of other Princes according as occaſions may offer: His Majeſty, to make appear to the Publick how much he himſelf diſapproves that Book, has began with the Chaſtiſement of the Author, whom he has caus'd to be put in the *Baſtille*; beſides which, in truth, he never had any knowledge of this Book before it appear'd in Publick, as is obſervable from the King's Privilege, which the ſaid *Auboy* had the Impudence to place at the beginning of it, which is dated in 1649, during our great Commotions; and perhaps this Privilege it ſelf may be falſe or ſurreptitiouſly obtain'd, which we are going to examine. However, I don't believe that any Perſon can ſay that the King, in the time of the inteſtine Diviſion, and in his Minority, thought much of an univerſal Monarchy, which Thoughts his Enemies maliciouſly and falſly attribute to him.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: October 28, 1667.

YOUR Majeſty will have ſeen, by the two laſt Diſpatches which I wrote to Monſieur *de Lionne*, what paſs'd betwixt Meſſieurs *de Wit*, *van Beuningen* and me, in the Conferences which we have had together on the Contents of your Majeſty's Memorial, and all the Replies which I made them on the Difficulties which they ſtarted to me on the Conditions propos'd by the Sieur *de Wit*.

Afterwards I had two Conferences on the ſame Subject with them both, but Monſ. *van Beuningen* did not yield on the Renunciation, which he maintain'd to be neceſſary, or that otherwiſe the Peace could not be laſting, and that the States would be continually expoſed to the ſame danger of ſeeing the *Low-Countries* conquer'd by your Majeſty; to which he added, that 'twas not poſſible to treat on any thing, if the Accommodation of the King of *Portugal* was inſerted, it being an Infraction of the Treaty which they have with the King of *Spain*, nor could they take up Arms to force that King to yield the Places which your Majeſty demands; all this was maintain'd by the ſaid *van Beuningen* with ſo much vehemence, that I thought fit to break off the Converſation, after having ſufficiently clear'd to him that the *Portugal* Treaty was not an Affair that would ſtop the Negotiation, the Parties being already agreed to treat directly from King to King: And that for the Renunciation, *Medina de los Torres* had given Monſieur *d'Ambrun* to underſtand that it ought not to be mention'd on either ſide, which ought to have been ſufficient to any Spirit leſs paſſionate than his. We parted in this manner, and I went next day to Monſ. *de Wit*, whom I found more reaſonable to treat with alone on the Subject. He told me, he paſſionately deſir'd to find ſome Expedient to end this Affair; that

'twas

'twas impoſſible it could paſs in the States, as it was couch'd in your Majeſty's Memorial; that at firſt ſight all the Cities would refuſe it, on the point of breaking with *Spain* on the Subject of the Accommodation with the King of *Portugal*, who was never mention'd in the Propoſitions which he made, ſo was a new Caſe which chang'd the whole Affair; that he believ'd that the States would give your Majeſty Aſſurance that they would ſtrenuouſly and vigorouſly employ their good Offices, to oblige the *Spaniards* to conſent to treat directly from King to King with *Portugal*; but that they could not promiſe to force them by way of Arms, and break the Treaty of Alliance which they had made with them, without any reaſon; that we might couch a Project, ſuch an one as he wiſh'd the States could agree on, and communicate it to your Majeſty, to act afterwards according as you ſhould approve of it; that he would do all in his Power to diſpoſe the Minds of the Aſſembly to ſpeak no more of the Renunciation; that your Majeſty is entreated to conſider that ſo great an Affair as this, which depends on the Conſent of ſo many Heads, is not treated without management, which is not practis'd in Kingdoms where the Kings will decide all that is neceſſary: But in a Republick, time is neceſſary to negotiate and diſpoſe Affairs to the deſir'd end.

After this we couch'd the Articles of this Project, which the Sieur *de Wit* believ'd might paſs his Maſters, if your Majeſty agreed to it.

And the third Article not diſtinguiſhing your Majeſty from the King of *Spain*, I told him that the term of Refuſer ought to be apply'd only to the King of *Spain*, and not to your Majeſty: He anſwer'd me, that he underſtood it ſo, and that your Majeſty contenting himſelf with the Places ſpecify'd in his Memorial, could never be Refuſer, and did not run any riſque of having the Arms againſt him; and that he hop'd, that afterwards the States would preſs you to make the Exchange of the propos'd Places, for thoſe which your Majeſty

Majeſty had conquer'd, becauſe of the Neighbourhood of their Country, and he ſhould be better able to engage the ſaid States and the *Spaniards* to conſent to it, your Majeſty remaining Maſter of the conquer'd Places, than if the firſt Propoſition was made.

As Affairs with theſe People here are not done at once, I thought it requiſite to enter into the Matter my ſelf, the whole being remitted to your Majeſty's Examination to augment or diminiſh as you ſhall judge proper, without your being engag'd to any thing by this Project, which will yet be uſeful to break the Meaſure which the *Spaniards* uſe all ways to take in the Cities, which will reſolve on nothing with them, whilſt they expect an Accommodation.

Monſieur *de Wit* entreated, that we ſhould go together to Monſieur *van Beuningen* to communicate the Project, becauſe 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to manage him, and that he agree to it, to bring over to it the City of *Amſterdam*, where he is omnipotent. He had a great deal of difficulty to bring him to agree to leave out the Renunciation; but he conſented at laſt, and promis'd his good Offices with his Maſters.

I gave Monſieur *de Wit* the Copy of the Contents of your Majeſty's Memorial concerning the two Propoſitions of Accommodation, and reduc'd the whole Length of it to a few ſubſtantial Lines, in which I did not omit the Satisfaction of *Portugal*, and the Obligation what the States were to do, if the *Spaniards* obſtinately perſiſted in the Refuſal of the Peace, on the Conditions to which your Majeſty had acquieſc'd in conſideration of the ſaid States.

I ſpake to the Sieur *de Wit* on what your Majeſty ſays in your Diſpatch of the fourteenth, that 'twas to be wiſh'd that the Perſon which the States ſhould diſpatch to *Madrid*, went thither ſo ſecretly that the *Spaniards* might know nothing of it; on which he anſwer'd me, that could not be, and that the Conſtitution of the State would not allow of forming ſuch a Reſolution without the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*,

Land, and the Communication of it to the Provinces, to act otherwiſe being a Breach of the Union.

That both the one and the other, on a greater Affair, could impower the Commiſſioners of ſecret Correſpondence to take cogniſance of it alone, which was what he would labour at to get their Conſent.

He told me, that the Sieur *de Meirman* had no other Order from the States, than to tranſact the Treaty of the Renovation of Commerce, and ſettle a good Friendſhip for the future with the King of *England*.

That he had alſo Order to pray the ſaid King to join his good Offices for the Accommodation betwixt your Majeſty and the *Spaniards*, in order to procure the Peace of *Flanders*; that this is couch'd in his Inſtructions in ſuch terms as cannot ſhock his Majeſty, and is very far from intending the making of a League againſt him: He aſſur'd me, that the States would not make any League, nor accept any of the *Spaniſh* Propoſitions, ſo long as they believ'd your Majeſty intended an Accommodation; but if the contrary appear'd, they ſhould take care to ſecure themſelves againſt the Neighbourhood of *France*, whoſe great Power might quickly oppreſs them.

I anſwer'd, that this Diſcourſe was ambiguous, and that 'twas poſſible they might at preſent take the Meaſures towards a League, under pretext of an Accommodation. This was all that paſs'd betwixt us, and your Majeſty will permit me to tell you, with the Zeal and Affection which I have for your Service, that the ſureſt way is to ſecure your ſelf by Alliances with as many Princes as poſſible, in caſe that the Peace does not happen to ſucceed.

When I had finiſh'd this Diſpatch, Monſieur *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* came to deſire me to write to your Majeſty, that they begg'd you'd depend on them, and they would carry the Affair in ſuch a manner as ſhould prove to your Majeſty's intire Satisfaction; but that 'tis abſolutely Neceſſary that it be began according to the Project, to remove the Jealouſie which moſt

of

of the Cities have of *France*; that they don't doubt to bring it about with a little Patience. I found Monſ. *van Beuningen* quite alter'd, and he told me that he was yeſterday put to the Torture to be a *Spaniard*, but that he was intirely *French*: And he was now going for *Amſterdam*, where he would diſpoſe his Friends more than ever to unite with *France*. Monſieur *de Wit* goes to the other Cities, and at my Return from *Boiſteduc*, where I go to ſee my Son who is very ſick, I ſhall touch at *Leyden*, *Rotterdam* and *Delft*, where I have Friends.

A Project of Accommodation ſent to the King from the Hague: October 20, 1667.

THAT the State cannot reſolve to force the King of *Spain* by Arms, to paſs the Conditions which we would have ſerve as a Foundation to a Treaty of Peace, for the Reaſons by word of Mouth alledg'd to the Count *d'Eſtrades*, and at this preſent Conjuncture in which the Inclinations are divided, 'tis not thought in any ſort neceſſary; and the rather, becauſe his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having declar'd himſelf content to make Peace, keeping what he has already taken by force of Arms, in caſe that the *Spaniards* don't rather chuſe to yield him the other Conditions propos'd on his Part, 'tis not to be doubted but his Majeſty will conſider the Poſſeſſion of what he has of the *Spaniards* in his Hands, as a compulſive Argument of ſufficient force to incline them to be content with an Accommodation, and that all that can be reaſonably ask'd of the States, after this, is that they will concur to hinder his Majeſty's being interrupted in the ſaid Poſſeſſion, tho' the Peace ſhould not be made, on which his Majeſty may have Satisfaction in manner following.

That

That the States-General are to oblige themſelves, and endeavour reciprocally to oblige, to the following Points and Articles, the Princes of *Germany*, and particularly thoſe at preſent aſſembled at *Collen*, and in general all Princes, who ſhall probably be capable of diſturbing the Appearance of the Peace, by the weight which they may bring by joining their Arms to either the one or the other ſide.

I. To uſe their good Offices with the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, to begin a Negotiation in a neutral Place, as the *Hague*, or ſome other in its Neighbourhood.

II. To diſpoſe the two Parties to conſent to it; that in the mean while, by way of Interim, for the term of ſix Months, Affairs ſhall be left on the Foot and in the Poſture they at preſent are by the Chance of Arms, in hopes that within that time a Negotiation for a perpetual Peace may ſucceed.

III. In caſe of the Refuſal on either ſide, of the projected Interim, to withdraw all friendly Offices from the Refuſer, and to yield all Aid and Aſſiſtance to the Acceptant; and even joining, in caſe of Neceſſity, Forces with him, to oblige effectually the Refuſer to ſubſcribe to it.

IV. In caſe that the Peace ſhould not be concluded before the Expiration of the ſaid term of ſix Months, the States and the ſaid Princes ſhall be oblig'd to cauſe the ſaid Interim to ſubſiſt and continue, 'till the final Concluſion of the ſaid principal Treaty, and ſeriouſly apply themſelves to make it ſucceed by proportionate Exchanges, or other reaſonable Conditions; but in caſe of an ill grounded Obſtinacy, alſo make uſe againſt the Refuſer, of the Means ſpecify'd in the third Article, ſo to extinguiſh intirely a Fire which gives ſo much apprehenſion of breaking out into a Flame amongſt all the Neighbours, nay even all over Chriſtendom.

V. And to the End that there may not be any remainder of the ſaid Fire not well put out, which may kindle into a new War, the States and ſaid Princes oblige

lige themſelves together to a Guarantee, the moſt Solemn and Strongeſt that can be made, for the punctual Obſervation of all the Conditions of the ſaid Treaty of Peace.

And tho' all above is couch'd in Terms which ſeem indifferently to concern *Spain* and *France*, this cannot diminiſh the Satisfaction which the Moſt Chriſtian King ought to have, till a ſure way be propos'd to him to attain his Ends; the States being oblig'd on their Part to make uſe of this manner of Proceeding, to draw into the ſaid Deſign ſeveral *German* Princes, which without it may be inclin'd to more dangerous Reſolutions for them and for *France*.

It ſeems reaſonable and alſo ſatisfactory to the King's Intention, that during the Interim his Majeſty keep and remain in Poſſeſſion, not only of the Places conquer'd by his Arms, but alſo on the Caſtellanies and other Dependances on them, the Contributions ceaſing in the Countries which don't depend on them; as alſo at the ſame time all the like Contributions which the *Spaniards* draw from his Majeſty's Territories to ceaſe.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: October 21, 1667.

THE King has no reaſon to promiſe himſelf much from the Succeſs of the Affair in queſtion, on the firſt Diſcourſe which we had of Monſ. *van Beuningen*, ſince he is perſwaded that his Majeſty ought to purchaſe Peace by a general Renunciation of all his future Rights; that Miniſter would be more clear-ſighted, and ſee farther into Futurity than the *Spaniards* themſelves, which pretend no more at preſent than to extricate themſelves out of very ill Circumſtances, according to the Diſcourſe which the Duke of *Medina* had with Monſieur *d'Ambrun*, which I advis'd you of, and which ought to be always your Buckler againſt

theſe

theſe ſorts of unjuſt Attacks, adding always this expreſs Declaration, That whatever may happen, his Majeſty will not in any manner enter on the Point of other Rights which may accrue by the Death of the King of *Spain*, who God be thank'd is very well in health, and by the Mercy of Heaven may have a long train of ſucceſſive Heirs; however theſe Gentlemen may remember on all Occaſions, that his Majeſty has put a certainty of Peace into their Hands, on the ſame Conditions which the principal Directors of the States deſir'd of him, and if this cannot produce any Effect, the King will be diſcharg'd before God and Men, and will know what choice to make, which will certainly be a good one.

What ſurpriſes me the moſt, is what you tell me that Monſ. *van Beuningen* perſwaded Monſ. *de Wit*, who never ſaid any thing like it, as Monſ. *Courtin* aſſures me; yet all that I ſend are only preliminary Diſcourſes; for the King ought to delay determining, to know the expreſs Reſolutions of the State on the Report of the ſaid *van Beuningen*, and 'till then ſuſpend all Affairs, and even his Judgment on what they will and will not do, ſo much the rather becauſe it may be, that tho' they ſhould intend to unite with us, and finiſh betwixt the King and the States the Concert which the ſaid *de Wit* propos'd, to which his Majeſty conſented, they will continually talk to you about the Queen's Renunciation, to endeavour to tear it from his Majeſty in the Conditions of the Accommodation; but apply a good Defence to a good Attack.

In the mean while, you may judge whether the preſent Conduct of Allies ſo much oblig'd, ought much to incline his Majeſty to order you to put in their hand Propoſitions which bind them, ſince they will remain intirely free, and beſides threaten to ſet all the Earth to arm and confederate againſt this Crown; theſe are not ways to diſpoſe great Kings to do what they deſire of 'em; Affection and Confidence may do more with them than the threats of Violence, and particularly

larly when 'tis unjuſt, and they are ſo far from having done any thing to draw it on them, that they have done every thing to avoid it. His Majeſty is yet more ſurpris'd with one Circumſtance which came to him from *Madrid* within a few Days; they have always told you that the *Spaniards* have offer'd Towns or Pledges to the States, to draw from them the Loan of Troops and Mony, whilſt the Propoſal comes from Monſ. *de Wit* alone; and that is ſo true, that the Council of State of *Spain*, and that of the ſix Regents call'd the *Junta del Governo*, has externally highly blam'd their Miniſters which have given ear to a Propoſition of this Nature, pretending doubtleſs to be aſſiſted *gratis*. So that if the States for the future attempt any thing againſt the King, whoſe Rights they are yet oblig'd to guard, it will no longer appear to proceed from an advantageous Intereſt, but from Wantonneſs; but in what manner ſoever the thing happens, you have ſeen in the precedent Diſpatch what his Majeſty's Sentiments are on it, to which I have nothing to add, nor any thing to alter.

All that I have ſaid does not yet in the leaſt diminiſh the Eſteem and Affection which his Majeſty always retains for Monſ. *de Wit*, and promiſes himſelf that having ſubſcrib'd to all that he pretended to deſire, and more, as is the Offer of the Alternative, he ſhall bring things to a ſafe Iſſue.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades *preſented to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: October 26, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary from *France*, has Order from the King
'his Maſter, to make Inſtance to your Lordſhips, that

'twould pleaſe you to permit the Tranſportation of ten pieces of Cannon, being twenty four Pounders, two thirty ſix, and one eighteen Pounder, belonging to his Majeſty, and remaining of the Equipment of his Squadron; which the ſaid Ambaſſador hopes that your Lordſhips will willingly grant. Given at the *Hague*, *October* 26, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: October 27, 1667.

I Yeſterday return'd from *Boiſleduc*, coming through *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, and *Delft*, where I ſaw my Friends, who have promis'd me to do Wonders in the Aſſembly which is to begin this Day. Monſieur *van Beuningen* has done very well with his Maſters of *Amſterdam*; he has made his Report in general Terms of the good Intentions of the King for the Peace, and there being ſome very ſecret and important Particulars to negotiate, he has ask'd the Aſſembly whether they did not think fit that they ſhould be committed to the Commiſſioners of ſecret Correſpondence, before they came before all the Provinces. On which they reſolved to deliberate, and 'tis not to be doubted but the Province of *Holland* will conform to this Sentiment, Meaſures being taken in the Cities to that end.

At the Viſit which Monſ. *de Wit* gave me, I did not fail to ſpeak to him of the Advice which you have receiv'd from *Madrid*. He anſwer'd me, that Affairs were not in that State; that he did not diſown that when the Miniſters of *Spain* and the Envoy of *Caſtel Roderigo* addreſs'd to him to propoſe a League, and deſir'd a Loan of Mony, he anſwer'd them, that he ſhould never be of Opinion that the States ſhould make any League againſt *France*, nor even that they ſhould give the *Spaniards* any Aſſiſtance; but that if they were in neceſſity

neceſſity for Mony, he would do his beſt on the part of his Maſters to prevail on them to buy *Oſtend*, *Bruges*, *Damme*, the Forts of St. *Job* and *Iſabelle*, and on the *Maeſe*, *Venlo* and *Ruremond*, without any other Condition than that of giving Mony for the Places which they ſhould buy; and that this was all that paſs'd. He told me beſides, that in all the Conferences which he had had with the *Swedes*, and other Princes their Allies, he always had given them to underſtand that 'twas requiſite to unite, and labour together to accommodate Affairs to the Satisfaction of his Majeſty; that beſides, lately the Elector of *Mentz* having ſent his Nephew to him, to know his Sentiments on the ſaid Accommodation, he told him his Scheme for to compaſs it, which is conform to the Demands which the King makes; and that his Majeſty would ſee by his Conduct, that all that he did and ſaid tended only to a good End, which is to obtain of the *Spaniards* what his Majeſty deſires, but that 'tis neceſſary for him ſometimes to take a Circuit, having very difficult Inclinations to manage.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: October 28, 1667.

TO ſay truth, to tell you my private Opinion, I own to you, that I was never more ſurpris'd than when I ſaw this Project, and in what manner they have ſhuffled the Cards in hand; no more being neceſſary to enable us to make a Reflection on it, than barely to ſee it. Monſ. *de Wit* preſſes the King to explain in Confidence, the Conditions on which he would conſent to an Accommodation, promiſing that if the States found them juſt, they might agree with his Majeſty, and join their Forces to his to neceſſitate the *Spaniards* to accept them; the King on this explains himſelf; Monſ. *de Wit* thinks the Conditions a little too high,

reduces them at his Pleaſure, promiſing ſtill the Conjunction of the States; his Majeſty accommodates himſelf at laſt to all that he himſelf propoſes and deſires, and not only that, but the more to facilitate the Intereſt of the Peace, adds an Alternative, that he will lay down his Arms, and content himſelf with what he has taken; and when he had reaſon to expect great Thanks for ſo obliging a Procedure, and for all the Confidence he repos'd in them, and the facilitating Advances he had made, he finds that he has done nothing but told his Secret in vain, and that they would even make uſe of it againſt him, turning all things with ſuch a Bias, that it may be ſaid, that if the King accommodates himſelf to it, the States will be provided with his own Conſent to contrive and form an hundred ſeveral Leagues againſt him.

This is what this fine Project appears to me at firſt view, but yet what I have ſaid contains only my private Sentiments, and if you pleaſe, you are to ſtay 'till I impart to you in form thoſe of the King, when I am better, and when I can have them from the ſource.

I will not conclude without remarking to you on the Word, the *Hague*, of which is ſpoken in your laſt Diſpatch, as a Place where the Peace may be treated, that his Majeſty conſents to it willingly; but that firſt of all, 'tis requiſite that the States who ſend Ambaſſadors to all Courts, ſhould ſend one alſo to *Rome*, to diſpoſe his Holineſs, who is already accepted by the two Kings for Mediator, to ſend his Apoſtolical Miniſters to the *Hague* alſo.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: November 3, 1667.

I Have receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 28th of the laſt Month, by which I ſee your Sentiment, and that you diſapprove Monſ. *de Wit*'s Project. He proteſts always

always to have no other Deſign than that of carrying Affairs according to the King's Intentions, and to cauſe him to obtain the Partition which he asks, or keep what he holds, but that in order to that, he is oblig'd to keep to Meaſures to induce the States to conſent; that if the King does not put the Confidence in him, which he believes he deſerves by the deſire he has to ſerve him, that he will meddle no more in it; and that he manages the *German* Princes for no other end than to keep them from deviating, and that the States may keep them united for the ſame end, which is, that they may be in one and the ſame Sentiment, to tell the *Spaniards* reſolutely that they muſt except the one or the other of the two Propoſitions; that the States will give Aſſurance to the King, that accepting one of the two Propoſitions in his Memorial, they will not hold him for the Refuſer; ſo that this Condition will be wholly againſt *Spain*, in caſe that it rejects the Accommodation, and that the Sieur *de Wit* will not have any difficulty to cauſe the States to break, and join their Forces to thoſe of his Majeſty, ſince 'twill be a Condition agreed on betwixt them and the Princes of *Germany*.

That as to what regards the King of *Portugal*, the States will never oblige themſelves to break with the King of *Spain* for his Intereſts, but that they will promiſe to uſe all good Offices in their Power to induce the *Spaniards* to treat with him, directly from King to King.

The States are content to treat on the Accommodation where his Majeſty pleaſes, whether at *Colen*, *Aix*, *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, or the *Hague*; and in what Place ſoever it is, they ſhall be very glad to ſee the Plenipotentiaries of his Holineſs there.

What I ſend you, Sir, is only to give you an account of all that paſſes, and aſſure you, that in all the Conferences which I have had with Monſieur *de Wit* and *van Beuningen*, I have not relax'd any which was contain'd in the King's Memorial concerning the Conditions of the Accommodation; but Affairs are no longer

in the Poſture they were, and 'tis not in the Power of Monſieur *de Wit* to encline the States to break with *Spain*. Monſieur *van Beuningen* was propos'd by the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland* for two Employs, the one to be Collegue to Prince *Maurice* to the Emperor, and the other to return into *France*, to negotiate the Affair in his Hands. He excus'd them both, but will be oblig'd to accept one of them. I beg you, Sir, to reflect on the preſent State of the Affairs of this Country, and not to look on them as they were during the War with *England*, the Inclinations are chang'd; ſo that what Monſieur *de Wit* propos'd at that time, and what would have been infallibly agreed to by the States, and almoſt by his Maſters, cannot at preſent be done without changing the Form of the Propoſition, but ſtill keeping the Subſtance, which is, to make that the King have the Diviſion which he Demands, or the Alternative. To come to the end of this, I diſcern two great Difficulties, which being ſurmounted, we may reckon the Peace made: The one is, the Condition of the King of *Portugal*, to whom the States will never conſent to promiſe that they will break with *Spain*, if he is not directly treated from King to King; this Propoſition is inſurmountable in the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*, by reaſon of the Hate which they bear the *Portugueze*, and of the Quarrel which they have at preſent about a Pretenſion of eight Millions which very much diſturbs the courſe of Affairs.

The other is, the diſtruſt which the States have, that there will be no Security when the Peace is made, and the King will break it on ſome other Pretext, on which the States will not act effectually 'till they ſhall be ſecur'd that his Majeſty will agree to the Guarantee of all the Kings, Princes and States, receiv'd for Mediators in the Treaty of Peace; theſe two Difficulties remov'd, which would intirely reſtore the Confidence in his Majeſty, I dare advance that in a little time, his Majeſty, with the aſſiſtance of Monſieur *de Wit*, and

Monſ.

Monſ. *van Beuningen*, to break with the King of *Spain*, in caſe of refuſal of the propos'd Conditions, provided that a Partition be already agreed on, ſo as 'tis to be after the Death of the King of *Spain*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: November 4, 1667.

BEfore every thing elſe, I with all my Heart rejoice with you on the good Succeſs of your Voyage to *Boiſleduc*, and to ſpeak truly, never was any Journey more ſeaſonably taken than yours, ſince, without it, you had loſt a Son of very great merit, which your Care and Application alone have ſav'd. Monſieur *le Tellier*, at my Requeſt, gave an account of it to the King, who expreſs'd his Satisfaction, and ſhares with you a part of your Happineſs.

My Diſtemper continues yet, and happens at a very convenient time, when I have not much to ſay to you on your laſt Diſpatch; for if I had, in the Condition in which I am, I ſhould ſcarce be able to diſcharge the Duty. All that I have in Charge to write to you on your former of the 20th, and the Project which accompany'd it, conſiſts only in repeating to you at preſent from the King, and as his own Sentiments, all that I wrote to you this Day Seven-night, as my own, on the Project. We cannot ſee here by what Turns, as you ſay in your laſt Diſpatch, Monſieur *de Wit* will bring things about to his Majeſty's Satisfaction, but certainly 'twill not be with his Majeſty's Conſent, that he manage them by a Project of the Nature of that which you ſent me, and that his Majeſty himſelf grant his Allowance and Approbation to the States, to enable them to negotiate Leagues with other Princes againſt himſelf. If this happen, we ſhall not be pleas'd here, but ſhall not yet remain idle with folded Arms, but every one will help himſelf the beſt that he can.

What I obſerve is, that the Treaty of 1662 will utterly vaniſh; for the States muſt certainly think, that being engag'd by that Treaty to the Guarantee of the King's Rights, and not only neglecting that, but confederating to hinder his Majeſty from himſelf obliging his Enemies to do him Juſtice; that his Majeſty, after ſo direct a Contravention on their part, has no great reaſon to depend much on the Contents of the ſaid Treaty, from which yet the *United-Provinces* have hitherto drawn many Advantages, and his Majeſty as many Prejudices by a War undertaken ſolely for their Intereſts, and againſt all thoſe of his Crown. I ſhould have an hundred things to ſay to you on this fine Project, by which they have chang'd all the Cards in our Hand; but beſides, that the ſtate of my Health does not permit it, I am certain that Monſieur *de Wit* and Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſee them as well as my ſelf.

I cannot conclude without telling you, betwixt you and I, for your private Satisfaction, that if after the King has put into the Hands of the States the Certainty of Peace, on the Conditions which Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf propos'd, provided that they would but exert themſelves as they ought to the *Spaniards*, the ſaid States, inſtead of that, take up the Cards, and make Alliances contrary to the Intereſts of his Majeſty; we ſhall not be ſo much diſturb'd at it here as they may think. I know what I ſay, and on what Foundation I ſay it. Thoſe who would do us a Miſchief, will do more to themſelves, and perhaps better advance the Advantges of his Majeſty; wherefore live merrily, whatever you ſee happen.

Memorial

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades, *preſented to the States-General of the* United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries: November 5, 1667.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, has receiv'd another freſh Or-
'der from the King his Maſter, to demand on his
'Part of your Lordſhips, the reſtitution of the Tin
'which his Majeſty has in *Zealand*, being very much
'ſurpris'd that after that Admiralty had engag'd him
'to write an expreſs Letter to your Lordſhips on
'that account, on the Declaration which that College
'made, that if it appear'd that the ſaid Tin belong'd
'to his Majeſty, there would be no difficulty in the
'Reſtitution, ſo as the late Monſieur *Janot*, the Con-
'ſul for the *French*, was beſides aſſur'd by thoſe of
'the ſaid College of Admiralty; but inſtead of giving
'Satisfaction, they continue to detain the ſaid Tin by
'litigious Means to that degree, as to require the
'King to plead his Cauſe by an Advocate, which is
'intirely inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's Dignity, af-
'ter the Declaration which he himſelf has made, that
'the ſaid Tin belong'd to him, and was bought with
'his Mony to be us'd in the Founderies of *France*.
'The King alſo, beſides, ſees how he is conſider'd by
'that Admiralty; the Reſtitution which it long ſince
'made of the *Swediſh* Ship, and the ſole detention of
'his Tin for five Months, don't give him reaſon to
'expect any favourable Succeſs with regard to this
'Reſtitution, tho' very juſt; nevertheleſs his Majeſty
'has commanded his ſaid Ambaſſador again to entreat
'your Lordſhips, to give your Orders to the ſaid Ad-
'miralty to reſtore his Majeſty's ſaid Tin, on the Let-
'ter which he wrote to your Lordſhips, which ought
'to be of more Force than all that the Advocates can
'ſay;

'ſay; to which the ſaid Ambaſſador adds, that the 'Gentlemen of the College of the Admiralty of *Zea-*'*land* told the deceas'd *Janot*, that if your Lordſhips 'had written to them to reſtore the ſaid Tin to the 'King, on your Letter they had immediately done 'it; but that having written to them only to do Ju-'ſtice, they have manag'd the Affair as we ſee. Where-'fore the ſaid Ambaſſador redoubles his Inſtances to 'your Lordſhips, that you will pleaſe to ſend again to 'the ſaid Admiralty, a Copy of the King's Letter, 'that they may not pretend Ignorance, and that on 'the Orders of your Lordſhips that College would 'pleaſe without any delay to make Reſtitution of the 'ſaid Tin, the continuation of the Refuſal of which 'muſt inevitably draw on pernicious Conſequences, 'which they may prevent. Deliver'd at the *Hague*, *November* 5, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: November 10, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 4th of this Inſtant, and hear with great Uneaſineſs the continuation of your Indiſpoſition.

I have acquainted Monſieur *de Wit* that his Project did not pleaſe the King, who ſticks ſtrictly to his Memorial, to which he reſolv'd on the ſame Propoſal, and that he had nothing to retrench.

He anſwer'd me, that 'twas enough to put us on other ways which might make his Majeſty's Affairs ſucceed to his Satisfaction: That the States receiving Advice from *Sweden*, that the King had acquainted that Crown that he would accept their Mediation, that the Princes of the *Rhine* had alſo given them to underſtand the ſame thing on their Part, and that alſo the Prince of *Strasburg* had caus'd it to be written to him, that

that the King conſented to a Suſpenſion of Arms, and that he would do his utmoſt to come to the *Hague*, to confer with him on that important Subject; he thought things could not go otherwiſe than well; that his Opinion was, that the States ſhould continue Mediators, as well as the others, uſing all poſſible good Offices with the *Spaniards* to engage them to give the King Satisfaction; that the States had already written to their Ambaſſador in *Spain*, to talk forcibly on this Subject. To which I reply'd, that 'twas not enough to have written, but that in this Conjuncture they ought to have ſent either Monſieur *van Beuningen*, or Monſieur *Beverning*, and that if the *Spaniards* refus'd, the States were oblig'd to break with them by his Propoſal, and that the Treaty of 1662 oblig'd them alſo to maintain the King's Rights; to which he anſwer'd me, that he made this Propoſition to me himſelf at a time when if the King had accepted it, he was able to have carry'd it thro' the Cities; but that the Anſwer not coming 'till three Months afterwards, during which time their Inclinations were ſtrongly alienated from *France*, as well by reaſon of the Conjunction of the King's Fleet with that of the States, as was agreed by the Treaty ſign'd on the fifth of *May*, as by the Conqueſts which his Majeſty continu'd to make, which ſhew'd them the Deſign which he had to render himſelf Maſter of the *Low-Countries*, and that 'tis not eaſie to return into their own Channel theſe ſtraggling Minds, which had loſt all Confidence in his Majeſty.

That on the Umbrages which the States took, as he had reaſon to believe, by ſeveral Complaints which they had made him in the Conferences which he had had with the Miniſters of the *German* Princes, he could yet aſſure me, as a Man of Honour, that there was nothing paſs'd but what was to the Advantage of his Majeſty, and tended to unite and act together againſt the *Spaniards*, in caſe they ſhould refuſe his Majeſty's ſaid Propoſal.

But

But that he muſt tell me, that they had room to doubt that the King deſir'd Peace, ſince he anſwers nothing on the Guarantee, which is an eſſential Point, and without which 'tis impoſſible to be ſecure of what is treated on; that the Condition of breaking with *Spain*, if the King of *Portugal* was not treated directly from King to King, could not be propos'd, and that this was to render all Propoſals vain.

As for what regards the Engagements in which the States are, by the Treaty of 1662, to maintain all the King's Rights, he agrees to it, and ſays that they will punctually obſerve it; but that the Right in queſtion is new, and not confirm'd; that he ſhould not be at all put to it to juſtifie the Conduct of the States in this Conjuncture; that out of Diſcretion they paſs'd by in ſilence many Reaſons of Complaint; that one of the principal was, the having began a War, after having both by Word of Mouth and Writing promis'd that he would not undertake it without their Participation; and that the King's Army march'd into *Flanders* at the ſame time that his Majeſty ſignify'd to them his Pretenſions; that by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* 'tis ſtipulated, that in caſe of any Quarrel no Party ſhould proceed to Arms before ſix Months after the beginning of it, during which, Endeavours were to be made to terminate Differences.

And yet they knew nothing of the King's Complaints any otherwiſe than by his entring *Flanders* at the Head of forty thouſand Men, and by the taking of five or ſix of the moſt conſiderable Towns in the *Low-Countries*.

After which, the States had their Conſcience clear, believing themſelves very free not to be oblig'd to the Guaranty of ſuch a War, and to have obſerv'd in all Points the Treaty of 1662. You may judge, Sir, by all this Diſcourſe, I ſhould have been in pain if the end of your Letter had not remov'd the Cauſe of it, by the Aſſurance which it gives me, that whatever the States did, the King's Affairs would not ſucceed ill.

After

After this Security, I think 'tis beſt not to anſwer Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* any farther than I did twice Yeſterday, which was, that the King continues firm to the Contents of his Memorial, and that the Queſtion does not turn on changing any Propoſition of it, ſince his Majeſty is fix'd there.

I have, by my precedent Diſpatch of the 3d, repreſented to you the State of Affairs in this Country, and the ways of obliging theſe People to break with *Spain*. I ſhall tell you farther, Sir, that I am ſecure of the five Cities of *North-Holland*, in caſe the other fall in with the Opinion for the Rupture; 'tis all that is in my Power to manage the Inclination of my Friends to follow this Sentiment: If Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* can incline the other Cities at their next meeting on the 15th of this Month, we may be ſecure that all the King's Deſires will be executed; but to tell you the truth, I obſerve here ſo many Intrigues, and ſo many various Opinions and Jealouſies of the King's great Power, that I can't ſee that we ought to promiſe our ſelves Succeſs in this Negotiation.

Monſieur *van Beuningen* has refus'd the States to return to *France*, as he has alſo to go to *Germany*, Collegue to Prince *Maurice*, with the Secret and Credit of the States.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: November 17, 1667.

SINCE the two laſt Diſpatches which I wrote to Monſieur *de Lionne*, Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* and the Baron *de Brigeuis* have had ſeveral Conferences with Monſieur *de Wit*, and ſeveral Deputies of the Cities of *Holland*, ſome of which are my particular Friends, which have told me all that paſs'd there, as well as Monſieur *de Wit*, to whom theſe two *Spaniſh* Miniſters have declar'd that the Council of *Spain* could not

not conſent to the buying of any Places in the *Low-Countries*; but that if the States would declare againſt *France*, and form a defenſive League with the Houſe of *Auſtria* for the Preſervation of the *Low-Countries*, they had Power in that caſe to treat with the States, and to give them Satisfaction on the ſelling of the Places propos'd. The Sieur *de Wit* anſwer'd, that the Intention of his Maſters being only to buy, and not either to lend or engage any thing contrary to the Treaties which they had with your Majeſty, he declar'd to them that he would break off all ſorts of Negotiations with them; of which he gave account to the Deputies of *Holland*, which were remaining at the *Hague*, and they confirm'd this Reſolution: Without depending too much on what Monſieur *de Wit* reports, I have been confirm'd in the belief of all above, by two of the principal Deputies, of the Affection and Fidelity of whom I am certain I cannot doubt, in things which regard the Service of your Majeſty.

In this Diſpoſition I thought it my Duty to puſh Matters in a conjuncture which ſeem'd to me ſo favourable. I was with Monſieur *de Wit*, and after having prais'd the Anſwer which he made to the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, we fell on the firſt Propoſals which he made to Monſieur *Courtin* and me, and on the difference betwixt them and his laſt Project; that your Majeſty would not conſent that there ſhould be any Alteration of what he had himſelf propos'd; that to me it ſeem'd glorious to him, and advantageous to the States, to end a War betwixt two great Kings by their Mediation, of which they alone would have the Honour. He anſwer'd me, that 'twas true, that he had nothing to deſire ſo much as to put a good End to this great Work; that he ſaw in it inſurmountable Difficulties, which did not appear in it when he made us the Propoſition; which are, your Majeſty's Engagement with the King of *Portugal*, and the Condition which he impos'd on them by his Memorial, which would never paſs the States; and the other, that his Maſters would

be

be ſecur'd that your Majeſty having the Partition which you ask'd, the Peace ſhould be firm and laſting, which the States could never believe without all the Kings, Princes, and the ſaid States entred into a Guaranty with regard to what they treated on; and we only talking of our ſelves, and our Converſation not at all engaging your Majeſty, I thought it my Duty to penetrate as far as I could into the Inclinations of the States, in caſe your Majeſty ſhould accommodate your ſelf to theſe two Points: I told him, that I did not believe that your Majeſty would relax any thing which regarded *Portugal*; that for the Guaranty I thought it ſuperfluous, ſince the Treaty which your Majeſty would ſign would be of more force than all the Guaranties of the Kings and Princes of *Germany*; that this gave me ſome uneaſineſs, becauſe it ſeem'd that all ſorts of Guaranties preſuppos'd Jealouſies and Diſtruſts, which diſoblig'd a great King their Allie as was your Majeſty, who on his ſide had on ſo many ſignal Occaſions teſtify'd his Affection for them; but, put caſe that his Majeſty to ſatisfie the States ſhould accommodate himſelf to what is deſir'd on theſe two Points, what would the States do in caſe that the Council of *Spain* ſhould not yield to the Partition, or ſhould draw out Affairs to a length to occaſion the loſs of time of acting in the Campagne, which would be very prejudicial to his Majeſty, by reaſon to undertake great Deſigns in *May*, 'tis requiſite to prepare two Months before; that accordingly I ought to advertiſe him of this, that he might take his Meaſures, it being requiſite to be ſecure by the firſt of *March*, whether the Treaty would or would not be concluded.

He anſwer'd me, that he did not doubt but the States would break with the King of *Spain*, in caſe of his Refuſal of the Accommodation, and that this was his Opinion; but that the difficulty with him was the concerting what ſhould be done after this Rupture; for his Majeſty might perhaps take ſome Towns in

their

their Neighbourhood, which would excite in them ſuch great Jealouſies that the good Underſtanding would not laſt long, and that was poſſible the ſame might happen on the ſide of *France*, by the taking of ſome Places by the Arms of the States; and that to ſpeak freely, ſuch important Treaties cannot well be concluded by Letters, there being too many things to anſwer before an Agreement can be made. I told him, that the States might remove that Inconvenience, by ſending their Intentions by Monſieur *van Beuningen*, which would be favourably heard by his Majeſty. He reply'd, that he had already refus'd to go thither, and that being a Republick, every one found Friends enough in the Cities to obtain what they deſir'd; but that he thought there was yet a greater Inconvenience, which is, that a Perſon deputed from the State to Kingdoms, muſt have his Inſtructions from all the Provinces, and that there was not one which dar'd to charge himſelf with ſuch a ſecret Commiſſion, for fear of being one day diſcover'd; to which he added, that himſelf durſt not make any ſtep in this Affair, without agreeing all things with the utmoſt Secreſie with your Majeſty beforehand; that to compaſs that End, he ſaw but one ſingle Expedient, which was that I ſhould take a Journey to your Majeſty to adjuſt all things; that he would ſecond me on all that we had talk'd of, and do his utmoſt to engage the States to agree to whatever ſhould be concluded betwixt your Majeſty, him and I, of which I ſhould give him an Account, by your Majeſty's Permiſſion, when I ſhould be with you; that confiding in me, he would not ſcruple to open himſelf to me; that he knew that I had gain'd all *North Holland* to break at this Moment with *Spain*, if your Majeſty would conſent to a Partition; that he would alſo tell me in utmoſt Confidence, that he purſu'd the ſame Sentiment, but was oblig'd to guard himſelf againſt Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who was utterly of a contrary Opinion; but that yet he ought notwithſtanding to be manag'd, he being ſerviceable

in

in other Affairs. I reply'd, that I could not deny but that I had Friends in *North-Holland*, which were firmly perſwaded that 'twas better to break with *Spain*, and make a Partition, than to ſeparate from the Alliance with your Majeſty; that I could not go from hence without leave; that all that I could do was to give an account to your Majeſty of all that he had ſaid to me, and expect your Orders; that as your Majeſty had a clearer ſight of your Affairs than any other Perſon, you would then determine, purſuant to your Intereſts and greateſt Advantage.

This is, Sir, what paſs'd betwixt Monſ. *de Wit* and me in ſix days, in which we have had ſeveral Conferences. If your Majeſty pleaſes that I ſhould come to give you an Account of all this Affair, the States will lend me a Ship, in which I will come by Sea; and tho' the Wind ſhould prove contrary, the Voyage backwards and forwards will not be above three Weeks at moſt. I ſhall wait your Majeſty's Orders, and moſt punctually execute them; being with all ſorts of, *&c.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: November 18, 1667.

I Had prepar'd all the King's Diſpatches hereunto annex'd, and intended to have ſent them by a Courier, when before they could be turn'd into Cypher, I receiv'd yours of the 10th, which inform'd me, that on your acquainting Monſieur *de Wit*, that the King did not agree to his Project, but kept to his Memorial, your Miniſter anſwer'd, that 'twas enough to know that, in order to try other ways to ſucceed in ſatisfying his Majeſty.

The knowledge of this had almoſt made me ſtifle all I had done, but his Majeſty would not by any Means that I ſhould neglect ſending to you, but only by the Poſt, the Memorial and the other Project which

I have addreſs'd to you; for perhaps they may fr quently repeat the ſame things to you, and you will therein meet with Arms to defend your ſelf againſt all unjuſt Attacks, and oblige the Gentlemen with whom you are to treat to ſtick to the Terms of the Propoſitions which they themſelves made, and which his Majeſty accepted, tho' very much to his Prejudice, ſolely for the ſake of Peace, and to accommodate himſelf to what they thought to be their Intereſt: For as for the two Reaſons alledg'd by Monſieur *de Wit*, to endeavour to juſtifie the alteration of his Conduct and his own Propoſitions, as that of Monſieur *de Beaufort*'s not joining the States Fleet, are ſo frivolous, that 'tis ſcarce to be believ'd that ſo able a Man ſhould ſtart them; and after all, Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſhould not then have ſollicited here, a few days before his departure, with ſo much earneſtneſs to obtain the King's laſt Reſolutions, which appear'd to him, as he ſaid, very juſt and favourable for the Peace, and promis'd to make uſe of them at home to do Wonders; this doubtleſs is not the way which great Kings ought to be treated, to make them lay open their Intentions, thank 'em, and then put them into their Pockets, without endeavouring to get them accepted by his Enemies; but think only of forming great Leagues againſt an Allie which has put the Peace into their Hands, on what Conditions they pleas'd themſelves.

For, Sir, to conceal nothing from you, beſides what has been told you of the Negotiations of the Princes of the Empire, the King knows that the Sieur *Meerman*, not daring directly to propoſe to the King of *England* a League betwixt his Maſters and him againſt *France*, for the defence of the *Low-Countries*; doubtleſs for fear that the Secret ſhould reach his Majeſty's Ears; has deſir'd the Count *de Molina*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, to do it, and given him Power from the States to affirm that their Intention is to make the ſaid League, if the King of *England* is in the ſame diſpoſition. I deſire you to tell Monſieur *de Wit*, from me, that

that if they continue thus to mock the King, I find his Majeſty reſolv'd to return it on them double, whatever may happen; and to ſpeak truth, I don't comprehend, if even Honour and Sincerity were not ſo notoriouſly wounded, to what end theſe Stratagems can ſerve, when they have the Peace in their Hands by the moſt honourable and ſecure ways.

Monſieur *de Wit*'s Recriminations, alledging that his Maſters were not advertis'd of his Majeſty's Deſign of entring the *Low-Countries*, 'till a ſhort time before he was putting it in Execution, are at this Seaſon very much to the purpoſe! What we ſee tranſacted every day at the *Hague*, does but too clearly prove that his Majeſty could not take any other Meaſures, without expoſing himſelf to the ſame Prejudices which he would have lain under, if he had diſclos'd his all Thoughts to the *Spaniards*: And I don't believe that even at *Madrid* they are ſo ſenſibly touch'd with the leaſt Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, as at the *Hague*: The King never had any other than good Intentions, which God will doubtleſs bleſs and aſſiſt, and after all, 'tis poſſible he may ſuffer from them; but 'twill not be eaſie from his Enemies to affright him.

The Propoſal made to you, that the States ſhould remain barely Mediators is very Surprizing and Extraordinary, after what has happen'd; unleſs, perhaps, they intend an arm'd Mediation, which ſhould declare to the *Spaniards* that the States had obtain'd for them ſuch and ſuch Conditions of Peace, which are very advantageous in the preſent State of their Affairs, and if they make any difficulty in accepting them, the States have promis'd the King to join their Forces with his, to force them. Talking at this rate would produce a Peace in a few Days; but not ſubterranean Leagues and Unions, which are equally unneceſſary and uncertain.

The King has not ſaid to the Biſhop of *Strasburg*, or to any other, any thing concerning the Ceſſation of Arms, different from what he told the States, which

was, that his Majeſty would engage to make no Attempt before the end of *March*, on any ſtrong Place of the *Spaniards*, provided they reciprocally promiſe the ſame to his Majeſty; and this is what that Biſhop muſt have call'd a Suſpenſion, and which is nevertheleſs very different from it, for both ſides would yet continue their Hoſtilities in the Country during the whole Winter, and Contributions be rais'd as far as in the Power of either Party, which in the main ſignifies nothing to the Peace, nor can it alter the Conditions to be concerted, as they may be chang'd by the ſurprize of ſome conſiderable Place or Poſt. If Monſ. *de Wit* will give himſelf the trouble to read throughly the *Pyrenean* Treaty, he will not find, as I told you, that no Party was to proceed by way of Arms, in caſe of any Quarrel, 'till the expiration of ſix Months after it ſhould have happen'd: Monſieur *de Caſtel Roderigo* was alſo miſtaken, in alledging the ſame Argument in the Libel which he pleas'd to ſend to the King at the time of his Entry into the *Netherlands*; but was very much ſurpriz'd when he found in my Anſwer to the Marquis *de la Fuente* on the ſaid Libel, that I referr'd him to his better reading it once more, becauſe that he would not find any thing in the *Pyrenean* Treaty concerning the pretended ſix Months time, unleſs the Allowance of it to the Subjects to withdraw their Effects out of the Kingdoms, which his Majeſty then offer'd to the *Spaniards*; and indeed he did nothing againſt them 'till ſix Months after his entrance of the *Low-Countries*, and when the *Spaniards* firſt ſet him an Example.

Memorial

Memorial from the King to the Count D'Eſtrades, *ſent by Monſieur* de Lionne, November 18. 1667.

'WE have hitherto contented our ſelves with adviſing the ſaid Count *d'Eſtrades* in general 'Terms, That his Majeſty could not agree to the 'Project which came with his Diſpatch the 20th of '*October*; and it was thought wholly ſuperfluous to alledge any particular Reaſons why his Majeſty could 'not treat at all on the Foot of a Piece conceiv'd in 'the Terms which that Project is; it ſeeming impoſſible 'that the ſaid Monſieur *de Wit*, who ſent it, ſhould not 'ſee theſe Reaſons as well as his Majeſty himſelf; but 'ſince the King has been again inform'd by the Diſpatch 'of the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades*, of the third of this Month, 'that he continually perſiſts, not only in maintaining that 'Piece, but repreſenting its Contents as very advantageous to his Majeſty, he will at preſent particularly examine it, to make appear to the Sieur *d'Eſtrades*, that with 'Regard to all its Parts, 'twas ſcarce poſſible to draw up 'one ſo prejudicial to this Crown, in which its Intereſts 'would be more hazarded, and indeed, which could leſs 'tend to Peace; unleſs perhaps ſuch a Peace as the *Spaniards* themſelves might deſire.

'In the firſt Place, his Majeſty having ſincerely, and 'without any Reſerve, accepted the Sieur *de Wit*'s Propoſal, with reſpect to the Quality of his Satisfaction, 'which might paſs for ſufficient, with regard to the 'States, has yet added, That he would content himſelf 'with another Alternative, which is the C-ſſion of thoſe 'Places which his Arms have occupied the laſt Campaign; he finds that what he did on that Head, out 'of the pure Exceſs of his Deſire for Peace, is at preſent 'by the ſaid Project ſeveral Ways turned againſt himſelf: For in the Preamble, after having laid the Foun-

'dation, that his Majeſty conſiders the Poſſeſſion of hi
'Conqueſts, as a Compulſion of ſufficient Force to in-
'duce the *Spaniards* to agree to an Accommodation;
'they at firſt ſight draw thence a Conſequence very
'prejudicial to his Majeſty, that what he could rea-
'ſonably ask of the States, is, That they will heartily
'concur to hinder his Majeſty from being interrupted
'in the Poſſeſſion of his ſaid Conqueſts, tho' the Peace
'ſhould not be concluded, without mentioning in what
'ſpace of Time it ſhould be determined to be made in;
'which, nevertheleſs, would be indiſpenſibly neceſſary,
'for the Reaſons which ſhall here-under be deduced, if
'even his Majeſty would at preſent agree, which he
'never can do, on the Principle which they would eſta-
'bliſh, That he cannot reaſonably demand any Thing
'of the States beyond their Concurrence to hinder his
'being diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion of his Conqueſts.

'Secondly, To ſhew that they turn his Majeſty's own
'Advances againſt himſelf, he would willingly put one
'Queſtion to the Sieur *de Wit*, preſuppoſing that his Ma-
'jeſty had not mention'd the ſecond Alternative, which
'is, What Conduct he would then have engag'd the
'States to have taken, to induce the *Spaniards* to the Ac-
'ceptance of the firſt Propoſal, which the ſaid *de Wit*
'himſelf made, and which his Majeſty frankly and
'without Reſerve accepted? And he would alſo willing-
'ly deſire him, either that he engage the States at pre-
'ſent to keep to the ſame Meaſures, or that he own,
'That that Propoſition was not made to his Majeſty with
'an intire ſincere Intention. In the third place, he has
'obſerv'd, as a Thing infinitely ſurpriſing, the Decla-
'ration contain'd in the firſt Lines of the Project, That
'the States cannot ever reſolve to force the King of
'*Spain* by Arms to yield to the Conditions which are
'deſired to ſerve as the Foundation of a Treaty of Peace,
'which is directly contrary to the firſt Principle which
'the Sieur *de Wit* himſelf laid down in the Negotiation,
'and without which, to ſpeak Truth, the King would
'never have yielded ſo much as he did; and perhaps

'not

'not have hearkned to it, without the Offer of forcing 'the *Spaniards* by Arms to the Conditions which ſhould 'be agreed on. The Sieur *d'Eſtrades* by this ſingle Cir-'cumſtance, to ſay nothing of many others, will judge 'whether he was in the wrong or no, to write to him, 'that they have, according to the Proverb, chang'd the 'Cards in Hand.

'In the third place, If one would here enter into the 'Matter, the Project begins with deſiring the King's 'Conſent to the Negotiations which the States will en-'gage in, for a more ſtrict Union with the Princes of the 'Empire, under pretence of drawing them into the ſame 'Sentiments with them; that is, as to what they ſhall 'have promiſed his Majeſty concerning the Conditions of 'Peace.

'The King had an intire Confidence in the Sieur *de* '*Wit*, and remain'd aſſur'd of his good Intentions, on 'the Subject of the Accommodation, and alſo that he 'would conclude it on advantageous Conditions to this 'Crown; but he is the Perſon which is really to anſwer 'to his Majeſty two Things, both of which are never-'theleſs of the laſt Importance to his Majeſty.

'The one, That the ſaid Sieur *de Wit* ſhall for the 'future be intirely Maſter of the Reſolutions of the 'States, ſince he has already declar'd, that he cannot 'bring them to what himſelf offer'd, to force the *Spa-'niard* by Arms.

'The ſecond, That the ſaid States remain always 'Maſters of the Reſolutions of the ſaid *Princes of the* '*Empire*, it being on the contrary much rather to be 'believ'd and fear'd, that the ſtrongeſt in Number 'ſhould draw after them the weakeſt; and tho' after 'all, the ſaid Princes ſhould take any Reſolution con-'trary to his Majeſty's Intereſts, and the Conditions with 'him, is it not eaſie to ſee, that the States would then 'put him off with the wretched Excuſe, that they were 'not Maſters, and were oblig'd to follow the Torrent? 'But what is in this much more ſurprizing, and makes 'appear, that they have not at the Bottom all that good

'Opinion which they ought to have of his Majeſty's 'Prudence; they deſire his own Conſent to form a 'powerful League, which may as ſoon probably turn a-'gainſt himſelf, as be favourable to him, by reaſon of ſo 'many various Intereſts, or jarring Inclinations of the 'other Princes of which 'tis to be compos'd. And 'what is more, moſt of theſe Princes will make a great 'Difficulty of entring into any Engagement of this Na-'ture, and let looſe their Emiſſaries, when they believe 'they can ſhock his Majeſty by intermeddling in it; or 'on the contrary, if we could ſhew them, that his Ma-'jeſty himſelf was agreed to this League, there would 'be no Potentate nor Prince which would not voluntari-'ly enter into it: But yet if after that Affairs muſt be de-'cided by the Plurality of Voices, where will be the 'Security which the King can have, that the States ſhall 'always remain Maſters of all the Deliberations? Since 'that, as has been already obſerv'd, the Sieur *de Wit* profeſſes 'at preſent, not to have intirely in his Power thoſe of his 'Maſters. The King in this Negotiation will not treat 'on, and concert Meaſures with any but the States; and 'his Majeſty will charge himſelf with engaging his 'Friends in the Empire to concur with their Sentiments, 'without there being Occaſion for any Union amongſt 'them to effect that.

'As for thoſe Princes which ſhall have different In-'tereſts or Inclinations, the King will not be much con-'cern'd at all the Attempts which they can make, when 'his Majeſty has the States for him, conform to the Mea-'ſures which they ſhall have taken with his Majeſty.

'The whole Project in it ſelf is very ſurprizing, but 'that Part which is moſt extraordinary, or to ſpeak more 'properly, utterly unreaſonable, is that of the indeter-'min'd *Interim*, there being no exact Time expreſs'd, 'in which the *Spaniards* are oblig'd to accept one of 'the two Offers, or to be accounted Refuſers of the 'Peace; which is yet ſo reaſonable, and indiſpenſably 'neceſſary, that there is great Reaſon to be ſurpriz'd, 'that the Sieur *de Wit* could think his Majeſty capable

'of

'of ſo great a Miſtake as that would be, of for ever ty-
'ing his Hands from the employing his Arms to force
'the *Spaniards* to the Peace, but to wait their convenient
'Opportunity of conſenting to it; which perhaps might
'not happen in Twenty Years, if they ſhould not have
'any other Reaſon to prolong it, than waiting the
'coming to Age of their King; and in the mean time to
'put themſelves into a better Poſture of Defence.

'Can his Majeſty, on Negotiations, whoſe Succeſs is
'ſo uncertain, with Prudence refrain from taking Re-
'views of his Veteran Troops, levying Numbers of
'new Ones, and forming great Armies? And ought
'his Armies to be maintain'd idle at the Expence of his
'Majeſty and his Kingdom, to wait till it pleaſe the
'*Spaniards* to yield to the Peace? And will it be ſuf-
'ficient to force them, to have all that they at preſent
'poſſeſs in the *Netherlands* fully ſecur'd, and to be rid
'of all Apprehenſions of loſing any thing for the future?
'In ſhort, whether 'tis poſſible for this way to lead to
'the Peace, we refer to what the Sieur *de Wit* himſelf
'would ſay, ſuppoſing him free from Paſſion or Prepoſ-
'ſion?

'By what has lately happen'd, ſays he, 'tis eaſie to
'ſee, that the King can never conſent to an *Interim*,
'which ſhall extend beyond the End of *March*, which
'is the Term which his Majeſty has already offer'd, and
'is more than ſufficient to have a poſitive Anſwer from
'the *Spaniards*, whether they will, or will not accept
'of one of the two Alternatives. 'Tis indeed true,
'that if he will ſpend a Time ſo precious in very vain
'Negotiations betwixt his Majeſty and the States, the
'End of *March* may come before the Propoſitions
'which the *Spaniards* are to be induc'd to conſent to
'are even made to them; and particularly, if they won't
'begin to ſpeak to them, till after they have concluded
'ſeveral Leagues with other Princes and Potentates: But
'in this Caſe his Majeſty has great Reaſon to proteſt,
'as he does at preſent, that none of theſe Delays, nor of
'the Miſchiefs which Chriſtendom may receive by the
'Hoſti-

'Hoſtilities recommencing next Spring, and the not 'concluding of the Peace, can be imputed to him.

'The third Article of the Project ſeems to be very 'irregular, not to ſay deſignedly couch'd; for inſtead 'of clapping the Ax to the Root, by ſaying, That that 'of the two Parties which ſhould refuſe one or the 'other of the two concerted Alternatives, ſhould be 'deem'd to have refus'd the Peace; and conſequently 'all Aſſiſtance to be given to the other, even to joyning 'Forces with it; the Article makes this Penalty fall 'only on the Party which ſhall refuſe to conſent to the '*Interim*; that is to ſay, That the ſaid Penalty can fall 'only on the King, whoſe Intereſt it ſo much is, not 'to maintain great Armies idle till the Spring comes; 'and never on the *Spaniards*, who have always loudly 'cry'd out for a Suſpenſion, which is the ſame thing 'with the ſaid *Interim*; and who would deſire to have 'it laſt till their King comes to Age.

'The fourth Article ſpeaks only in ambiguous Terms, 'liable to a double Meaning, even the Explication of 'which is intirely reſerv'd to the States; for inſtead of 'ſpecifying at large each of the two Alternatives to ſti-'pulate the Obligation to force the *Spaniards*, even by 'Arms, to accept one of them; 'tis only ſaid, that the 'States will ſeriouſly apply themſelves to cauſe the Ac-'commodation to ſucceed by proportion'd Exchanges, 'or other reaſonable Conditions, and that in caſe of an 'ill-grounded Obſtinacy; who ſhall then judge of this 'Obſtinacy, to know whether 'tis ill-grounded? And 'who alſo ſhall judge whether the Conditions are juſt, 'or unreaſonable? It muſt not be the Parties, and then 'it will ſignifie nothing to the King to have ſtipulated 'the ſaid Conditions with the States; but 'twill be-'long to the States themſelves and the other Princes 'confederated with them, to decide plainly according 'to their Pleaſure; and if his Majeſty refuſes to ſubmit 'to it, he will have immediately on his Back all the 'Forces of a powerful Confederacy.

On

'On the fifth Article, as his Majesty will never make 'any Accommodation which he does not sincerely de- 'sign to keep, he will, without any Difficulty, agree 'that all the Princes and Potentates who are willing to 'it, be Guarantees to the *Spaniards* of what he shall 'sign.

'As for what is said afterwards, That a sure Way is 'propos'd to his Majesty to attain his Ends, so much 'the rather because the States on their part, to engage in 'the same Design several *German* Princes, who with- 'out that, might be enclin'd to Resolutions which 'might be dangerous to them and *France*. His Majesty 'thanks the States for this good Will, half of which is 'sufficient; that is to say, That the said States would 'promise only for themselves, and that without Reserves 'and Equivocations, as he is ready to do on his part, 'in very clear and express Terms; and that is the only 'true Way of attaining certainly the common propos'd 'End of a happy Accommodation, on the Conditions 'which we are to agree on together by Anticipation.

'The last Article of the Project, concerning the Re- 'trenchment of the Contributions, to endeavour to de- 'stroy the Troops of the King of *France*, and strengthen 'those of the Enemies, discovers in his Majesty's Al- 'lies too much partiality for the *Spaniards*, in an Affair 'which does not concern the States; wherefore there is 'no need of any other Answer than the bare reading of 'the Article alone to reject it, and so much the rather, 'that Things remaining on the establish'd Foot, with 'regard to the Contributions, is a pressing Engagement 'to encline the *Spaniards* to Peace. This is what relates 'to the Project.

'As for what is said afterwards in the Dispatch of the 'third of this Month, That the States will give Securi- 'ty to the King, that he accepting one of the two Pro- 'positions in his Memorial, they will not deem him to 'be the Refuser; and therefore that this Condition will be 'wholly against *Spain*, in case that it rejects the Accom- 'modation, that is well, provided a Time was agreed

on,

'on, which ought to be betwixt this and the End of '*March*, in which the *Spaniards* to be oblig'd to de-'clare whether they do, or do not accept of one of the 'two Alternatives; and that they not doing it, the King 'who can no longer be eſteem'd a Refuſer of the Peace, 'to be at Liberty to act by his Arms, and the States to 'join theirs to force the *Spaniards* to the ſaid Conditi-'ons of Peace.

'As for the Negotiations with the Princes of the 'Empire, provided that no real Confederacies be treated 'on by Treaties, his Majeſty, after that all ſhall be con-'cluded and ſign'd betwixt him and the States, not only 'will not take it ill, but thinks 'twill be very neceſſary that 'the States communicate the Affair to the ſaid Princes, 'to inſpire them, if poſſible, with the ſame Senti-'ments, as the moſt juſt and ſafe Ways ſpeedily to at-'tain a good Accommodation. But to return Project for 'Project, with this Difference, that there will be no-'thing in that of the King, which will not be very juſt, 'and very inſtrumental to the Advancement of the Peace, 'and beſides which will not be founded on the Sieur '*de Wit*'s own Offers; his Majeſty ſends to the ſaid Sieur '*d'Eſtrades*, in another ſeparate Memorial, the Points 'which he is perfectly ready to agree with the States, 'without Loſs of Time.

'As the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* repreſents the Peace as 'certain, in caſe Expedients could be found out to cure the 'Jealouſies of the States on two great Difficulties, which 'he foreſees in this Negotiation, one on the Point of *Por-'tugal*, and the other on the Security of the Treaty by 'the Guaranty of other Princes and Potentates: If the 'ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades* has judg'd right, we may take 'the Peace for made; ſince that by the Project which 'his Majeſty ſends, all the Expedients are hit on to get 'rid of theſe two great Difficulties which he appre-'hended, to the Satisfaction of the States: But his Ma-'jeſty doing whatever the States pleaſe to cure their 'Jealouſies, and having beſides conſented to all the Con-'ditions of Peace which they themſelves deſir'd and pro-

pos'd,

'pos'd, they muſt not alſo be wanting on their part, to 'what is neceſſary to cure the juſt Umbrages of his 'Majeſty, on the great Leagues which they will unne-'ceſſarily treat with the Princes of the Empire, and per-'haps elſewhere; nor muſt they alſo conteſt with his 'Majeſty, on the Quality of the Obligation which they 'ought reciprocally to contract towards him; ſo much 'the rather, that 'twould be no great Hazard to ven-'ture to ſecure that, if the Treaty can be concluded 'according to the Project which the King ſends with-'out any Alteration, the Peace may be held for infalli-'ble, the *Spaniards* not being in Condition, if they 'ſhould dare, to refuſe the accepting of one of the two 'Alternatives.

'As 'tis frequently neceſſary to accommodate ones ſelf 'to the Capacity of thoſe with whom one has to do, ra-'ther than to carry things to an Extremity, tho' the 'doing ſo be founded on all the Reaſon in the World; 'his Majeſty, conſidering the great Difficulty, not to 'ſay Impoſſibility, there would be to diſpoſe the Peo-'ple of the *United-Provinces* to break with *Spain*, to 'force them to accept the Conditions of Peace, tho' 'they are no others than thoſe which the principal 'Directors of their State have propos'd and deſir'd of his 'Majeſty, which he generouſly conſented to: His ſaid 'Majeſty gives power to the ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades*, at 'the laſt Extremity, and when he cannot do better, to 'abandon the Pretenſion of the ſaid Rupture with the '*Spaniards*, and to content himſelf in its Room, with 'the States engaging themſelves to him in the beſt man-'ner that he can deſire, that in caſe that the ſaid *Spani-'ards* reject, and will not accept one of the two Alter-'natives contain'd in the Project this Day ſent to the 'ſaid Sieur *d'Eſtrades*, the States ſhall with all their 'Forces oppoſe the Troops which may come from the 'Side of *Germany* to the Aſſiſtance of the *Spaniards* in 'the *Netherlands*, by what Prince or Potentate ſoever 'the ſaid Troops are ſent and belong to, without ex-'cepting any one, as the Sieur *van Beuningen*, when

'here,

'here, frequently offer'd, as what was intirely conform 'to the Treaty of 1662, by which the States are oblig'd 'to declare againſt every Aggreſſor againſt his Majeſty; 'and perhaps the ſame Engagement of the ſaid States 'ought to take place, if the Emperor, or ſome other 'Prince, inſtead of ſending Forces into *Flanders*, ſhould 'make uſe of them to attack *Alſace* and *Burgundy*.

Points which the Treaty may contain, which is to be made betwixt the King and the States, mention'd in the Memorial above.

HIS Majeſty, betwixt this Time and the End of *March*, for the Promotion of Peace, if the *Spaniards* accept the Propoſition in that Time, ſhall content himſelf for the Satisfaction, which he pretends, of the Rights devolv'd on the Queen by the Death of the King of *Spain*, with the Ceſſion in due Form by the ſaid *Spaniards*, of the fortified Places, Forts, Poſts, and their Dependancies which his Arms have occupied during the laſt Campaign; that if the *Spaniards* had rather treat with him of an Exchange of the ſaid Conqueſts, his ſaid Majeſty, for the mention'd Satisfaction of the Rights devolv'd on the Queen, and within the mention'd Term of the End of *March*, will content himſelf with the Poſſeſſion of what he at preſent poſſeſſes in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, of *Cambray* and the *Cambreſis*, *Douay*, *Air* and St. *Omer*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, and their Bailliages, Appurtenancies and Dependancies, and that *Charleroy* ſhall be ras'd; and his Majeſty will reſtore to the *Spaniards* all the other Conqueſts, not comprehended in this Article, which his Arms have made this Campaign; that for the greater facilitating of the Peace, if the *Spaniards* chuſe rather to yield to his Majeſty the *Franche County* than the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, for part of the Ceſſions, in lieu and inſtead of the ſaid Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, his Majeſty will receive the

the Ceſſion in lieu and inſtead of the ſaid Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, for part of the Ceſſions to be made in the immediate precedent Article.

That his ſaid Majeſty, provided the aforeſaid Ceſſions be made, either the firſt which is offer'd or the ſecond, will deliver to the King of *Spain* his Renunciations, and that of the Queen, in due Form, of all the Rights devolv'd on her ſaid Majeſty by the Death of the defunct King of *Spain*; and voluntarily conſent, that all the Princes and Potentates which will, may reciprocally give to the Parties their Guaranty of what each ſhall ſign.

That the States finding his Majeſty's aboveſaid Propoſitions and Offers reaſonable, and that he has much moderated them, as they know, at their Entreaty and on Conſideration of them, reciprocally promiſe to his Majeſty that they will employ all their Offices with the *Spaniards*, with all manner of Diligence and Earneſtneſs to incline them, betwixt this and the end of *March*, to the acceptance of one of the two Alternatives; and then or after the ſaid time is expir'd, his Majeſty cannot be eſteem'd and reputed by the ſaid States to have refus'd the Peace, but only the ſaid *Spaniards*, to whom conſequently all Aſſiſtance, of whatever nature it is or may be, in the continuation of this War, ſhall not only be refus'd by the ſaid State, but they ſhall join their Forces in competent number, and not leſs than——of Infantry and Horſe, 'till they ſhall be able in Conjunction to oblige the ſaid *Spaniards* to ſign the Peace.

The States farther promiſe to his Majeſty not to furniſh any Subſidy of Mony to any Prince or Potentate of the Empire, or out of the ſaid Empire, who will employ his Arms againſt the King, in favour of the *Spaniards* in the continuation of this War, when the *Spaniards* ſhall have refus'd the Peace on the Conditions here above ſpecify'd, of one of the two Alternatives.

As to the Point of *Portugal*, as his Majeſty knows that the Reſolution is taken at *Madrid* to treat with the King of *Portugal* directly from King to King, which form'd

form'd the ſole Difficulty which ſtopp'd the concluſion of this Accommodation before the Treaty made betwixt *France* and *Portugal*; that this Offer muſt have been already made to the King of *Portugal*, and that 'tis not to be believ'd that the *Spaniards* will retract it; as to this Point, and to all others adjuſted, the real Buſineſs in hand ſhould be to put an end to all the Evils of Chriſtendom by the ſpeedy concluſion of a good Accommodation: His Majeſty will content himſelf on this Head with the States, promiſing to uſe all manner of preſſing Inſtances with the *Spaniards*, to keep them in the good Reſolution of treating the Peace with the King of *Portugal*, directly from King to King; his ſaid Majeſty well knowing that he cannot reaſonably require of his Friends and Allies beyond the ſaid Offices in an Affair wholly foreign to them; but reſerving to himſelf at the ſame time, in caſe of the invincible Obſtinacy of the ſaid *Spaniards*, to do what he is oblig'd to, that he may never be wanting to the Treaty which he has with the King of *Portugal*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne : November 24, 1667.

THE Courier arriv'd ſo late, that I have ſcarce had time to read the decypher'd Diſpatches which you did me the Honour to write, to talk to the bottom with Monſieur *de Wit*, who came not to tell me 'till a Moment before the departure of this Poſt. Yet I have not fail'd to acquaint him with the Subſtance of all that the King objected againſt his laſt Project. I then fell on the Points which facilitate the Accommodation, and which have been hitherto ſuch an Obſtacle, that 'twas not practicable to make even a Propoſition to the States. He thinks the Article which regards *Portugal* to be too obſcure, and that it does not ſufficiently clear the King's Intentions on the Peace; he could wiſh that

'twas

'twas drawn up in this Form; that the States promiſe to uſe their preſſing Offices when the Peace is making with *Portugal*, to the end that the King of *Spain* ſhou'd treat with him, directly from King to King; that if nevertheleſs that could not be obtain'd by the above-ſaid Offices, the ſaid States on one ſide ſhould be oblig'd to proceed farther to Arms with regard to that Point, and the King on the other ſide; the other Articles being to be obtain'd of the *Spaniards*, ſhould not delay concluding the Treaty of Peace on the ſaid other Articles.

The Reaſon which he alledg'd is, that the King's Project expreſſes its ſelf in ſuch a manner, as tho' his Majeſty ſhould think himſelf oblig'd not to conclude the Peace with *Spain*, if *Portugal* had not Satisfaction, and that ſo all that the States ſhould do with him on all the Articles would be null.

As to the Allies, the ſaid Sieur *de Wit* believes 'twould be advantageous to the King, that when his Majeſty and the States ſhall be agreed on all Points, they ſhould together, and in Concert, endeavour to bring them to the ſame Agreement.

He is ſatisfied with the Guaranty of the Princes and Potentates in the Form propos'd by his Majeſty.

As to what regards the Declaration of joining the Arms of the States with thoſe of the King, in caſe that the *Spaniards* refuſe one of the two Propoſitions of Accommodation, he ſays, That he will not undertake that it will ſucceed, but alſo that it will not paſs the Aſſembly of the States without Difficulty; the City of *Amſterdam*, of which Monſieur *van Beuningen* is one of the Members, being againſt it, by reaſon of the Diſturbance 'twould give their Trade, and that he had gain'd ſome Cities who are diſpos'd to it.

As for the whole Province of *North-Holland*, we are ſecure of it. He believes that, beſides the little Inclination that the People have to enter into a War, 'twould be impoſſible to engage them in one, if even all ſhould be united for it, if we did not from the

preſent agree on a Partition, like that which had been mention'd after the Death of the King of *Spain*.

To treat of all theſe Affairs, it being neceſſary to confer with the Deputies of Secret Affairs, the Sieur *de Wit* will deſire it of the States, that I may give the King an Account with more Certainty of all that ſhall paſs in our Conferences.

I ſhall not, unleſs at the Extremity, relax that mention'd in your Diſpatch, concerning the States Obligations to break with *Spain*, in caſe of a Refuſal.

Louvigny is arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Caſtel Rodrigo*, and, with Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, has ſeen all the Deputies of *Holland* at their Appartments, to ask their Aſſiſtance, and continue the ſame Practices which they have uſed ever ſince the King's Arms entred the *Netherlands*.

The Sieur *de Wit* aſſur'd me, that all the Anſwer was, That they would not hearken to any Propoſition which run counter to the Obſervation of their Treaties, and that they would remain firm in the King's Intereſts.

That as for what regarded Monſieur *Meerman*, Monſieur *de Wit* aſſured me there was nothing in it, and that 'twas an Artifice of the *Spaniards*; that if he would have believed all that they told him that Monſieur *de Rouvigny* propos'd to the King of *England* againſt the States, he ſhould have had Room to have precaution'd himſelf, but that he rejected theſe Advices, as coming from a ſuſpected Place; That he gave me his Word, as a Man of Honour, that he would do nothing againſt the Treaties which the States had with *France*; and that they would remain firm in its Intereſts.

I ſend you a Project of a Treaty, which the Sieur *Kempinck*, Envoy from the Cardinal of *Heſſe*, has made with the Province of *Holland*, concerning the Eſtate which there is in that *Province* belonging to the Order of *Maltha*. We have haſted in the making of it, after having found by a Series of ſo many Years, that 'twas impoſſible to compaſs that End, if he did not treat with the

the Provinces in particular; and I thought at laſt, that 'twas proper to embrace the Counſel of thoſe who repreſented to us the Impoſſibility of ſucceeding without that, and the Advantages which the Order will draw from theſe particular Treaties, as that which is concluded with the States of *Holland*, with the Approbation of the Order; for after that they ſhall have pay'd, they will be willing that the other Provinces ſhall alſo pay, and permit the Seizure of the Eſtates which the Province of *Utrecht* poſſeſſes in this. The Sum which is ſtipulated by this Treaty ſeems to be very ſmall, but 'twill be found to be large in Reality, if we conſider the Revenue which is ſo moderate, that after we ſhall have deducted the Expences neceſſary for Alms, which are very great, for the Buildings, and the Charges of the State, there will ſcarce remain above the fourth Part; ſo that if the other Provinces pay in Proportion, the Order may have ſome Reaſon to complain of thoſe who don't make an intire Reſtitution of what belongs to it, but not of thoſe who have, on this Occaſion, done all that could be deſir'd of their Diligence and Affection, to obtain for it an Equivalent in ſome ſort.

The Biſhop of *Presburg* is expected at the *Hague* in two Days, to confer with Monſieur *de Wit* on the Affair of the Peace.

The Archbiſhop of *Mentz*'s Nephew wrote to the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, that his Uncle approv'd of all his Thoughts concerning the manner of acting for the ſaid Accommodation.

I have ſo little Time, and the Departure of the Poſt preſſes ſo hard upon me, that I am oblig'd to refer to the next Poſt the writing to you amply on all the Orders which I have receiv'd from the King by your Diſpatches; I will proceed no farther, but will only tell you, that the Aſſembly of the States began Yeſterday; that 'tis very numerous, and that all the ſeveral Parties are ſeen to go into and come out of the Deputy's Houſes every Moment.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: November 25, 1667.

THE King's Diſpatch is ſo full, that I have nothing to add, unleſs it be to confirm to you yet more ſtrongly, that conſidering things which paſs where you are, one ought to have great reaſon to ſuſpect, that they propos'd to remove you further, for no other Reaſon than to deprive you of a Way of traverſing the Concluſion of them, and conſequently that the Talk of a Partition was nothing but an Amuſement. We ſhall be ſoon ſatisfied; yet it may very probably happen, that Monſieur *de Wit* may not find Means to take his Meaſures elſewhere in ſeveral places in the ſame manner which he propoſes, if he has not a real Intention that his Maſters ſhould remain united with the King.

I will cauſe to be deliver'd here to Monſieur *Puffendorf*, the King's Preſent to the Widow and Children of Monſieur *Fleming*. You will obſerve, Sir, on the Subject of the Partition, That when the Treaty of 1635 was made, the King had not the great Number of Places which he afterwards had by the *Pyrenean* Peace; nor he had not the Rights which devolv'd on the Queen by the Death of the King of *Spain*; nor was he in poſſeſſion, as he is at preſent, of ſeveral Places, and a great Extent of Land which his Arms have maſter'd the laſt Campaigne, which I don't alledge to raiſe any Difficulty, with regard to the Partition of 1635; but to give you room to make appear to Monſieur *de Wit*, that in the preſent poſture of Affairs, 'twill be, beyond Compariſon, leſs advantageous to his Majeſty, than it was in 1635, and conſequently give the States greater Advantages.

The King is advis'd, that there is continually a great Number of Privateers at *Fluſhing*, which take Commiſſions from *Oſtend* to cruiſe on his Majeſty's Subjects, on whom they have already made ſeveral Depredations:

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His Majeſty deſires that you will warmly complain of it to the States, and ſuch as the Affair requires to be addreſs'd to, that they may take care to ſuppreſs this ſcandalous Diſorder amongſt Allies, and that he be not oblig'd himſelf to put his Hand to the remedying it by ſuch Meaſures as he ſhall think fit, it being a thing unſufferable.

The States Ambaſſador has at laſt, in expreſs Terms, propos'd a League againſt the King, to the King of *England*, and was ready to put it in Writing, as he was deſir'd.

To evince to you, that the King is well inform'd of the fine Projects which are hatch'd in *Holland*, I ſhall tell you, beſides what is hinted by the King's Letter, that the Sum with which the States will furniſh the *Spaniards*, is Five Millions of *Florins*, which, 'tis pretended, the latter are to employ to gain *Sweden*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Brunſwick*, &c. and that purſuant to this Project, *Spain* is to be included in the ſaid League; but that this is to be kept ſecret at the beginning, becauſe they deſign to pretend the League for the Peace, which they are to propoſe to the King for the Reſtitution of his Conqueſts; and that his Majeſty refuſing it, as it will doubtleſs happen, the whole Confederacy will then join with the *Spaniards* to force his Majeſty, and take even half of *France*. I aſſure you that the Treaty of Partition is a more ſecure Method for the States to procure Peace, than this League which they would form; tho' Monſieur *de Wit* adviſ'd Monſieur *de Blanſpil* to go to *Bruſſels*, and conclude a Treaty there, which, I hope, will not have its Effect, tho' even it ſhould be ſign'd.

The *Spaniards* having return'd no Anſwer, ſince the King expreſs'd to Monſieur *van Beuningen* his being willing to engage himſelf till the End of *March*, not to attempt any thing on their fortified Towns, provided that they would reciprocally oblige themſelves to the ſame thing; 'twill be proper, and is alſo neceſſary, that you declare to the States, That his Majeſty, by reaſon of the long

Silence of the *Spaniards*, being tied to nothing, they ought not to be ſurpriz'd if they hear that his Arms have made ſome new Conqueſts this Winter, to the end they, nor none elſe may ſay, after it ſhall have happen'd, That his Majeſty has broke his Word.

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: November 25, 1667.

I Saw in your Diſpatch of the 17th, the Aſſurances which the Sieur *de Wit* gave you of inclining the States to break with *Spain*, in caſe it refuſes the Accommodation; and that the ſaid *de Wit* was of Opinion, that in order to the better concerting of all things, you ſhould take a Turn hither to give me an Account by Word of Mouth of all that he ſhould have ſaid to you on the Affair, and with all Diligence bring back to him my Intentions.

I don't think it proper for you to quit your Poſt for a ſingle Moment, becauſe I know, beyond all Doubt, that there paſs there certain Negotiations, the Effect of which will be extreme prejudicial to me, if they come to a Concluſion; and tho' I ſhould repoſe a great Confidence in the Friendſhip of the Sieur *de Wit*, I ſhould have room to ſuſpect, that the Reaſon why he would remove you for ſome time, is, that he may the better form his Reſolutions, during your Abſence, without your having an Opportunity of penetrating, and conſequently of oppoſing them. In a Word, tho' they have told you what ſeems contrary, the Affair which is at preſent upon the Carpet, principally by the Interpoſition of the Miniſter of a *German* Prince, which I could, if I would, eaſily name, is to furniſh the *Spaniards* with a great Sum of Mony, under pretence of Purchaſe, or the engaging of their Towns, which may, in caſe their own Meaſures fail, ſerve them to gain the Friendſhip, and ſecure the Aſſiſtance of the *Swede*,

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the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, and the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, to form all theſe Princes into a League, of which the Emperor is to be the Head; into which the States will ſecretly enter, having by the means of this Aſſiſtance two Advantages, the one of getting Towns of the *Spaniards*, and the other to make War with the Forces of others underhand, and without appearing in it, will have diſcharg'd themſelves alſo of the Subſidies which they hitherto paid to the Houſe of *Brunſwick* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*. This is a fine Project, if it can ſucceed; and for my part alſo, I find no Friends which will do me the ſame Service, with regard to thoſe who will have treated me ſo well, after I have put the Peace into their Hands, on Conditions which they themſelves propos'd to, and declar'd they deſir'd of me; and that 'tis alſo certain that this Peace depends on nothing but the bare Declaration which the States might make at *Madrid*, if they would, that in caſe that the *Spaniards* refuſe the ſaid Conditions, which they are agreed on with me, they are reſolv'd for their own Intereſt, rather than make War with an Ally, from whom they have lately receiv'd ſo many Aſſiſtances in their great Extremity of Neceſſity, to join their Forces with mine to oblige *Spain* to the Acceptance of the ſaid Conditions, Reaſon of State not permitting them to ſee all the *Low-Countries* fall into my Power, without, at leaſt, diminiſhing it as much as they can by the Conjunction of their Arms with mine; 'tis beyond all doubt, that this ſole Declaration would produce the Peace in an inſtant.

The new Treaty of Partition, of which you ſpeak to me in your laſt Diſpatch, would alſo equally cauſe the ſame Effect, as to the Expedition of the Concluſion of the Peace; and I will believe partly from the Sieur *de Wit*'s Prudence, and partly for the Affection which he has for me, that after having well weigh'd all the Reaſons on one ſide and the other, and without doubt recollected that all the other Leagues which are negotiating, are not exempt from much Confuſion,

and many Rocks, and that the true Intereſt of his Maſters, their Advantage and Security concur beyond Compariſon much better with keeping themſelves continually united with my Crown; he will apply himſelf in good earneſt, and intirely, to puſh on the ſaid Treaty of Partition, to which I am intirely diſpos'd on my part, and to execute it ſincerely after it ſhall be made, in caſe that the *Spaniards* will not betwixt this and the end of *March* accept one of the two Alternatives which I have offer'd.

To accelerate the Treaty, if there be at the bottom ſuch real Intentions, 'tis not neceſſary that you come hither, on the contrary, 'twould be ſo much time vainly loſt. The ſaid *de Wit* may tell you the bottom of his Thoughts concerning it, and acquainting me with it, I will with utmoſt Diligence inform you of my Intentions. If we were to form the firſt Model, that might be long doing, but we have happily the Treaty of 1635, which regulates you. Let me know by the firſt what has been ſaid to you, for I cannot remain in uncertainty, and without precautioning my ſelf, whilſt ſo many others labour to raiſe Obſtacles againſt me. On this I pray.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades, *preſented to the States-General of the* United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries: November 30, 1667.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-'nary of *France*, has Order from the King his 'Maſter, to repreſent to your Lordſhips, that his Ma-'jeſty has had Advice that there are daily great num-'bers of *Fluſhing* Privateers, who take Commiſſions 'from *Oſtend*, to cruize on his Subjects, on which they 'have already made ſeveral Depredations; and he has

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'charg'd the ſaid Ambaſſador to make very great Complaints to your Lordſhips, and ſuch as in reality the 'Occaſion requires, to the end that they may take 'care to ſuppreſs this ſcandalous Diſorder, which may 'draw on an infinite number of others, if not ſpeedily 'remedy'd: For which Reaſon the ſaid Ambaſſador 'Extraordinary entreats your Lordſhips to make their 'ſerious Reflections on an Inconvénience of this Nature, which cannot be born amongſt Allies in any 'manner whatſoever, and to act ſo that by the Reſolution which ſhall be taken on the preſent Memorial, 'his Majeſty may be aſſur'd, that this Diſorder ſhall 'intirely ceaſe, without his being oblig'd by its continuation to put an end to it himſelf by the Means 'which he ſhall think of. Given at the *Hague*, *November* 30, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King:* December 1, 1667.

YEſterday and this Day, I have had Conferences with Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen*, the laſt being Commiſſioner on the Affairs of *France* from the City of *Amſterdam*. I acquainted them with the Contents of your Majeſty's Diſpatches, at which they ſeem'd ſurpriz'd, proteſting both of them, and ſwearing on their Salvation, that there is nothing in Monſieur *Meerman*'s Inſtructions concerning the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, unleſs that the State is reſolv'd to labour effectually for an Accommodation betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and invites *England* to enter into the ſame Intentions; and that the ſaid Sieur *de Meerman* has propoſed nothing to the King of *England*, nor had any diſcourſe with the Ambaſſador *Molina* which exceeded the limits of theſe Terms. The ſaid Sieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* proteſted with the ſame Oaths, that it never entred

entred the Intention of the Members of the Province of *Holland*, to make any League with *Spain*, nor with any Prince of *Germany* againſt *France*, nor to act ſeparately nor jointly towards the expulſion of the Conqueſts which your Majeſty has lately made in the *Netherlands*.

That indeed there had been ſome Conferences betwixt the *Spaniſh* Miniſters and ſome of the State, on the engagement and hypothequing ſome Places in the *Netherlands* for a Sum of Mony.

That the Conventions which had been projected with the *German* Princes, imported no more than that we all ſhould labour at an Accommodation betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and that to prevent Affairs in the mean time being ſubject to prejudicial Alterations, we ſhould bring both Parties to a Ceſſation of Arms, and that your Majeſty might conſider whether the Intention of the States was to be blam'd in that, as it ſeems your Majeſty judges, ſince you have been aſſur'd by me, that the ſaid States, the Ceſſation of Arms provided, will never declare your Majeſty the Refuſer, as long as you will content your ſelf with the Conditions of Peace by you propos'd.

That the Diſcourſe of the ſaid Engagement was at a time when the Peoples Minds were fill'd with Uneaſineſs and Diſtruſt, on your Majeſty's letting three Months paſs without replying to the Advances which had been made by the Diſcourſe of the Sieur *de Wit*.

That at preſent they are entirely got out of all theſe Engagements, and that there is a ſincere and intire Diſpoſition in the State to co-operate ſtrenuouſly and vigorouſly to procure for your Majeſty the Satisfaction which you deſire of *Spain*, and to invite the Friends of the States in *Germany* to enter into the ſame Intentions, and the ſame Engagements with them, for the ſame end, without any League which might be diſagreeable to your Majeſty; and that the States giving your Majeſty all the effectual Marks of the clearneſs and ſincerity of their Intentions in this, deſire he will alſo pleaſe to

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ſet their Minds at reſt, by not puſhing his Conqueſts, in caſe the War continues, farther on the Side of the *Netherlands*; That what the States could agree on in this, is ſo ſtrenuous and efficacious towards the procuring of the ſaid Peace, that a better effect could not be expected from the Declaration againſt *Spain*, which your Majeſty preſſes ſo hard, as what the States and their Allies ſhould do to oblige the *Spaniards* to Peace.

So far are the States from giving his Majeſty any occaſion of continuing in any Jealouſie that they would contribute by their Counſels to retard the concluſion of the Peace, that it will doubtleſs appear in all their Proceedings that they will accept as much as is poſſible for them, and ſo that if in the Propoſitions which may be advanc'd for the conduct of this Affair, your Majeſty may obſerve, that if there be any Points which remove farther diſtant the hopes of the Peace, that the States are always diſpos'd to give Satisfaction on that Head, provided that your Majeſty alſo agrees with them on Expedients which ſerve to remove the Apprehenſion of the Conqueſt of the *Netherlands* by his Arms; that if your Majeſty will give Security to the States againſt the ſaid Apprehenſions, they will ſecure that the States ſhall make no difficulty of agreeing to your Majeſty all that you can deſire of them, that they will not occaſion any prejudice to the Deſign of ſafely attaining the ſaid Peace.

I anſwer'd them, that I would give your Majeſty an account of the good Intentions which the States declar'd to have, to continue firmly ally'd to his Intereſts, and reject the Propoſitions which ſhould be made to them to the contrary: That to effect theſe good Intentions, there is a ſhorter way than that which they propos'd, which is to ſignifie to the States and Princes of the Empire, that your Majeſty contenting himſelf with a Partition, if they did not conform to it by the laſt of *March*, they ſhould be oblig'd to join their Arms with thoſe of his, and attack *Flanders* jointly.

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That what I ſaid to them was *verbatim* conform to the Propoſition which Monſieur *de Wit* made to Monſieur *Courtin* and me, and that I hop'd that the States would find ſo many Advantages in this firſt Overture, that they would not let ſlip the occaſion of profiting by it.

That I found his Propoſition very defective, it not mentioning a prefix'd time concerning the Suſpenſion of Arms, no more than that which is neceſſary to know whether the *Spaniards* will accept or refuſe the Conditions of Accommodation; that I was aſſur'd that your Majeſty had ſo much Goodneſs for the States, that he would accommodate himſelf as much as poſſible to the Conſtitutions of the State; but to come ſo far, Explications were neceſſary; that I did not underſtand what they would ſay, when they pray your Majeſty to remove their Jealouſies and Diſtruſts; that I did not ſee that you could do any thing of greater Force, nor which better ſhew'd your Inclination for them, than to put the Peace into their Hands; that in all the Conferences which I have had with him, the Sieur *de Wit*, on this Affair, he kept to nothing which he advanc'd; that I would willingly believe that the preſent Diſpoſition of the Inclinations of the Deputies of the Cities, on the Affairs on which we are treating, are not ſo fix'd that they cannot alter, and that then he ſpoke of himſelf, and that I depend on the Word of a Miniſter, who ought to have the conſent of his Maſters, but that it appears a few Days after to be nothing, becauſe the States have not conſented to it; that accordingly I pray'd them both, ſince they were nominated Commiſſioners of the ſecret Affairs, to tell me whether they had Power from their Superiors to talk with me, or whether they came of themſelves; for in this laſt caſe I ſhould take our Conference to be in vain: To which the Sieur *de Wit* anſwer'd me, that they had confer'd with the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs before they came to me, that they were agreed

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on all that he had told me, with a deſire to have room to remove the Diſtruſt which he had expreſs'd to me.

That if in caſe of the Refuſal of the propos'd Conditions by the *Spaniards*, your Majeſty would give Aſſurances to attempt nothing in the *Netherlands*, and to keep only the Towns garriſon'd, and an Army on the defenſive, which is the only thing which could remove the Jealouſie of the States, they both of them find in the States an intire Diſpoſition that your Majeſty puſh your Conqueſts againſt *Spain* in the *Franche Comte*, *Spain*, *Catalonia* and *Italy*; and that both of them don't at all doubt but that in this Caſe, if the *Spaniards*, the Emperor, or ſome other *German* Prince, ſhould join to attack any one of your Majeſty's Towns, or enter into *France* to make Conqueſts, the States would declare War, or attack the *Low-Countries* with all their Forces. On which I reply'd, that the pretext of the Rupture is as ſtrong by the *Spaniards* Refuſal of the Peace on the Conditions which they themſelves had propos'd, as by the attack of ſome one of the Places which your Majeſty has conquer'd.

I preſs'd hard on the Conditions of your Majeſty's laſt Project, on which the Sieur *van Beuningen* cry'd out aloud that 'twould be the Ruin of *Amſterdam*, who traded for thirty Millions in *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*, and brought back ſixty Millions, and that ſhe would never conſent to it. I told him, that 'twould be the ſame thing when your Majeſty ſhould be attack'd, in caſe that he turn'd his Arms elſewhere; to which he reply'd, that there was a great deal of difference in that, the *Spaniards* or *Germans* would be Aggreſſors, and that by the Treaty of 1662 the States are oblig'd to break when the King is attack'd. In ſhort, Sir, 'twould take up a Quire of Paper to give your Majeſty an account of all that was ſaid on both ſides; we were above four Hours on this Subject. I forgot no Argument contain'd in your Memorial, and your Diſpatches. Certainly Monſieur *de Wit* will not communicate to the States all that he Advances; this

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is not that he has a Deſign to deceive, for I know, beyond a poſſibility of Doubt, that if he had been hearken'd to, the States had broke in caſe of Refuſal, and we have alſo many Cities of this Opinion, but they are not ſtrong enough to oppoſe *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*, who are utterly againſt it, and that ſo far that they rejected the Propoſal of the Partition, when many others were enclin'd to it. Perhaps another Conjuncture may be more favourable, and we may re-aſſume what is to be quitted at preſent. I have ſeen that Monſieur *de Wit* for ſix Months ſucceſſively could not bring the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Haerlem* and *Rotterdam*, to break with *England*, for the ſame Intereſt that they had ſeven hundred Merchant Ships in *Spain* and in the *Mediterranean*; yet a time came when not only theſe Cities broke with that Kingdom, but alſo were the warmeſt in maintaining the War againſt it.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 1, 1667.

MEſſieurs *Beverning* and *van Beuningen* jointly ſollicited the Cities of *Holland* for a vacant Commiſſion of Captain of Horſe for one of their Relations, notwithſtanding that they knew that Monſ. *de Wit*, his Brother the Burgomaſter of *Dort*, and his Couſin German of the ſame Name, who is one of the States-General, had taken their Meaſures with the Cities to obtain their Nomination in favour of one of their Nephews, and obtain'd the Promiſe of the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Tergow* and *Rotterdam*, which perſwaded Monſieur *de Wit* that the Affair was ſecure.

In their Sollicitation Meſſieurs *Beverning* and *van Beuningen* loudly declar'd, and gave the Deputies to underſtand, that the Republick was not Free, if all Employments and Poſts depended on a ſingle Family; that for their Parts, they had rather wholly retire out

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of the Country than remain in it, and be Witneſſes of ſuch unjuſt Practices; that their Relation was Lieutenant of the vacant Company, and that the Relation of Meſſieurs *de Wit* was a young Man, and Cornet of another Troop; that the States were abſolute Maſters and Judges of the Merit of the Pretenders, without ſome other Conſideration induc'd them to favour either one or the other of them; but that they would always continue firm for Liberty, and oppoſe all Oppreſſion.

This Argument was puſh'd ſo far by each of them, that the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Harlem*, *Tergow* and *Rotterdam* told Monſieur *de Wit*, that they could not keep their promiſe, and that in Juſtice the Company ought to be given to the Lieutenant.

The Sieur *de Wit* very prudently thank'd them for their Advice, and dropp'd the Sollicitation; and Yeſterday the Company was beſtow'd on the Lieutenant, purſuant to the Deſire of Meſſieurs *Beverning* and *van Beuningen*.

You are not to doubt, Sir, but this has touch'd the Family of the *de Wits*; but ſuch Mortifications frequently happen amongſt ſuch People as theſe.

The *Spaniards* loſt no Time in this Conjuncture, but puſh'd on their Intereſt; the laſt Twenty thouſand Crowns which *Louvigny* brought by a Bill of Exchange from *Rodrigo*, a Banker of *Antwerp*, addreſs'd to *Mendes Flores* his Correſpondent at *Amſterdam*, were paid to *Richard* Secretary of the *Spaniſh* Embaſſy. You will ſee by the King's Letter all that Monſieur *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* ſaid to me concerning the preſent State of Affairs: You are not, if you pleaſe, to be ſurpriz'd with the Alterations which you obſerve in the different Propoſitions which are made, becauſe all that Monſieur *de Wit* thinks reaſonable, and could have carry'd at another time, he cannot at preſent. What I can tell you is, That I believe that he acts ſincerely to obtain for the King the Satisfaction which his Majeſty demands; that the Propoſition which he made of my taking a Turn into *France*, was for no other Reaſon than that Four Cities

Cities were enclin'd to the Partition, but at preſent are no longer ſo; and he told it me two Days after the Departure of the Poſt, as being then not of Opinion that I ſhould go to *France*. So that from thence it may be judg'd that he does not deſire to remove me, in order to conclude any thing, during my abſence, to the King's prejudice. I can alſo aſſure you, that he knows very well, that his own Intereſt, as well as that of the States, is not to ſeparate from *France*: But I intreat you, Sir, reflect on the Methods of this Government, the Diverſity of Cabals and Factions in it, and that frequently to bring about what is deſir'd, the direct contrary Road is taken. I ſee great appearance, if the King will reſolve to accommodate himſelf to their weakneſs, which is to rid them of all their Jealouſies of the Conqueſt of *Flanders*, that they may be inſenſibly brought to a Rupture, in caſe that the King of *Spain* attacks any one of the places in his Majeſty's poſſeſſion, or from the Side of the Empire there be any Confederacy to that end. In ſhort, Sir, you'll ſee by the King's Diſpatch what paſs'd betwixt Meſſieurs *de Wit*, *van Beuningen* and me, in two Conferences which we had yeſterday and to day; and that thoſe which I have had with ſeveral Deputies of Cities, are conform to them.

The Cities of *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*, where are the Seats of the Admiralty, will by no means hear of breaking with *Spain*, by reaſon of their great Intereſt in Trade; the City of *Amſterdam* alone has Five hundred Ships in *Spain*, *Smirna* and the *Mediterranean*, with a Cargo of Thirty Millions, which will bring home Sixty, if they return ſafe into Port.

I intreat you to manage cautiouſly what I particularly told you of the Quarrel of Monſieur *de Wit* with Meſſieurs *Beverning* and *van Beuningnen*. They are reconcil'd, but I muſt tell you, in Confidence, that a plurality of *Cæſars* cannot long continue together; that Monſieur *Beverning* has already been oblig'd to accept the Commiſſion to go to *Germany*, Collegue to Prince *Maurice*; and that Monſieur *van Beuningen* excuſes him-

himſelf from going to *France*, what Offers and Advantages ſoever are made him on that account; having the City of *Amſterdam* on his ſide, I believe they will have a great deal of Trouble to remove him out of this Country, where he is in great Credit.

The Cabal of the Prince of *Orange* not falling in with the Intereſts of Monſieur *de Wit*, yeſterday the States of *Holland* reſolv'd to aboliſh the Charge of *Stadtholder* for ever, the whole Aſſembly taking an Oath never to hearken to, nor to accept any Propoſition for the Reſtauration of it; which was entred in the Regiſter: We ſhall in ſome time ſee ſomewhat very different; you may judge, Sir, that in all theſe ſorts of Alterations there muſt be time to take Meaſures; and 'tis impoſſible to talk juſtly on this Head from day to day.

As for the Journey of the Sieur *Blanſpil* to *Bruſſels*, Monſieur *de Wit* proteſts, that he had no other Commiſſion from him to treat of any Affair, than that he barely ſaid to him, that when he ſhould ſee *Caſtel Rodrigo*, he ſhould intimate to him, That if he did not ſo manage Affairs as to make them tend to giving the King Satisfaction, the States would at laſt be oblig'd to puſh things ſo far, and that in Conjunction with *France*, that the *Spaniards* would regret the loſs of the Opportunity of an Accommodation; that he did not think the King had any Reaſon to complain of his Conduct, ſince he did all in his Power to procure what he demanded; that his Advice was not always follow'd, and that very often 'twas neceſſary to recoil, in order to take the Leap the farther.

The States have written to *Zealand*, and highly complain'd of the Privateers which take *Oſtend* Commiſſions, and order'd that they be ſeverely chaſtis'd.

As for the Pretenſion of the Sieur *de Magdelaine*, the States have reſolv'd, from the time that he has been in *Holland*, to give him 3000 Livres for the Ranſom of all the Priſoners, which they will pay to Monſieur *d'Eſpagne*, Major of *La Ferte*'s Regiment: They never re-aſſume Affairs after ſuch Reſolutions.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: December 2, 1667.

THE King has ſeen your Diſpatch of the 24th, and we are to ſtay for the next to know more throughly the Sentiments of Monſieur *de Wit*, on his Majeſty's of the 18th, of which you had but a Moment's time to talk with him. Notwithſtanding which, he ſaid enough to you to make his Majeſty judge that theſe Gentlemen would very willingly tie up his Hands, and remain themſelves intirely free; and they to that end make very good uſe of the Point of *Portugal*, as an everlaſting Pretext againſt a Treaty which they had concerted with the King, and promis'd his Majeſty. But yet they will have ſome Difficulty, whatever may happen, ever to draw from him, either thro' the pretext of the Obſcurity of the Article, or any other, a Declaration that his Majeſty is capable of breaking Faith and Honour, by failing in another which he has made with the King of *Portugal*, if that Prince himſelf is not the firſt that breaks it, and that it will ſoon clearly appear; for when the laſt *Spaniſh* Poſt left *Madrid*, not only the Miniſters, but even none of the Vulgar were ignorant that the Queen of *Spain* would by all means ſend Don *John* of *Auſtria* to the *Netherlands*; that he expreſly declar'd, that he would not go thither, unleſs the Accommodation with *Portugal* was made; that on this the Reſolution was taken to offer in *Portugal* by the *Engliſh* Miniſters, to treat directly from King to King, and no longer of a Truce, but make a Peace (which were the two ſole Difficulties of the Treaty) in caſe that the King of *Portugal* would conſent to depart from the Alliance which he has made with *France*.

We may then ſay probably, and that very truly, that in leſs than a Month we ſhall know whether the *Portugueze* have accepted the Peace, and Title of King, on Con-

Condition of abandoning the Alliance of *France*; or whether they will have rejected it, and reſolv'd to remain firm in the ſaid Alliance, and honeſtly fulfil their Treaty with us. In the firſt Caſe the States will no longer have the Pretext which they at preſent ſet ſuch a Value on, to prevent binding themſelves. In the ſecond, we don't believe here, that they themſelves would adviſe his Majeſty to abandon a King, who to continue firm on his ſide, ſhall have refus'd an Accommodation accompanied with all the other Conditions which he could deſire for himſelf, except thoſe of Security.

As to the ſaid firſt Caſe, all the Difficulties of his Majeſty's Accommodation with *Spain*, will be remov'd between his Majeſty and the States, ſince he has conſented to ſatisfie himſelf with what Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf propos'd; that is to ſay, to retrench his firſt Pretenſions. As for the ſecond, if the States deſire the Accommodation, they will find, doubtleſs, that the moſt ſecure and ſhorteſt Way to attain it, will be that of declaring to the *Spaniards*, with neceſſary Vigour, that they muſt grant to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Peace, what they would have yielded, and even offer'd, to continue the Diſturbance of it; that is to ſay, to treat of Peace, and from King to King, with the King of *Portugal*.

'Tis certain that no leſs is neceſſary than a Declaration of this Nature, and alſo accompanied with all the other Demonſtrations requiſite to the joining and uniting of the Forces, to diſpoſe *Spain* to Peace: For by a ſingle Circumſtance which has juſt happen'd, we may eaſily judge they are not at *Madrid* in any Vein which tends that way. You already know that the King, at the Requeſt of the Pope, ſent to the Cardinal *Viſconti*, a Nuncio in *Spain*, blank Paſſes for the Plenipotentiaries which the Queen of *Spain* ſhould name and ſend to the place of Meeting, where it ſhould be agreed to treat of Peace; but by Letters of the tenth of this Month, the Cardinal acquaints the Abbot *Vibo*, who tranſacts the Affairs of his Holineſs here, that he had

receiv'd the ſaid Paſports, but that they were uſeleſs, becauſe the Queen of *Spain* would not conſent to treat but only in the following three Places, *Rome*, *Venice* or the *Pyrenees*.

The firſt Reflection to be made on this is, That the full Powers which *Caſtel Rodrigo* had, are either falſe or illuſory.

The ſecond, That *Spain* does not ſet a great Value on the Mediation of other Princes, beſides that of the Pope and the Republick of *Venice*; pretending, doubtleſs, that other Potentates are oblig'd, by their own Intereſt, to aſſiſt her, and conſequently to act a Part very different from that of bare Mediators, which they will not let them take.

The third Reflection is, That ſhe has no real Deſign to treat, but only to drive on the Difficulties and Conteſts of the Preliminaries till the End of *March*, hoping that in that time the other Princes will afreſh addreſs themſelves to the King, to pray and preſs him to grant a new Term of Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, without pretending to make uſe of the time for the Negotiation; which his Majeſty moſt certainly will not grant, nor can he do it without acting againſt even the Peace it ſelf, to which his Enemies will never conſent but by pure Force, and without beſides ſuffering irreparable Damages; that he may not be oblig'd to maintain in vain, and at the ſole Expence of his Kingdom and Subjects, the great Armies which he ſhall then have form'd, and which Prudence will not at preſent permit him to interrupt the Cares of for one bare Moment.

Monſieur *de Wit* did the King Juſtice, in believing nothing that ſome would have perſwaded him, that Monſieur *de Rouvigny* had at *London* made ſeveral Propoſitions againſt the States, for nothing is ſo falſe as that Impoſture; I don't ſay, but that if the States in time take Steps againſt this Crown, contrary to our Treaties, that his Majeſty will not then employ all means that he can think of, and which ſhall be in his power, in order to ſuffer the leaſt Damage that will be poſſible; but I hope

hope that will not happen; and his Majeſty is very well pleas'd with, and puts great Confidence in the Promiſe which Monſieur *de Wit* lately gave you, That his Maſters would do nothing contrary to the Treaties, and remain firm to his Majeſty's Intereſts.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades *preſented to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: December 5, 1667.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of *France*, prays your Lordſhips to grant a 'Paſs for the Marquiſs *d'Eſtrades* his Daughter-in-law, 'who is ready to return into *France* with her Coach 'Horſes, and Nine Saddle-Horſes for the Perſons which 'will accompany her, the whole Number being 'Fifteen Horſe; and they being Horſes of Service be-'longing to the ſaid Marquiſs, and not lately bought in 'this Country, the ſaid Ambaſſador will be very much 'oblig'd to your Lordſhips, if it will pleaſe them to 'comprehend in the ſaid Paſport an Exemption from 'the Tolls and Cuſtoms which may be demanded for 'the ſaid Horſes, as well in *Holland* as in *Zealand*, thro' 'which ſhe is to paſs, that ſhe may meet with no 'Trouble on that account in her Paſſage; and your 'Lordſhips will in this do him a very ſingular Favour, 'and without Reſumption. Deliver'd at the *Hague*, *December* 5, 1667.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 8, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the ſecond Inſtant. I could wiſh that Affairs could proceed on as ſwift in a Republick, as in a Kingdom; but there happen Incidents which interrupt them; that of the Letters which Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* has written to the Cities, and the Memorial which he preſented to the States of *Holland* againſt Monſieur *de Wit*, giving them all to underſtand, that he led them by the Noſe like Children, that he treated at the ſame time with *Spain* and *France*, that from *Spain* he would buy Places, and bind himſelf in her Intereſts, and that to *France* he promis'd to make the States break and attack *Flanders* in Conjunction with her, and conſtrain the *Spaniards* to a Peace; to which he added many things againſt the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*. He not being belov'd by every Body, this gives him ſome trouble, of which I believe he will clear himſelf to his Advantage. Monſ. *de Beverning*, *van Beuningen* and he, are very cloſely cemented together. The firſt will go into *Germany*, and the ſecond ſtill excuſes his return into *France*, and Monſieur *de Wit* ſets all imaginable Springs on work to make him go.

Since my laſt Diſpatch, the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland* broke up, and does not meet again 'till to Morrow. The Deputies went to conſult their Superiors on all that paſs'd betwixt Monſieur *de Wit*, *van Beuningen* and me, of which I gave the King an account laſt Poſt. I perſiſted in telling theſe Gentlemen and the Deputies, that I ſaw the King would not recede from any part of his laſt Project: that if they would have Peace, they had nothing to do but to reſolve on it, and that they muſt not longer amuſe his Majeſty by Tergiverſations. I forgot nothing at the ſame time requiſite to keep *North-Holland* in the good Sentiments

Sentiments in which it is, and do my Duty on that Conjuncture: We are, Sir, at the Crisis of Affairs, and what the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador has ſaid and written againſt Monſieur *de Wit*, will not a little help me to puſh on my ſide the taking of a good Reſolution. Since this Extravagance of that Ambaſſador, I ſee many which were cool for Monſieur *de Wit* grow warm, and take his part. I cannot yet ſend you any thing poſitive, but hope that he will bring his Maſters to a good Reſolution. We muſt deal by degrees with theſe People, and not think of bringing them all at once to a Rupture, but engage and bind them in a Treaty, ſo that they can't help it. I do not yet yield any thing with regard to the Rupture, in caſe of the *Spaniards* Refuſal; on the contrary, I begin to perceive that the principal Cities ſearch after Expedients to find out Terms in which the word *Break* is not expreſs'd, but an Equivalent which will in effect produce the Rupture, that thoſe who negotiate it may not at once affrighten the Cities into a Negative.

Monſieur *Colbert* has ſent me a Bill of Exchange of ten thouſand Rixdollars, which amounts to twenty five thouſand Livres of our Mony, to be employ'd purſuant to the King's Order; Sir, you will pleaſe to inform me to what uſe his Majeſty appoints that Sum. I aſſure you, Sir, that Monſieur *de Wit*, diſcerning that the King remains firm to his Project, purſuant to my expreſs Declaration that his Majeſty would not in the leaſt recede from it, does his beſt to bring the Cities as near as poſſible to the King's Sentiments.

I talk'd with him on the *Portugueze* Affair, he approves what you wrote to me on it, and owns that the King ought not to furniſh *Portugal* with a Pretext to ſeparate from his Intereſts in this conjuncture, but ſays that he is apprehenſive that their Offices will not ſucceed with the *Spaniards* to the Satisfaction of *Portugal*, and that this Point being ſufficient to hinder the Peace, tho' the *Spaniards* ſhould even agree with *France* on the Conditions which his Majeſty demands, all En-

deavours of the States would be vain in order to put a final end to this Work, which is their principal aim; and that the States would be very uneaſie on having made ſo many Advances and Declarations, which ſhould prove vain, and only ſerve to draw on them many Enemies.

To which I reply'd, that the Intereſt of the Peace depending on it, there appear'd to me no room to heſitate on ſtepping over the Conſideration which he alledg'd to me, by reaſon that the States alone would have all the Honour of it, it not being to be believ'd that the King of *Portugal*, after refuſing the Peace which *Spain* offer'd him, becauſe he would not renounce his Alliance with *France*, could be abandon'd by the King; and that if he thought that in the preſent Conjuncture the King ought not to do it, his Majeſty muſt be yet more oblig'd to ſupport him, when he ſhall be truly ſatisfy'd that he has refus'd this Peace: I ſee clearly that the Sieur *de Wit* being to ſatisfie ſeveral Cities, all of which are not of our ſide, meets with Difficulties in things which would eaſily paſs if he was alone; but the Conſtitution of this State will have it ſo, and 'tis neceſſary to accommodate ones ſelf to it ſometimes, or ſeem to do ſo, to let the ill Humours take their courſe, and re-aſſume the Affair at a more favourable Conjuncture.

What you inform me, by a Diſpatch, of Cardinal *Viſconti*, will be of eſpecial Service to Monſieur *de Wit* and me, to make appear in this meeting of the States, and to the Cities, that the *Spaniards* are not in earneſt for the Peace, and that *Rome*, *Venice*, and the *Pyrenees* are not pitch'd on for any other reaſon, than to make the King loſe the time of the Campagne: I alſo declared to him, that whatever might happen, the King would not yield to a Prolongation of the Suſpenſion of Arms beyond the end of *March*, of which I deſir'd him to advertiſe the States.

Monſieur *Courtin* can tell you that it coſt us a great deal of Mony for the Paſſage of the Soldiers, which came out of the Priſons during our Reſidence at *Breda*.

After

After my return to the *Hague*, I gave out eight hundred Paſſes for Foot Soldiers and Troopers, which I diſtributed at *Rotterdam*, with a Crown to each for their Paſſage and Subſiſtance: All which were taken Priſoners at *Charleroy*, *Dendermonde*, *Mechlen*, *Ghent*, *Bruges* and *Antwerp*, and came to the *Hague*. I have not charg'd theſe Expences to the King, no more than ſeveral others during the meeting of the States of *Holland*, becauſe I hope that ſerving him faithfully, his Majeſty will do ſomething for me or my Family, which will recompence all my Loſſes. Moſt of the Soldiers which went thro' *Zealand* came hither all naked, and in a miſerable Condition; I gave them Shirts and Cloaths, as they wanted them: If more come, I ſhall take particular care to aſſiſt them, and ſend them to *France* purſuant to the King's Order.

I have been entreated by Monſieur *de Wit*, to ask you as from my ſelf, whether the King would pleaſe that you ſhould write to me, that 'twould be very agreeable to his Majeſty in this Conjuncture of a Treaty of Peace, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſhould come into *France*: I anſwer'd, that I believ'd that 'twould be ſoon enough to acquaint you with it, when the States ſhould have reſolv'd to content the King on all the Points of his laſt Project, and that the Affair being at preſent in agitation amongſt the Cities, without really knowing whether 'twould ſucceed, this Requeſt would be ſuperfluous: Pray if you pleaſe ſend me your Opinion of it.

I entreat you to tell the Grand Prior, that no Endeavours are omitted to prevail on the other Provinces to do as *Holland* has done, with regard to the Eſtate of the Order of *Malta*. The Biſhop of *Straſburg* comes hither to Morrow: The Lodgings for Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, are prepar'd for him; I ſhall not fail to pay him my Reſpects, knowing that he is in the King's Intereſts.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: December 9, 1667.

IF I had not been in my Bed, as I am, afflicted with very uneaſie Pains, your laſt Diſpatch would not have occaſion'd any other Anſwer than theſe three Words, That 'tis impoſſible to negotiate any Affairs with People who daily make new Propoſitions, and who after having obtain'd every thing which they deſire, tho' they did not hope it, yet reckon it as nothing, and unſay whatever they advanc'd, on the awkward Excuſe that 'tis no longer in their Power. I have engag'd Monſieur *van Beuningen* an hundred times on the Propoſition which he made, and which they have at preſent renew'd, that the King carry his Arms into other Places than the *Low-Countries*, and that the States would defend his Conqueſts, if any would attack them. I can tell you, that the mention'd *van Beuningen* was himſelf ſomewhat aſham'd to make ſuch a Propoſal; and nevertheleſs 'tis yet on the Table, becauſe that they have nothing to the purpoſe to ſay beſides, than to amuſe us with ſome Appearance of a Negotiation, and depend on that which they have concluded with others; which I yet dare throughly anſwer, will not have any better Succeſs. The King knows the Concert betwixt Monſieur *Meerman*, and *Boreel*, and the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, in ſeveral Conferences which they have had, to accompany the Propoſition which they are to make to the King of *England* concerning the Means of procuring the Peace, with a vigorous Remonſtrance, to make him underſtand, that 'tis neceſſary to think at the ſame time of Ways to hinder the Continuation of the Progreſs of *France*; and the ſaid *Meerman* and *Boreel* have already promis'd the *Spaniards* to give it in Writing, if deſir'd.

Yet when you complain of it to Monſieur *de Wit*, I don't doubt but he will a ſecond time anſwer you, That

That theſe are only Artifices of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters; but if Affairs continue to go at this rate, the King will alſo make his Propoſals, which perhaps will be of ſuch a Nature, as to be embrac'd as ſoon as thoſe of any other.

To return at preſent to what they ſaid to you in the laſt place, I ask only in caſe that the King ſhould reſolve to carry his Arms to any other Country than the *Netherlands*, what Confidence his Majeſty could repoſe in the States, that with theirs they would defend his Conqueſts? They which have ſhew'd ſo much uneaſineſs at the ſeeing them made, who have conceiv'd ſo many Jealouſies, and who own themſelves, will leave no poſſible Means unattempted to oblige him to reſtore them, if in their Power; and if the Sixty Millions which the Trade of *Spain* brings to the *United-Provinces* at this Juncture, as they themſelves ſay, hinders their daring to declare to the *Spaniards*, that they muſt conclude the Peace, on the Conditions which Monſieur *de Wit* exacted of his Majeſty, that he ſhould conſent to; the Conſideration of the ſame Sixty Millions, will it not yet farther hinder the States in good earneſt defending thoſe Conqueſts for the King, which give them ſo much Uneaſineſs and Jealouſie? If thoſe who have the Honour of his Majeſty's Ear in his Councils, ſhould have loſt all Senſe in the Point of adviſing him to this Confidence in the States, I aſſure you that he alone will never do it, being too wiſe, and too clear-ſighted, not to ſee plainly what would happen.

In ſhort, let the Directors of the State turn the Affair as many ways as they pleaſe, I dare ſay, that to procure a ſpeedy Peace for Chriſtendom, they will not hit on any other good one, nor which will not be ſubject to a thouſand Inconveniencies, Dangers and Perplexities; beſides that of declaring to the *Spaniards*, that they muſt make an Accommodation on the Conditions which have been concerted betwixt his Majeſty and the States, or join their Arms to his to force them to it. I ſeems here incredible, that *Lowvigny* brought twenty thouſand Crowns

Crowns to diſtribute in the *United-Provinces*, or only the tenth Part of that Sum; that is to ſay, to thoſe who know, as the King does beyond poſſibility of doubting, that the Neceſſity of Mony is ſuch in the *Netherlands*, that very often the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* is very much put to it to find a thouſand Crowns; and frequently for want of Five hundred, is forc'd to ſuffer whole Bodies of Troops to periſh. As to the Bill of Exchange of ten thouſand Rix-dollars which we have ſent you, things are in ſuch a Poſture where you are, that his Majeſty does not ſee at preſent in what you can advantageouſly employ it; and I believe, that he may order you to return it back, if you don't more particularly expreſs to him to what purpoſe you appoint it, and that he gives you Power to do it.

ADDITION.

Since the writing of my Letter, I have receiv'd one from *England*, by which we ſee that the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors are no longer nice in declaring to ſeveral Members of Parliament, which they take to be the *Spaniards* greateſt Confidents, that there is no League betwixt *England* and the States which can hinder the Loſs of *Flanders*, in which both Nations have ſo great an Intereſt. I well know, that they will tell you again, that this is not true; but what will Monſieur *de Wit* anſwer to what Monſieur *Meerman* himſelf ſaid to Monſieur *de Ruvigny*, that the ſaid *de Wit* wrote to him, that the King's Pretenſions on the Peace were ſo high, that there was no way of accommodating them; that *Luxemburg* is the Gate of *Germany*; that the *Switzers* will never ſuffer the Alienation of the *Franche Comte*; that *Charleroy* gave too open an Entrance into *Brabant*; and yet the King, as you know, did not demand *Luxemburg* and the *Franche Comte* both, but contented himſelf with either one or the other; and for *Charleroy*, 'twas agreed to be ras'd. His Majeſty at laſt yielded to what Monſieur *de Wit* deſir'd of him, and he writes to the States Miniſters, that his Pretenſions are too high,

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and that there is no room for Accommodation: This is, Sir, the fair Way which he takes to incline the *Spaniards* to the Peace; but I dare anſwer for't, that our Affairs won't go worſe.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 15, 1667.

YOU will, Sir, have ſeen by my precedent Diſpatch, that I anſwer'd Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen*, the ſame thing which you ſend me by yours of the ninth, on the Propoſition which they made of the King carrying his Arms into ſome other Country than *Flanders*, in caſe that the King of *Spain* refuſed the Conditions of Peace agreed to by the King; they perſiſt ſtill in the ſame Propoſition, and all the other Deputies of the Cities of *Holland* which I have ſeen are of this Opinion, not being willing to help the King to take *Flanders*, as he would infallibly, if he attack'd it with their Forces: But ſeveral of them told me, and particularly the Deputies of *North-Holland*, That being ſecur'd that the King would content himſelf with his Conqueſts, and remove the War elſewhere, they would uſe their utmoſt Efforts to encline the other Cities to promiſe the King to break with *Spain* and the Empire, in caſe they ſhould undertake any thing againſt the Places in the King's Poſſeſſion; and that this would be a Certainty to the King, to be aſſur'd of keeping what he had; and a Certainty that his Majeſty would not be their Neighbour, which they could not in any wiſe bear. I alledg'd to them what had been told me, That the ſole Intereſt of *Amſterdam*, on account of their Commerce with *Spain*, would always oppoſe the Rupture; and that the Reaſon would yet remain, if the King ſhould carry his Arms to any other place than *Flanders*: On which they reply'd, That 'twas not the ſame thing; that their Promiſes ſign'd by a Trea-

a Treaty, were an eff ctual Engagement; that they deſir'd the Peace, and that the King had what he demanded; but that they alſo deſir'd their Securities, and that his Arms ſhould not proceed farther; that they all proteſted to me, that they would do their utmoſt to bring the contrary Cities into this Deſign. This, Sir, is the true State of things at preſent, and 'tis impoſſible to rid theſe People of Diſtruſt, that the King will render himſelf Maſter of *Holland*, after he is of the *Netherlands*.

I endeavour'd to efface this Impreſſion, by telling them, that I would do my beſt to engage the King to conſent to the Treaty of Partition made in the Year 1635, and that he ſhould yield to the States the ſame Conditions. On this, two of the *North-Holland* Deputies, very much my Friends, took me aſide, and told me, that fifteen Days paſt they were all for the Treaty of Partition; but that having propos'd it to the People of *Antwerp*, *Bruges* and *Ghent*, and ſpread Reports by third Perſons, That they would be much happier by yielding to the States, than remaining under the *Spaniards*; all the Magiſtrates and People ſaid, That when they could no longer preſerve themſelves ſubject to the *Spaniards*, they would rather yield to *France* than the *Hollanders*, who were Hereticks: That this great Averſion which they had to them, ſhew'd them that what they would do in caſe of Hopes of a Partition, would ſerve only to help all the Cities to take a Reſolution to yield the ſooner to Fraud; that thus Prudence requir'd them to endeavour their Security, the only way which they could find it; which is, that the King keep to what he poſſeſſes, and that they don't contribute to their Deſtruction by a Declaration of joining their Troops, which would occaſion the Loſs of the whole Country.

The Prince of *Strasburg* has been four Days in this Town; he makes uſe of my Coaches, and came to dine with me, before he gave Audience to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador; I told him all the Particulars which have occurr'd

curr'd in this Negotiation, from the time of Monſieur *de Wit*'s firſt Propoſal, to this preſent: I thought it proper to inform him of this, before Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* ſhould ſee him, that he might be prepar'd for what they ſhould ſay, and might let them know, that this way of proceeding would at laſt tire his Majeſty, and oblige him to take his Meaſures elſewhere. He told me, that in the Conferences which he had with them the day before yeſterday, he talk'd boldly to them, and gave them to underſtand, that the *German* Princes were perſwaded, that the King was reduced to very moderate Pretenſions, and that 'twas neceſſary to oblige the *Spaniards* to agree to them; but I did not to day find thoſe Gentlemen more inclin'd to break with them, in caſe of Refuſal, than the laſt time I talk'd with them. Monſieur *van Beuningen* is the warmeſt on this Head, and tells all the Members from the Cities, that they muſt loſe their Wits, and be as blind as the *Spaniards* have been, before they can ſuffer the King to conquer *Flanders*, ſince *Holland* muſt follow it; that there is no greater Proof that his Majeſty aims at conquering the whole Country, than that of his Refuſal of the Offer which the States make of maintaining his Majeſty's Conqueſts in *Flanders*, and oppoſing all thoſe who ſhall attack them, provided that the King remove the War into other Countries diſtant from them. He being in great Reputation, draws moſt of the Cities over to his Opinion, finding them all ſtick to that Point, That the King content himſelf with his Conqueſts, and carry his Arms out of *Flanders*, which I continue to refuſe. I have not mention'd what you wrote to me of diſpenſing with the States breaking with *Spain*, provided that they promiſe to oppoſe with all their Forces the Aſſiſtance which ſhall come from *Germany*, or elſewhere; becauſe without this Condition we may puſh the War in the *Netherlands*.

You ſee how things go at preſent, and the Diſpoſition of theſe People, on which you may take your Meaſures: All that I can do, is to take Advantage of Time

and

and Opportunity in the jarring Conteſts of theſe Cities, which frequently happen.

Monſieur *de Wit* did no forget to tell me, that there is not one Word of Truth in all that you have been inform'd of from *England*; that to contradict what you have been told, That Monſieur *Meerman* declar'd to Monſieur *Ruvigny*, no more was neceſſary than to let me read the ſaid *Meerman*'s Letter, which repreſents *verbatim* what *Iſola* ſaid to him; that the King's Pretenſions were inſupportable, that he demanded the *Franche Comte*, which the *Switzers* would oppoſe, and never conſent to; that the City of *Luxemburg* was a Poſt and Entrance into *Germany*, and a neighbouring place to the States Territories; and that to grant what the King ask'd, was as much as to yield the whole *Low-Countries* to him: Thus much on this Article; and the Sieur *de Wit* ſays, That as to the other Point which he wrote to *Meerman*, that *Charleroy*, the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* and the *Franche Comte*, were too high Pretenſions; that theſe Reports vaniſh'd of themſelves, ſince he well knew, that the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* was never propos'd otherwiſe than in caſe of departing from the *Franche Comte*, and that *Charleroy* was to be ras'd. He expreſs'd himſelf to be touch'd with the Facility with which things of this Nature were believ'd, tho' very different from his way of acting. He aſſur'd me, that if it had been in his Power to have brought Affairs to the point, which the King deſir'd in his laſt Project, he had done it, but that the Diſtruſt was too great in the Minds of his Countrymen, that on the Continuance of the War the King would make himſelf Maſter of *Flanders*; and that I might have diſcern'd, by the Acquaintance which I had in the Cities, that they could not be cur'd of this Apprehenſion, as long as the King ſhould reſerve to himſelf the Liberty of attacking *Flanders*. I ſtill continued firm in refuſing to alter any thing in the King's Project, uſing the Reaſons contain'd in his Majeſty's and your Diſpatches.

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I doubt not, Sir, but you know better than I, the *Spaniards* want of Mony: The Letter which the Prince of *Strasburg* gave me, written by *Iſola*, will confirm it to you; but yet pleaſe to aſſure your ſelf, that the Twenty thouſand Crowns were paid at *Amſterdam* by *Mandes Flores* a Banker, and that the Bill came from *Barnardo*, a Banker of *Antwerp*; *Richard*, Conſul of the *Spaniſh* Nation, and related to the Ambaſſador's Secretary, receiv'd that Sum; to what uſe it was employ'd, I can't certainly tell you; but I ſaw, by the Letters of ſome *Amſterdam* Merchants, that Two hundred thouſand Weight of Powder was bought for *Ghent*, and this Mony might be deſtin'd for that.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 15, 1667.

AFter the writing of my firſt Letter, I ſaw two Deputies of *Amſterdam*, which are in ſome meaſure oblig'd to me, and are not always in the Sentiments of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who will by no means hear of a Rupture with *Spain*. I have alſo ſeen ſome others of thoſe Cities, which are not favourably inclin'd to us, which I found wavering enough to fall in with the Opinion of thoſe of *North-Holland*, if we could give them any Security that the King would not extend his Conqueſts farther in the *Netherlands*: It belongs at preſent to his Majeſty to diſcern which is his greateſt Intereſt, to give over all ſort of Negotiations with theſe People, and take Meaſures with his other Allies for the Conqueſt of *Flanders*, or to accommodate himſelf to the Conſtitution of a Republick, whoſe Diſtruſt will cut all ſhort, if his Majeſty does not give them Satisfaction, that he will no manner of way puſh his Conqueſts farther; for as for the Aſſurances of it, if the whole Province of *Holland* ſhould agree to break with the King of *Spain*, the Emperor and his Adherents,

in caſe they attempt any thing on the Places conquer'd by the King, and then the Provinces conſent to it, and the Treaty be ſign'd on the Points on both Sides, they would be all intire, and not as in the Propoſitions which have been hitherto made without the Concert of all the Cities; but at preſent all is publiſh'd, and none are ignorant of the Conditions which are to be reſolv'd on, and this is the time to ſtir and negotiate in the Cities, in the Provinces, and in the Aſſembly of the States-General to attain that end. If the King finds his Advantage in this Propoſition, there are Cities which are not for us, which may eaſily be gain'd.

The Deputies of the Provinces alſo might be manag'd, that what ſhould be reſolv'd might paſs without difficulty; and if I was capable of adviſing the King, I would break all Meaſures with the States, becauſe that they will as well do all they can againſt his Intereſts, and will be ſo confirm'd in their Jealouſies of *France* by the Refuſal of a Propoſition, which they alledge to be all that the King demands, which is to keep what he has, or to have in exchange the Places mention'd in his Proj &, to which they will oblige themſelves to force the *Spaniards* by a Treaty in the above-mention'd Form; that the People will be all inclin'd to follow the Sentiments of the States againſt us, with the ſame Reaſon that they did againſt *England*, which is to preſerve their Liberty; and that 'tis eaſie to judge that the King will attack them, after having conquer'd *Flanders*. This is, Sir, what the *Spaniſh* ſpread abroad already, on my rejecting this Propoſition, and ſticking to that of the King.

The Prince of *Strasburg*, who is very clear-ſighted, and has conferr'd with Monſieur *de Wit*, *van Beuningen* and ſeveral others, is in doubt which to chuſe; for on the one Side, he thinks that the States are to be cautiouſly manag'd, by reaſon of their Mony and numerous Forces; it being certain, that they can bring into the Field Twenty thouſand Foot, and Five thouſand Horſe; and with that Army, and the Troops of the Electors,

Electors, 'tis certain the *Spaniards* and Imperialiſts may be hindred attempting any thing on the King's Conqueſts in *Flanders*; and on the other, he obſerves ſuch an Obſtinacy in the States to be aſſur'd that the King ſhall not puſh his Conqueſts farther in *Flanders*, for their own Security, that he is apprehenſive that theſe Conteſts will break all Meaſures with the States, if the King does not conſent to it. This, Sir, is the true State of Affairs at preſent, on which I ſhall expect the King's Commands, in order to execute them punctually. I own that your Letter rid me of a great Uneaſineſs, which the manner of acting of theſe People here had given me; and that the Aſſurance which it gave me, that whatever they ſhould do, the King's Affairs would not go the worſe, ſet my Mind very much at reſt.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: December 16, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 8th, which ſeem'd better to the King than the precedent ones, but 'tis ſcarce ſo; both one and the other admirably well repreſent the Difficulties and Diſpoſitions of a popular State, when 'tis requiſite to form an important Reſolution, which is to be attended with great Conſequences, what part ſoever they chuſe. If in this Conſtitution of Government the Suffrages were weigh'd, and not number'd, his Majeſty would have no Reaſon for the leaſt uneaſineſs in the World concerning the Event of this Deliberation; for 'tis impoſſible that the wiſeſt of the State don't very evidently ſee that they have no other good, nor any juſter Choice on this Occaſion, than to remain inſeparably united to this Crown, as well becauſe they are already his Majeſty's Allies, as by reaſon that he has been pleas'd (in Conſideration of the Intereſt which they think they have in it) to put the Peace intirely into their Hands, and that the infallible Concluſion

ſion of it depends ſolely on their Reſolution to declare boldly to the *Spaniards*, that they themſelves have adjuſted the Conditions; that they have brought the King to conſent to them; and that if *Spain* refuſes them, they ſhall be forc'd to join their Arms to thoſe of his Majeſty, or ſee the Loſs of the *Netherlands* with folded Arms, and without endeavouring to make any uſe of this Opportunity to leſſen thus far the Growth of the Power of *France*.

You were very much in the right to declare to the Deputies, that the King would not part with any of the Conditions of his laſt Project; and to ſay truth, I don't ſee in what Particular his Majeſty can do it, ſince he has already been prevail'd on to depart from every thing which the States themſelves deſir'd him to quit; and you may add to that, That without the Conſideration of the ſaid States, the *Spaniards* would not come off ſo cheap as they may do, if they ſpeedily conclude the Peace.

The King will never, with Pleaſure, ſee any Perſon declare againſt Monſieur *de Wit*; but when it happens to be the *Spaniards*, as Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* did in the laſt place, I muſt not conceal from you, that his Majeſty very much rejoyces at it, as well becauſe that will amount to a certain Proof that the Sieur *de Wit* acts ſincerely for the Intereſts of this Crown, as becauſe he is very well aſſur'd, that they will not much hurt him; and that he ſhall yet have an Opportunity of giving him Proofs of his Friendſhip and Protection, if he ſhould think he ſtood in need of it.

The laſt News from *Madrid*, which is of the 24th of laſt Month, informs us, That the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador (who has already receiv'd Four thouſand Piſtoles for the Expence of his Journey) was to go the next day for *Lisbon*, to offer on the part of the Queen of *Spain*, to negotiate the Peace directly from King to King. Either the *Portugueze* will accept the Offer, and that Peace may be ſaid to be then made, and conſequently this Obſtacle remov'd in the Accommodation of the

Affairs

Affairs of *Flanders*; or the *Portugueze* will reject that Propoſition, and the King be ſo much the more oblig'd (as Monſieur *de Wit* has already acknowledg'd) never to abandon the King of *Portugal*. But if his Majeſty ſhould be willing to ask the ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, who is ſo intelligent, and judges ſo well of Affairs, to tell him, whether he himſelf thinks, that after this great publick Step which *Spain* will have made, it can once come into his Mind, that in caſe by the reſolute Declarations of the States, 'twere poſſible to incline it ſincerely towards the Peace, to avoid greater Loſſes, and to agree to one of the Alternatives which the King has offer'd; whether, I ſay, after the Conditions are intirely adjuſted, with regard to the King, *Spain* would a Moment delay the Accommodation, on account of yielding the Title of King, to the King of *Portugal*, which it has ſent in ſuch ſolemn manner to offer him.

The King has receiv'da Confirmation, even from *Rome*, (where the Pope's Courier at laſt return'd, after having been ſtopp'd almoſt a Month at *Madrid*) that the *Spaniards* will not treat of Peace any where, but at *Rome*, *Venice*, or the *Pyrenees*. Six intire Months have been allow'd for this Negotiation, reckoning from his Majeſty's firſt Declarations; and tho' three of them are already expir'd, *Spain* has induſtriouſly put the Affair out of all State of Accommodation, on account of a Preliminary which is not of any Importance, even to it ſelf; for ſhould the King at preſent go to *Rome* to treat, and ſhould all the Mediators and intereſted Potentates conſent to ſend their Deputies thither, which moſt of them cannot do, on account of their Religion, 'tis eaſie to diſcern, that how diligent ſoever the Princes ſhould be, either in their Nomination of Miniſters, or in the Diſpatch of them without delay, the Aſſembly of them would not begin in any of the three places mention'd by *Spain*, before the time which the King, if the Peace is not then made, will be indiſpenſibly neceſſitated, for the Reaſons already expreſs'd, to begin the Hoſtilities afreſh.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 22, 1667.

YOU will not, by this Diſpatch, receive any very deciſive account of the Affair, that is of the Acceptance of the King's Project in the ſame Form which 'tis couch'd; but yet I am not without hopes that you will be pleas'd with the Condition in which we at preſent are, and that you will believe it to be a conſiderable ſtep made towards the coming at the reſt. You are then to know, Sir, that after the departure of the laſt Poſt, the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs, of which number is Monſieur *de Wit*, came twice to me, to ſound me whether 'twould not be poſſible that the King ſhould puſh his Conqueſts in other Countries beſides *Flanders*; that on that Condition they would oblige themſelves to break with *Spain*, in caſe that it refus'd the Propoſitions offer'd by the King: I anſwer'd them, that they had nothing to expect from me more than what I had already told them, which is, that nothing was to be retrench'd from the King's Project; that in Conſideration of the States, he had relax'd more than he would otherwiſe ever have done, and alſo againſt his own Intereſts; that after that, I would tell them, from my ſelf, that 'twas time to come to a Reſolution, and to chuſe and declare whether they would be *Spaniards* or *French*. After which Monſieur *de Wit* took up the Diſcourſe, and told me, that the States would not take part againſt the King, but that they were oblig'd to provide for their Safety; to which I reply'd, that 'twas impoſſible for the King to act more ſincerely on his part, he having fix'd the Conditions which the States deſir'd, and having put Peace into their Hands; but that I was oblig'd to tell them, not as the King's Ambaſſador, but a private Friend, that 'twas time to come to a Reſolution. You may pleaſe to obſerve that I talk'd to them in this manner, after having

ving ſecur'd the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Leyden* and *Rotterdam*, to give their Opinion, that Satisfaction muſt be given to the King; and theſe Cities join'd to the former of *North-Holland*, which are not alter'd, but remain in the Sentiment that *France* is to be contented, by which I was as it were aſſur'd that the Deliberation of the Province of *Holland* would be favourable to us, and that the whole Aſſembly will act in concert with Monſieur *de Wit*, whence I thought that time proper to preſs them to a Concluſion: In ſhort, Monſieur *de Wit* and the Deputies leaving me, made their Report in the Aſſembly of the States, and the Conſideration of it was deferr'd 'till the next Day: Prince *William* of *Furſtemberg* arriv'd the ſame Day, I recounted to him all that had paſs'd, and entreated him to ſee Monſieur *de Wit*, and to tell him, that as for the Propoſition, that the King ſhould carry his Conqueſts into ſome other Country than *Flanders*, he came from his Majeſty, who had ſaid to him, that this Offer ſo violently ſhock'd him that he would never conſent to it, and that if the States perſiſted in it, all manner of Negotiation muſt ceaſe, and Meaſures be taken elſewhere. The Sieur *de Wit* made this Report to the States of *Holland*, on which that Aſſembly reſolv'd to ſend its Opinion to the States-General, in order to depute it in the Provinces to conform them to it.

This Opinion is, to remain united to *France*; to declare to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador that he is not to expect any Aid or Aſſiſtance from the States; that they deſire Peace; that the King's Propoſals are thought reaſonable, and that if the *Spaniards* refuſe them, they will make uſe of all the moſt efficacious forcible ways to conſtrain them; that the Miniſters of the Kings and Princes Reſident in this Court be ſpoken to, to bring them to the ſame Sentiments, to the end that all together may be in a Poſture to join to force the *Spaniards* to it. This is what paſs'd Yeſterday, after which the Province of *Holland* nam'd Monſieur *van Beuningen* to go with utmoſt haſte to *France* to the King, and regu-

late and clear with his Majeſty the Points to be agreed on after this Declaration; the ſaid Sieur *van Beuningen* has been at *Amſterdam*, to entreat the Burgomaſters, Regents, and thoſe of the Magiſtrature, to refuſe their conſent to this Nomination; but the States were beforehand with him, and told him that the Service of the State requir'd his taking this Journey, and that it could not be diſpens'd with; ſo that he will perform it againſt his Inclination, but will be better there than here; you will, Sir, have no more to do than encounter his Arguments, which prevail on the People here, and I am certain will not influence you. He is not yet got off from his Opinion that the King muſt not puſh his Conqueſts farther in the *Low-Countries*, but remove them elſewhere, any more than that on the Partition, to which he ſtrongly inclines; not to that made in 1635, but to that projected in 1663. We are not yet in Condition to enter on that Affair, we muſt come to it by Degrees, and without the Cities perceiving it, as well as the Rupture. Monſieur *de Wit* does not doubt but that we ſhall compaſs both with Time and Patience, but in order to attaining thoſe Ends, the Provinces muſt conform to the Opinion of *Holland*: But knowing that there will be a great deal of difficulty to bring them all to agree on this Point, by reaſon of the various Intereſts which keep them ty'd to *Spain*, by the Cabals manag'd in thoſe Provinces, I thought to hint to Monſieur *de Wit*, to take the ſame courſe which he did when the War was declar'd againſt *England*, which was, that when *Holland* had gain'd three Provinces, to publiſh the States Declaration, and let alone the three others which were of the contrary Opinion; after ſome time they muſt conform to the Reſolutions of *Holland*, which he approved, and they will act on this Foot to ſhorten time.

Tho' this which is paſs'd, is not all that the King may deſire, I hope yet that his Majeſty will content himſelf with it, no more being to be done; but certainly this would lead us to Repoſe, if the other Provinces

vinces would conform to the Opinion of that of *Holland*, for without that, 'tis equally impoſſible to begin or conclude a Treaty of any Force or Validity.

You may alſo pleaſe to obſerve, that if it had been at firſt deſir'd of the Cities that they ſhould break with *Spain*, in caſe of its Refuſal of the Conditions which the King propoſes; on the very word of *breaking*, the Reaſons of a Rupture would have held the Aſſembly of the States above three Months in ſuſpence without declaring; but able States-men clearly diſcern that this Reſolution of *Holland* leads them to a Rupture, which will more evidently appear when the Treaty is made.

The Article of *Portugal* is that which moſt puzzles Monſieur *de Wit*, for he plainly ſees that the King cannot with Reputation and Honour abandon the King of *Portugal*, if he refuſes the Conditions which the King of *Spain* offers him; but withal does not ſee any way of making the People reliſh the breaking with *Spain*, for the Intereſt of *Portugal*; for if the King of *Spain* yields all whatever the King demands for his Partition, and yet will not agree with the King of *Portugal*, the Peace is broken; and yet he has ſollicited it with the States of *Holland* only on the foot that the King ſhould ſign the Peace, on procuring for him the Alternative; and to the mention'd Oppoſitions which they made on the *Portugueze* Affair, he has always told them that Expedients would be found to accommodate it; but that he could wiſh that the King would leave the King of *Portugal* to agree, to remove this Obſtacle, becauſe that after that if the *Spaniards* ſhould refuſe the King's Conditions, they would proceed to a Rupture, without being hinder'd by the *Portugueze* Affair; and that for the King's Security, that he may not ſuffer this Accommodation to be made in ſuch manner that he may receive any Prejudice by it, he thinks that before declaring his Sentiment to his Miniſters in *Portugal*, 'twould be neceſſary to ſtay 'till the Treaty is ſign'd betwixt the King and the States, which would

would be a Security and an Engagement of a Rupture with *Spain*; and this *Portugueze* Peace will perhaps be prejudicial to the King, but their Troops cannot be tranſported into *Flanders* without being taken, the States intending to keep a Fleet of fifty Sail at Sea, and the King having alſo his there, will render the Paſſage of their Forces impoſſible; and as he cannot ſee that the King has any thing to fear from ſuch a Peace with *Portugal*, that as for the Aſſiſtance which the *Spaniards* may ſend into *Flanders*, he does not think 'twill be in the Power of the *Spaniards* to do it.

There are but ſeven Cities in *North-Holland*, all which have from the beginning been of Opinion to continue united to *France*, and have brought over five other Cities to their Sentiment, which has ballanc'd the contrary Opinion for two Months, without any Reſolution having been taken, which allow'd us time to gain others.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: December 23, 1667.

I Receiv'd both your Diſpatches of the 15th of this Month, and all that I can ſay to you on their Contents in few Words is, that 'tis impoſſible for the King's Intereſts to go worſe than they do in the *United-Provinces*: We may yet alledge that there did not appear one Footſtep of this prodigious Jealouſie of the Neighbourhood of the King's Arms in 1659, when 'tis notorious that they might have ſeiz'd all the *Netherlands* in two Campaigns, and theſe Gentlemen did not ſay one Word, nor did they make the leaſt Motion in the world to ſtop their Progreſs, and that even before they were oblig'd to him for ſaving their State from the Power of the *Engliſh*, and the attack of the Biſhop of *Munſter*; and on the contrary, when they ought much more to have fear'd the Reſentments of this

this Crown on the abandoning of *Munſter*; but what is yet much more, his Majeſty has put into their Hands the eaſie and unqueſtionable Means of ſpeedily and infallibly curing this great Jealouſie. In order to this, they would have no more to do than in ſeeming good earneſt, if they ſhould not even effectually reſolve on it, to declare to the *Spaniards*, that if they would not ſign the Peace on the Conditions propos'd and found to be Juſt, they would join their Forces to thoſe of the King, to neceſſitate them to it; but how does it appear that they have ſtirr'd or us'd the leaſt Endeavour to poſſeſs the *Spaniards* with this Apprehenſion, yet after having on that Promiſe, not only extorted the King's Secret, but exacted from him very conſiderable Relaxations of the Conditions of Accommodation, for no other Reaſon than ſolely his Majeſty's Intention to pleaſe them: Is there the leaſt Sincerity, or even the leaſt Decency, in all this way of Proceeding? I remember ſomething almoſt of the ſame Nature with this, which happen'd at the Treaty of *Munſter*: The King's Plenipotentiaries being reduc'd only to ask of *Pauw* and *de Chaunt*, that they would barely make ſhew for fifteen days as tho' they would not ſign that Peace unleſs *France* was ſatisfy'd, yet they could never obtain from them that Declaration, tho' they feign'd to act in concert with us, and no Prejudice could have happen'd to them by it: What would the States have loſt by ſending a Perſon three Months paſt to have talk'd reſolutely to the *Spaniards*, to have oblig'd them to have accepted the Conditions propos'd by Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf? perhaps the Peace would have been already made, or very near being concluded; whilſt forgetting all that is paſt, theſe Gentlemen at preſent go out of the way to endeavour to oblige the King, purſuant to the fine Conceit which has happen'd into the Thoughts of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, to remove the Fate of Arms from the *Netherlands*. They talk very pleaſantly, without troubling themſelves whether the King can march an Army over the Mountains, to make

War

War in *Catalonia*, not only without any revolt in that Country, but where the *Spaniards* may oppoſe againſt him all the Armies which are employ'd in *Portugal*; nor whether his Majeſty could eaſily blow up all the Territories of the Duke of *Savoy*, to make way for his Troops to come at and attack the Dutchy of *Milan*, defended beſides by the Inclemency of the Air, and a very great number of ſtrong Places, and even on the hazard of ſeeing deſcend thither Inundations of *Germans*, without any poſſibility of ſtopping their Paſſage; nevertheleſs his Majeſty will cauſe the Duke of *Savoy* to be ſounded, whether he ſhall be diſpos'd to enter on Action with him, and take part of the Advantages of the common Conqueſts; but he cannot poſitively engage himſelf with the States on that Project, unleſs before he be aſſur'd of bringing the Duke of *Savoy* to it: Otherwiſe, provided his Majeſty could oblige the *Spaniards* to do him Juſtice on the Queen's Rights, 'twould be very indifferent to him by what ſort of Conqueſt he did it, and he had rather receive his Satisfaction in *Italy* than in *Flanders*.

The Queſtion would only be, what Security his Majeſty might depend on from the indiſputable Faith of the States, with regard to the Maintenance and Defence of the Conqueſts in *Flanders* againſt every Aggreſſor whatſoever; that is to ſay, of ſuch a State which lets him know that a Rupture with *Spain* affects their Commerce to the Sum of ſixty Millions, and which perhaps would Sacrifice them, to ſee thoſe Conqueſts out of his Majeſty's Hands.

By all theſe Conſiderations you may comprehend that 'tis very difficult, tho' not impoſſible, that his Majeſty ſhould ſo very much change as they propoſe; as alſo that in this Uncertainty he would not have ſo much as one Penny expended to gain thoſe Perſons which you ſay are againſt this Project, and cannot reſolve to ſee their State oblig'd to defend the King's Conqueſts againſt all Aggreſſors.

But

But yet I can adviſe you, that the *Spaniards* have ſo great a Deſire of Peace, and ſo earneſtly wiſh that the States ſhould have part in this Negotiation, that they have declar'd to the Pope that they will not treat but at *Rome*, *Venice*, or the *Pyrenees*, and even for that Reaſon, that they would have a Suſpenſion for a Year, and that his Majeſty in that *interim* put into the Pope's Hands the Places which he has conquer'd: It belongs then at preſent to the States to reſolve whether they will rather take, and maintain at ſome Expence, and not without ſome Danger, the part of ſuch unreaſonable People, or that of the King their ancient Friend and Ally, who has put the Accommodation into their Hands on the Conditions which they deſir'd.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Pope's* Nuncio *on the* Rhine: December 23, 1667.

I Receiv'd the Letter which it pleas'd your Serenity to favour me with on the 8th of this Month, by which you would acquaint the King, thro' my means, that the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* being provided with full Powers to treat of Peace, had declar'd by his Letters to your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity, that the Queen his Miſtreſs has agreed on the Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle* to be the Place to form the Aſſembly of Miniſters, and that he would be ready to be there, when the King will ſend Plenipotentiaries thither, and Regard had, that the principal of them be of Quality equal to his. I aſſure your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity, that I cannot oblige his Majeſty with more agreeable News, who by the Communication owing to the Goodneſs of our Holy Father the Pope, of certain Anſwers return'd at *Madrid* to his Holineſs, had ſome room to doubt, that the Crown of *Spain* would not treat of Peace in the Parts on this ſide,

but

but only in *Italy*, or in the *Pyrenees*; nevertheleſs concluding on the Faith of a Miniſter, ſo authoriz'd as is the mention'd Marquiſs, that after thoſe Anſwers given to his Majeſty, there muſt be a Change of Opinion at *Madrid*, where, doubtleſs, they are ſenſible of the indiſpenſable Neceſſity, in order to advance the Peace, to negotiate it in a Neutral Place, the neareſt poſſible to that of the Action of the Arms. His Majeſty departing from the Cities of *Collen* and *Liege*, which he nominated to the Abbot of *Roſpigliosi*, heartily and with Joy concurs alſo on his part, to chuſe the ſaid City of *Aix la Chapelle*, the place of the Reſidence of your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity, in what time the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* ..... of the contracting Parties, as all the Princes and Potentates Mediators; and he has charg'd me to acquaint him, that as ſoon as he ſhall be inform'd by your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity in what time the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* concludes to be able to preſent himſelf in the mention'd City of *Aix la Chapelle*, he will give ſuch Orders here, that his Plenipotentiaries (the principal of which ſhall be of equal Quality with the mention'd Marquiſs) and that of the King of *Portugal*, ſhall alſo infallibly preſent themſelves at the ſame time in the ſaid City of *Aix*, where I paſſionately deſire that your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity will ſpeedily procure to his Holineſs the Glory of having re-eſtabliſh'd the Peace of Chriſtendom. In the *interim* I remain, Sir, your moſt Illuſtrious Serenity's moſt humble, *&c.*

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 29, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 23d of this Inſtant. All the Reaſons which I have mention'd to you againſt following the fine Conceit which Monſieur *van Beuningen* has inſpir'd here, of removing the King's Arms from *Flanders* to ſome other Place, are ſo ſtrong, that 'tis

'tis impoſſible to anſwer them; and by this you will have ſeen, Sir, by my laſt Diſpatch, that Affairs proceed in another way.

The States of *Holland* ſeparated on the twenty fourth, to report to their Cities what had been reſolv'd on; they return again on the tenth of the next Month, and then we ſhall know the Sentiments of the Provinces on their Opinion. I don't doubt, but that 'twill be favourable, at leaſt, in part: I entreat you to be perſwaded, that I ſhall omit nothing that I ſhall judge advantageous to the King's Service; and that if Affairs don't ſucceed ſo ſpeedily as his Majeſty would deſire, 'tis neither my Fault, nor want of Care, but to be aſcrib'd to the Conſtitution of this State, which is, beſides, ſo fill'd with Cabals of various Intereſts, and ſuſceptible of Jealouſies of *France*, that I was forc'd to begin the Negotiation again, when I thought 'twas at an end. This is the Condition in which I have been three times ſince the Peace of *Breda*; and would to God that had never been made, in which Caſe I would have boldly anſwer'd for't, that I would not have been a Month without bringing the States to declare War againſt *Spain*; but not to talk any more of that, we are only to think of ſomething elſe to make theſe People act vigorouſly for the King's Intereſts.

'Tis requiſite to begin with getting Monſieur *van Beuningen* from hence; when he is in *France*, you will better bring him to Reaſon, and Monſieur *de Wit* and I will ſecond you; and I doubt not but that, with a little Patience, we ſhall reduce Affairs to his Majeſty's Satisfaction. You will have ſeen, by my laſt Diſpatch, that I rid the States of all Hopes of obliging us to quit our Arms in the *Netherlands*, in caſe that the King of *Spain* refuſe the Peace, and that I continued firm to the point of your Project, without relaxing any particle of it, which was neceſſary to bring them ſo far as they are; for when Monſieur *van Beuningen* is at *Paris*, 'twill be believ'd here, that he will have gain'd a great deal, when the King ſhall reduce himſelf to be content that they don't

don't break, on Condition that they, with the Allies of the League on the *Rhine*, oppoſe the Auxiliaries which ſhall come into *Flanders* from the Emperor and his Adherents.

You have, in your Diſpatch, ſo well obſerv'd the great Difficulties which occur in carrying the King's Arms into *Italy*, from the Situation of the fortified Towns and Rivers in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and by the Facility of Relief from *Germany*, that we cannot adviſe the King to make that Exchange; for on the one ſide I ſee that all the *German* Auxiliaries cannot get into *Flanders*, without hazarding an Engagement with the States and the Princes of the *Rhine*, if they obſerve their Treaty: And on the other, if the King of *Portugal* makes Peace, the *Spaniards* cannot land their Troops at *Oſtend*, without their being deſtroy'd, the States being to have a Fleet of Fifty Sail of large Ships in the Channel to hinder them, when we ſhall be agreed; ſo that *Flanders* will be loſt, or the *Spaniards* conſtrain'd to make Peace on the Conditions propos'd by the King.

Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg* has had ſeveral Conferences with the Sieur *de Wit*, and we din'd yeſterday together with four of the principal Deputies of the States. When he arriv'd they would not confer with him, becauſe whilſt he was at *Cleve* Monſieur *Beverning* ſuſpected that he was not well inclin'd to the States; but having aſſur'd Monſieur *de Wit* and my Friends of the contrary, they were convinc'd; and I believe that the Prince of *Furſtemburg* will be ſatisfied with Monſieur *de Wit*'s Conduct, with regard to him, as that Miniſter is with his Conference with his Highneſs. I gave him an account of all that has paſs'd ſince the Peace of *Breda*, that he may inform you of all at his Return to the Court, it being impoſſible for Diſpatches to expreſs all that happen'd, ſo particularly as it may be done by Word of Mouth, and on the Spot. He leaves this Country with the Approbation of Monſieur *de Wit*, and not to importune you with Repetitions, I refer to the exact Relation which he will give you of all

all that paſs'd betwixt us and Monſieur *de Wit* on the Subject which we are at preſent treating of; ſeveral Thoughts have occurr'd to us on that Head, with which he will entertain you when he comes to you.

I moſt humbly ſupplicate you, Sir, to aſſiſt Monſieur *du Pleſſis* with your Intereſt, to obtain a Commiſſion of Captain of Horſe in thoſe which the King is raiſing: He was wounded, and hazarded his Life, together with my Son, now at *London*, when the People took the Side of *Vatreuille*; he afterwards ſerv'd Volunteer at *Gigery*, and this Campaign has had ſeveral Employments which he has diſcharg'd very well. Knowing him very brave, and capable of ſerving the King, I ſhall be infinitely oblig'd to you, Sir, for the Aſſiſtance you ſhall pleaſe to give him to his Majeſty. I could heartily wiſh that he ſhould be in my Son's Regiment.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: December 29, 1667.

SInce the writing of my firſt Letter, Monſieur *de Wit* came to ſee me, and ſhew'd me one from the States Reſident at *Lisbon*, dated the fifteenth of this Month, which came by a *Rotterdam* Ship, which brings the News that the King of *Portugal* is diſpoſſeſs'd of that Kingdom by the Prince his Brother, declar'd incapable of governing, and impriſon'd; that the Queen is retir'd into a Convent, and that 'tis not poſſible for the Court of *Lisbon* to be in a greater Confuſion than it is at preſent. After which, Monſieur *de Wit* and I came to diſcourſe on the Means of concluding a Treaty with the King on the Affair in diſpute; all Points of which we examin'd, in order to draw thence all poſſible Lights to inform his Majeſty; on which I thought my ſelf oblig'd to engage Monſieur *de Wit* to go to Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg*, who was in Bed, by reaſon of a Defluction on his Foot, which yet did not hinder our going to diſcourſe

ſcourſe with him on that Subject, and alſo committing to Writing what we ſaid; but yet without obliging the King to any thing, if he ſhould diſapprove certain Propoſitions. Prince *William* having taken the Pen in Hand, charg'd himſelf with the cauſing to be cypher'd by his Secretary what paſs'd betwixt Monſieur *de Wit* and us, and to ſend it to you; on which pleaſe to let me know the King's Sentiments. I ſhall only tell you, that on the Term of the End of *May*, I ſaid to Monſieur *de Wit*, that I was aſſur'd that the King would not at all relax any thing, nor allow longer than to the End of *March*, it not being in the Power of any thing to preſs the *Spaniards* more to make Peace, than removing their Hopes of a longer time.

Beſides the Declaration which has been made to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador by one of the Deputies of Secret Affairs, that the States thought the Conditions which the King propos'd, very moderate and reaſonable; and that if the King his Maſter refus'd them, they would by Force oblige him to accept them: That Ambaſſador was this Morning with Monſieur *de Wit* to complain to him of it; he told him that it was time to ſpeak plain, and that he did not only confirm all that was ſaid, but added, That his Maſters would not be long in declaring, that they would conſtrain them, if they did not with utmoſt Haſte accept the Peace; and that they would not ſuffer a Fire to break out near them, which might have been quench'd, with alſo preſerving to them a Country which their Negligence has ſuffer'd to be loſt. On which the Ambaſſador went away very ill-ſatisfied, and inveighing againſt the States and Monſieur *de Wit*. This Morning I have been aſſur'd of two Provinces which will follow the Opinion of *Holland*. Monſieur *van Beuningen* is very much come over ſince yeſterday, and I find him more diſpos'd to accommodate himſelf to the King's Deſires.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: December 30, 1667.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the twenty ſecond of this Inſtant. You not having yet been able to give the King a full deciſive Anſwer on the grand Affair, I cannot yet ſay any more to you, than that his Majeſty is very well pleas'd to hear that his Affairs are in a better way than they were before; and that his Majeſty impatiently expects your following Diſpatches, which muſt give him a clearer Inſight, and a greater Certainty.

I ſend you a Paper which the King gave order to the Duke *de Chaulnes* to preſent to the Pope, in anſwer to another which has been deliver'd to his Holineſs by the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, on the Subject of the Peace. I entreat you to communicate it to the Prince of *Furſtemburg*, and ſhew it alſo to Meſſieurs *de Wit*, *van Beuningen*, and the Commiſſioners of Secret Affairs, and to cauſe two Copies to be taken of it, to ſend to Monſieur *de Pomponne*, and Monſieur *de Terlon*, to whom I have written, that I pray'd you to do it.

I know that the *Spaniards* at preſent endeavour to perſwade the King of *England*, That 'twas only owing to their Conſideration for him, that they would not proceed farther in the Negotiation of putting their Places into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, tho' they very much wanted Mony; and that they alſo pretend to give that King great Jealouſies, on the Honour which the States will procure to themſelves in prejudice of his, by rendring themſelves the Arbitrators betwixt *France* and *Spain*. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſador was not gone from *Madrid* for *Lisbon*, on the tenth of this Month. The Galleons don't arrive, nor does Don *John* go.

The Queen's great Belly continues, God be thank'd, very ſucceſsfully.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 5, 1668.

I Receiv'd the Diſpatch which you did me the Honour to write on the 30th of the laſt Month. The Day which Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg* parted from the *Hague*, he ſent by his Secretary, to Monſieur *de Wit* and me, a Copy of the Relation which he ſent you of our Converſation with the mention'd Sieur *de Wit*, who came to me this Evening to tell me, that he found two Things to object againſt in his Relation; the one, That it ſet the Project betwixt the King and the States, which ought not to have been, it not being authoriz'd by his Maſters; and that 'twas firſt neceſſary to engage them to agree to thoſe Propoſitions: And the other, That 'twas ſaid in the ſaid Relation, That the King ſhould have the Liberty to attack the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, of which he never thought, nor did he ever conſent to it, that being directly contrary to the Peace and Security which the States pretend to by this Accommodation.

I anſwer'd him, That I was to tell him, that I perſiſted in what I had declar'd to him, that the King would not conſent to any longer Delay than the End of *March*; and as to the acting of his Majeſty's Arms, I was aſſur'd, that his Intention and Intereſts would encline him to act vigorouſly on the Enemies places, if the *Spaniards* did not, between this and the End of *March*, accept the moderate Conditions to which the King had reduc'd his Demands, in Conſideration of the States. From this Diſcourſe we fell into that of the Prejudices which the King would receive, by removing his Arms from *Flanders* to another place. I then alledg'd to him all that is contain'd in your former Diſpatches, on the Difficulties of marching Armies into *Italy* and *Catalonia*; that it might happen, that after your Armies ſhould be remov'd, the States might not

act

act ſo vigorouſly to force the *Spaniards* to a Peace, and yet would have what they deſir'd, in making the King loſe a Campaign, hoping that in time they ſhould have more favourable Opportunities of redreſſing their Affairs: To which he anſwer'd me, That he apprehended theſe Reaſons to be good, but that in regarding the King's Security, 'twas alſo neceſſary to look after that of the States, who could not cure their Jealouſies of his Majeſty's great Power, but by being ſecur'd, that he ſhould not be Maſter of *Flanders*, and without removing his Army, as has been ſaid, into *Italy*, *Catalonia*, *Spain*, that it ſhould ſubſiſt in the Enemy's Country, and at his Expence, but yet without attacking of Towns; and that if his Majeſty ſaw that the States did not perform with their Forces what they ſhould be oblig'd to by the Treaty, to conſtrain the *Spaniards* to Peace, that then he ſhould be free to fall on the places, and his Army would be ready to execute his Deſigns; that thus his Majeſty would not receive any Prejudice by the Complaiſance which the States deſir'd of him to accommodate himſelf to their Fear, that it ſhould not conquer *Flanders*.

That as for the Term of *May*, 'twas only ask'd, that the Armies might the better act, Experience having ſhewn the late Prince of *Orange*, that 'twas impoſſible for Armies to act ſooner than the End of *May*, and particularly on the Side of *Holland*; that if they are oblig'd to a Rupture, their Forces cannot take the Field ſooner than the End of *May*.

Nothing could be propos'd this Week on the Opinion of *Holland*, to the States General, becauſe the Preſident of the Week is Monſieur *Renſwoude*, Father to the States Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, who is wholly gain'd by the *Spaniards*, and would have ruin'd all our Affairs; next Week we ſhall have a favourable Preſident, who will act better than *Renſwoude*.

The States of *Holland* will return the tenth of this Month. I don't doubt but they will remain firm in their Opinion.

In the Journey which the Count *de Waldeck* has taken thither, he has left nothing unattempted to raiſe Jealouſies againſt *France*. He affected to dine with the Magiſtrates of the Cities thro' which he paſs'd, and warm'd them againſt us as much as he could; I doubt not but he will do the ſame with the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, where he is at preſent. I thought fit to adviſe Monſieur *de Gourville* of it, to the end that he may advertiſe the Dukes of *Zell* and *Oſnabrug* of the Conduct of this Perſon, and give them to underſtand, that they cannot take a more ſecure Side than that of the King; that they have ſeen all the Advantages which the Houſe of *Heſſe* receiv'd during the War, which was in great Conſideration by the Alliance which it had with the King; and knowing that the mention'd *Gourville* is very well in the Favour of thoſe two Princes, and being aſſur'd that nothing can ever remove the Paſſion and Fidelity which he has for the King's Service, I wrote to him, that he ought by all manner of ways to raiſe a Suſpicion in theſe Princes of Count *Waldeck*, who is a very ſelfiſh Man, and aims at nothing but his own Intereſts, even at the Expence of thoſe of his Maſters. But if you think it proper for the mention'd Sieur *de Gourville* to have any Orders from the King imparted to him on this Subject, I will ſend an Expreſs to him, there being Poſts ſettled betwixt the *Hague* and *Zell*, when you ſhall let me know your Intention. All that I can aſſ re you of, is, That the Sieur *de Gourville* will ſerve the King faithfully and diligently; for he has the Confidence and Eſteem of theſe Princes. No time is to be loſt in endeavouring to ruin Count *Waldeck*, for he takes Meaſures againſt us on all Sides.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: January 6, 1668.

YOU have no reaſon to regret the Concluſion of the Peace of *Breda*, becauſe you cou'd, in caſe of the continuation of the other War, have brought the States to break with *Spain*; for by that we ſhou'd have had *England* united to the *Spaniards* to Perpetuity, which wou'd not turn to the King's Account.

Prince *William* ſent me a ſort of Project of a Treaty betwixt the King and the States, which he and Monſieur *de Wit* were ſuppos'd to have drawn up; but before I can ſay any thing to you of it, 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to wait the Arrival of that Prince, or Monſieur *van Beuningen*; for without any Diſguiſe or Deſign, either thro' ſome fault in the Cypher, or otherwiſe, I plainly own to you, that there are two or three of the principal Articles, the Sence of which, and the Intention of thoſe who drew up that Piece, we cou'd not comprehend here, what Application ſoever has been us'd in general: Only I can tell you, that the King will not grant to the *Spaniards* 'till the end of *May* to reſolve; and that alſo beſides the Prejudice which his Majeſty wou'd receive by it, 'twou'd be injurious to the Peace.

I read to the King the Article of your Letter which concerns Monſieur *du Pleſſis*; but both you and he apply'd too late, his Majeſty having already given out all the Commiſſions of Horſe, and reſolving not to augment them.

The Marquis *de Louvois* has receiv'd Order to expedite the Remittance for the Reimburſement of your Expences on the Soldiers which you ſubſiſted in their return to *France*.

I cannot end without telling you that Prince *William* has written Wonders to the King, not only of the Ability, but the Sincerity and good Intentions of

Monſieur *de Wit*, as to what regards the Maintenance of the Union of their State with his Majeſty.

I am ſure you will not be uneaſy to hear, that the King yeſterday beſtow'd on me ſuch an extraordinary Favour, that I cou'd ſcarce believe it after having obtain'd it, that his Majeſty's Bounty cou'd extend to ſuch an exceſs: It conſiſts in his being pleas'd that my Son, who is yet but in his Twenty ſecond Year, ſhou'd ſign as Secretary in his Poſt, and that I might for the future diſcharge entirely on him the whole Care of the Marine Affairs, the Gallies and Ships, and the Provinces of my Diviſion, to enable me to give my ſelf entirely, and with more Application, to Foreign Affairs.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades, *preſented to the States-General of the* United Provinces: January 9, 1668.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador-Extraordi-
' nary of *France*, prays your Lordſhips to pleaſe
' to appoint him Commiſſaries, to communicate to
' them ſome important Diſpatches which he has re-
' ceiv'd from the King, his Maſter. His Majeſty has
' given him order to make Inſtances to your Lord-
' ſhips, that 'twou'd pleaſe them to ſend theirs alſo to
' *Zealand*, that without delay his Majeſty's Tin may
' be reſtor'd, which is detain'd by the Admiralty of
' that Province, notwithſtanding that the King has re-
' leas'd the Ships and Effects which were Arreſted in
' *France*, belonging to the Captain which made the
' Capture of the Tin; and the laſt Reſolution which
' was taken in *Zealand* on this Affair, referring to what
' your Lordſhips ſhou'd Order, the ſaid Ambaſſador-
' Extraordinary does not doubt but that your Lord-
' ſhips will be inclin'd, by their Juſtice and ordinary
' Equity,

'Equity, to give the King at laſt this Satisfaction, 'which has been ſo many times demanded, and which 'his Majeſty has ſo long expected. Deliver'd at the *Hague*, *January* 9, 1668.

D'ESTRADES.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: January 13, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 5th of this Month. The King is inform'd at the ſame time, by Letters from *Holland*, of the particular Sentiment of the Province of *Utrecht*, on the Subject of the Accommodation betwixt *France* and *Spain*, to which 'tis ſaid that Province perſiſts with great Obſtinacy. It ſeems to me ſuperfluous to tell you, that in the terms which the Opinion of *Utrecht* is expreſs'd, his Majeſty can never agree to it.

As for the two Particulars which Monſieur *de Wit* told you he found reaſon to object againſt, in the Memorial drawn up by Prince *William* from their laſt Converſation: His Majeſty, with regard to the firſt, well knows, that it is not yet poſſible to ſay what is the Sentiment of the States, but only of Monſieur *de Wit*, who thought he cou'd bring them to it: And on the ſecond, his Majeſty ſhou'd not think that he ſtood in need of the Conſent of any Perſon to attack *Luxemburg*; but if it ſhou'd in ſome meaſure be neceſſary to the adjuſting of all the Meaſures, he does not ſee that the States cou'd have any imaginable Intereſt in the Attack of the ſaid Dutchy, which, I own, perhaps may ſomewhat affect the Princes of the Empire, its nearer Neighbours, who conſenting, the States cannot make any Difficulty of acquieſcing to it; and ſo much the rather, that they will have before conſented, that the ſaid Dutchy may, or ought to be yielded

yielded to this Crown, by the Conditions of the Accommodation.

The King was very glad to hear that Monſieur *de Wit* agreed with you on the Force of the Reaſons which his Majeſty has not to remove the greateſt Effort of his Arms from *Flanders* to any other Place; what he adds, on the means of finding alſo Security to the States, that they may have no room to fear the King's making himſelf abſolute Maſter of the *Netherlands*, that will be a Subject to be treated here with Monſieur *van Beuningen*. But the beſt of theſe means ſeems to us to be that of the States vigorouſly preſſing the *Spaniards* to accept, at the end of *March*, one of the two offer'd Alternatives. I have already written my ſelf ſome Letters to the Sieur *de Gourville*, and I alſo anſwer by this Days Poſt one of his; you may believe that from the beginning of this Commerce, I have not forgotten the Perſon and the good Diſpoſitions for this Crown of Count *Waldeck*, no more than the Motives of Intereſt which ſet him on Work, with ſo much Ardour and Application, againſt his Majeſty.

I ſend you the Paſsport which Monſieur *van Beuningen* deſir'd, with the Clauſe that he is allow'd a Guard of fifty Horſe at the Places which he ſhall paſs. If he talks reſolutely to Monſieur *de Caſtel Rodrigo*, as I don't doubt, he will much advance the Concluſion of the Peace.

I don't know how 'twill be approv'd by the States, that their Ambaſſadors in *England* have conſented to the Propoſition made to them by the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, and the Commiſſioners of the King of *England*; 'tis a Declaration ſomewhat ſhocking which the ſaid Ambaſſadors deſign'd to make, and which I hope they will not compaſs, for we have here Antidotes or Correctives for all the Poiſons prepar'd by Monſieur *de l'Iſola*.

The King knows, beyond a poſſibility of doubting, that there are Miniſters of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which ſerve it in Foreign Employments, which are ſtrongly per-

perſwaded, and have written conform to it to *Madrid*, that 'tis a particular Happineſs to them, that *France* would willingly make Peace on any Condition whatſoever; and adviſe, namely the Queen their Miſtreſs, not to loſe the Opportunity of accepting one of the two Alternatives. So that the Affair ſtanding on theſe Terms, even in the Judgment of our Enemies, 'tis eaſie to ſee that if the *Hollanders* will ſpeak to them reſolutely in ſuch Words as put it out of doubt of the Conjunction of their Forces with thoſe of the King, in caſe of their Refuſal, the Peace may be very eaſily concluded betwixt this and the End of *March*.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 12, 1668.

I Receiv'd the Diſpatch which you did me the Honour to write me on the 6th of the currant Month. Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg* has judg'd very right concerning the great Ability of Monſieur *de Wit*, and of the Addreſs which he is Maſter of, to lead ſo many different Inclinations, which occaſion great Delays in their Reſolutions. I am perſwaded that the ſaid *de Wit* is very well intention'd towards *France*; but there are Conjunctures which cramp all his diligent Endeavours to finiſh our Affairs. The laſt Week he was oblig'd to remain idle, Monſieur *de Renſwounde*, Depury to the States-General from the Province of *Utrecht*, being Preſident. This *Renſwounde* engag'd the Province of *Utrecht* to give its Opinion, that the King ought to be ſupplicated to grant a Suſpenſion of Arms for a Year, and choſe Arbitrators to determine whether his Majeſty's Entry into *Flanders* was juſt. This Opinion, tho' ridiculous, was yet follow'd by the Province of *Frieſland*; *Groningen* and *Zealand* have not yet declar'd.

Some Cities of *Holland* being ſhock'd, ſince *Temple*, the King of *England*'s Reſident, came to Monſieur *de Wit*

Wit from *Caſtel Rodrigo*, who told him that all the Towns would ſurrender to the King, if they did not relieve them; and that 'twas as good to loſe *Flanders*, all at one Stroke, as to ſee it conſum'd by a lingring Fire; and then propos'd to him a League with *England* and *Sweden*, of which the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* was ſecure; and that all together ſhould force the King to make Peace, keeping all his Ports block'd up, and ſtopping all manner of *French* Trade. Monſieur *de Wit* anſwer'd him, That his Maſters would not approve this Expedient, that 'twas better for the *Spaniards* to make Peace on the Conditions which the King propoſes, to which the States would contribute to the utmoſt of their Power. *Temple* went into *England*, and diſpatch'd to *Caſtel Rodrigo* an Expreſs to acquaint him with this Anſwer, which muſt not at all have pleas'd him: In the mean time Monſieur *de Wit* and I ſaw all the Deputies of the Cities, and have re-eſtabliſh'd thoſe which waver'd, who are confirm'd in their former Opinion, of conſtraining the *Spaniards* to accept the Conditions which the King propos'd, in caſe they refuſe the Peace; and that they ſhould charge Monſieur *van Beuningen* to entreat the King to have the Complaiſance for the States, not to attack *Flanders*, without having concerted Meaſures in which both may find their Security. The Provinces of *Overyſſel* and *Gelderland* are conform'd to the Opinion of *Holland*. I muſt tell you, Sir, that the Jealouſies which renew, and the Papers ſent from ſeveral places thro' the Provinces, that the King deſigns only to amuſe them with the Hopes of a Peace, and cruſh them at once by the Entrance of two Armies into *Flanders*, and then fall on them; tho' this ſeems ridiculous, and has been ſo frequently ruin'd by good and ſtrong Reaſons, it yet has its Effect in ſome Provinces; that of *Holland* ſticks to its firſt Opinion, and I thought it proper to confirm them in it, to give the Deputies what is noted in the State which I ſend you.

I communicated to the Commiſſioners of ſecret Affairs the Letters and Memorials which you ſent me.

They

They approv'd the Conſiderations on the *Spaniards* Anſwer to the Pope, to be very well done; and Monſieur *de Wit* told me, that he never ſaw any Pieces more argumentative, and more forcible: They were very glad to learn from the Nuncio's laſt Letter, that the King agreed to *Aix la Chapelle*, which ſhews, that the King deſires Peace more than the *Spaniards* would perſwade the World; I ſent Duplicates of all the new ones to Monſieur *de Pomponne* and *Terlon*, as you order'd me.

I doubt not but Monſieur *de Ruvigni* truly informs you of the Intentions of the King of *England*; but I can aſſure you, as knowing it beyond poſſibility of doubting, that he uſes all the moſt diligent and ſecret Endeavours poſſible, to engage the States to a League with him for the Defence of the *Netherlands*; and that this is at preſent the greateſt Effort which Monſieur *de Wit* has to bear, there being whole Provinces which are inclin'd to it.

I receiv'd, Sir, with a Joy which I cannot expreſs to you, the News of the Favour which the King has beſtow'd on Monſieur *de Berny*, and the Juſtice which he has rendred to your great Services. Really 'tis not poſſible to hear in what manner the King ſurpriſes his Servants with Benefactions of ſo high a Price, without Admiration: Theſe Examples give great Hopes to thoſe which are in the Service, and I own, that I place my ſelf in that Number, and entreat you, Sir, on the Occaſions of any vacant Benefices, not to neglect to remember his Majeſty that I have three Sons of the Church, and no Eſtate to give them; ſince he has provided the Abby of Saint *Vincent*, 'tis to be hop'd from his Goodneſs, that his Majeſty will grant me ſome other for my Family, when it ſhall fall vacant. Monſieur *de Zulichem* aſſures me, that you ſhall ſuddenly have Satisfaction on the Affair of the Biſhop of *Orange*, and that things ſhall be reſtor'd to the State in which they were. I am frequently chagrin'd at the Sight of the Delays of theſe People here in Buſineſs, but when I conſider, that by preſſing them, one ſhould make them take Reſo-

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lutions, from which they could never recede, when once they are regiſtred, I find my Accompt much better in patiently bearing with, and endeavouring by negotiating to bring back their Inclinations; 'twill be your Task, Sir, to cure them, by Monſieur *van Beuningen*, of the Fear in which they are, that if the *Spaniards* refuſe the Peace, and *Flanders* is attack'd by the King's Forces, it is abſolutely loſt without Remedy; and this is what they by no means deſire. I tell them, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* being at the Court, will find the King ſincerely intends the Peace, and his Partition in Form, as he demands it; and that 'tis to deſire Peace more expeditiouſly than them, to attack *Flanders* vigorouſly, in caſe of Refuſal, to reduce them to accept the King's juſt Conditions; that to attain them, they ought not to expect the King ſhould grant a longer time than the End of *March*, nor that his Arms ſhould remove their Action from *Flanders*. This does not content them, there is a ſort of Temperament to be added to this; 'tis better that it be done after you ſhall have talk'd with Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg* and Monſieur *van Beuningen*, for I ſee clearly here, that they will give his Majeſty all the Securities which he can deſire, for the Action of the States Forces, in caſe of a Rupture with *Spain*, and never to make Peace till the *Spaniards* have given the King the Alternative.

Frieſland is utterly averſe to us, the Princeſs of *Naſſau* acts againſt us; two Years paſt ſhe did Wonders againſt the *Engliſh*, and brought over *Frieſland*, *Groningen* and *Overyſſel* to the King's Side, but that was in Hopes that ſhe ſhould have been paid 10000 Livres due to her ever ſince the time of the deceas'd *Henry* IV. which the Duke of *Brunſwick* lent him, which Debt was acknowledg'd by the late King by ſeveral Letters from time to time reiterated, which ſhe keeps; but having told her two years ſince, that the Anſwer which I receiv'd concerning that Affair, was, That the Poſture of the King's Affairs did not permit him to pay the Debts of the Kings his Predeceſſors, but only punctually

ctually to diſcharge his own, ſhe has chang'd Sides, and at preſent favours the *Spaniards* in every thing that ſhe can; ſhe being the Governeſs of thoſe two Provinces, and back'd with great Intereſt, gives us uneaſineſs. You ſee, Sir, to how many Incidents one is ſubject in a Republick, and how many Oppoſitions one meets with, before an Affair is brought to a Concluſion.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 19, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the thirteenth Inſtant, with the Paſs for Monſieur *van Beuningen*. You will not, Sir, by this receive what is very agreeable; the Diviſion of the Provinces retards Monſieur *van Beuningen's* Inſtructions: He cannot go for *France* before 'tis ſign'd by all the Provinces, purſuant to their Treaty of Union; thoſe of *Utrecht*, *Frieſland* and *Groninguen*, will have him barely charg'd with repreſenting to the King, That Juſtice and Equity require that the Differences betwixt *France* and *Spain* be referr'd to an Arbitration; that there be a Suſpenſion of Arms for a Year, and that the States be barely Mediators in this Affair: *Zealand*, *Overyſſel* and *Gelderland* don't ſay one Word, nor can we anſwer for them, that they will be either for or againſt the Opinion of *Holland*, which continues firm to its firſt Sentiment, of which I have already given you an Account by my precedent Diſpatches.

The Provinces of *Frieſland*, *Groninguen* and *Utrecht* have not left unpractis'd any Method of ſolliciting or caballing, to debauch the Cities of *Holland*, and get them over to their Party, which is abſolutely for that of *Spain*; but the diligent Endeavours of Meſſieurs *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* have kept them firm; and the other Provinces not having been able to gain any Ground upon them, I hope that, with a little Patience, we ſhall bring

bring them over from the ill Sentiments which they have conceiv'd. All the Storm is fallen on the Prince of *Tarento*, who being propos'd for General of the Cavalry, the Provinces conſented, if *Holland* would have conform'd to their Opinion; but finding themſelves refus'd, would not admit the ſaid Prince to that Poſt; and *Holland* was oblig'd to agree on that Article with the other Provinces, that two Lieutenant-Generals of Horſe ſhould be created, of which the *Rhyngrave* ſhould be he firſt, and the Prince of *Tarento* the ſecond, and that they ſhould not yet fill the Charge of General of the Horſe, which the Provinces requir'd for the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince of *Tarento* has always acted in the Province of *Holland* with Zeal and Affection for the King's Intereſt and Service, as he does at preſent at the *Hague*, to which place he came during the Aſſembly of the States.

The mention'd Provinces are alſo agreed to the Charge of Field-Marſhal for Monſieur *de Wit*, and have created a Lieutenant-General under him, a General of the Artillery, and two Serjeants of Battel. They are deliberating on the raiſing of a Thouſand Dragoons, and Six new Regiments; the Commiſſion for the levying of which in *Germany*, Monſieur *de Wit* is to have, and to fill the Charge with veteran experienc'd Officers.

I have complain'd to Monſieur *de Wit*, that the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors in *England* have conſented to a Propoſition made to them by the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, to meet in the regulated Conferences with them and the King of *England*'s Commiſſioners, which turn'd on a very offenſive Declaration, which the Ambaſſadors deſign'd to make, and which I would hope they would not compaſs.

The Sieur *de Wit* anſwer'd me, That I ſhould be clearly inform'd of the whole by the Sieur *de Meerman*, and the Sieur *Temple*, who yeſterday return'd from *England*. The mention'd Sieur *Meerman*'s Diſpatch contain'd, That in the Conferences which they had with the King of *England*'s Commiſſioners, they very much

much advanc'd their Treaty of Commerce; and that they then told them, That the States thought the Alternative which the King offer'd, in order to the Peace, favourable; that their Maſters entreated the King of *England*, that he would pleaſe to make uſe of his good Offices to induce the *Spaniards* to it, and alſo join his Forces with theirs, to conſtrain them to it. On which the Commiſſioners deputed by the King of *England*, told them, That this Propoſal was unjuſt, and that the King their Maſter would never conſent to it; that he, the Sieur *Meerman*, told them, That the States would then alone do it, if the *Spaniards* refus'd the Peace; and thus ſeparated themſelves: That then the ſaid *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, in another Conference, told them, That they had acquainted the King with their laſt Diſcourſe, and alſo the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, which were ſurpriz'd at the Recital which they made them; and that then *Molina* and *l'Iſola* deſir'd a Conference with them, in preſence of the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, which they agreed to, and it was held the next Day; in which the *Spaniſh* Miniſters offer'd ſeveral Reaſons to prove, that the States, in Conjunction with *England*, ought to aſſiſt them againſt the King's Invaſion of *Flanders*, contrary to a Treaty ſworn on the moſt Serene Goſpels; that they added ſeveral other Particulars on this Subject, which ſet off their Diſcourſe; that they only ſaid, that they would anſwer Word by Word what they had ſaid to the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, with which they were very ill ſatisfied. This is the Subſtance of what I read in Monſieur *Meerman*'s Diſpatch.

The Sieur *de Wit* farther told me, That the mention'd *Meerman* is not without Hopes that the King of *England* may be perſwaded to give into the ſame Sentiment in which they are entred for the ſake of Peace, and *Temple* has ſufficiently explain'd himſelf to ſome of the Deputies who are my Friends, and who have told it me. I thought it my Duty to tell Monſieur *de Wit*, that it would be proper for him to write to *England* to Monſieur *Meerman*, to end theſe ſort of Conferences

with the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, that one of them was ſufficient to expreſs the Intentions of their Maſters; and that I thought that they alſo ought to impart the whole to Monſieur *Ruvigny*, with whom they did not correſpond with that open-hearted Confidence, which they are oblig'd to do with the Miniſters of the King, who on ſo many Occaſions has given them Marks of his Friendſhip and Protection. He promis'd me to write to morrow earneſtly on theſe two Points, and that he before-hand aſſur'd me, that the King would be content with their Proceedings, and that they would give an Account of all to Monſieur *Ruvigny*. I ſhall alſo write to him this Poſt to adviſe him of it, and pray him to write me whether thoſe Ambaſſadors do as Monſieur *de Wit* has promis'd.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: January 20, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 12th. I have nothing to ſay to you on the ridiculous Opinion of the Province of *Utrecht*, which has been follow'd by that of *Frieſland*; but you may aſſure Monſieur *de Wit*, from moſt certain Informations which the King has receiv'd, that when Sir *William Temple* ventur'd to ſay at the *Hague*, that the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* is ſecure of *England* and *Sweden*, if the *United Provinces* would enter into a League, that he advanc'd what was very falſe, with regard to both of them; yet 'twas impoſſible for the Sieur *de Wit* to anſwer the mention'd *Temple* with more Prudence than he did, with which beſides his Majeſty is very much oblig'd. 'Twas only to be deſir'd that the State would not approve the ſcandalous Step, with regard to this Crown, which the Ambaſſador *Meerman* made at *London*, when he conſented to meet the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, in Conjunction with, and in the preſence of the Miniſters of the Houſe of *Auſtria*;

ſtria; for tho' his Majeſty well knows that the mention'd *Meerman* has hitherto contain'd himſelf ſo far as to ſpeak of nothing but the means of inclining the *Spaniards* to the Peace, by the falſe Hopes which the *Spaniards* conceive of perſwading *England* and *Holland* to a League againſt *France*.

We agree with you here on the Truth of what you write, that at *London* there are ſecret Endeavours to engage the States to a League for the Defence of the *Low-Countries*; and if there ſhould be none but..... only who lov'd the *Spaniards*, he will never fail trumping up ſuch Propoſitions; but the King knows, beyond poſſibility of a Doubt, that whatever the *Engliſh* will ſay on this Occaſion, reſults only from their Jealouſie and Fear, that the States ſhould enter into ſtricter Alliances with his Majeſty, and perhaps to engage them to Meaſures which may intirely diſoblige *France*; and I may add, that if the Negotiations of this League ſhould advance at *London* in ſuch manner as to render the King apprehenſive of the Concluſion of it, he has in readineſs ſome ſure Methods to ſtop it, almoſt at once, and at the ſame time do the *Engliſh* the greateſt Pleaſure in the World: I cannot explain my ſelf farther, but Monſieur *de Wit* has too much Penetration not eaſily to know and judge, that what I ſay is true.

I continue ſtill to ſay, and ſhall always perſiſt in it, that the Infallibility of Peace, and that very ſuddenly, conſiſts in no more than talking reſolutely to the *Spaniards*, and making appear to them their certain Loſs, if they refuſe one of the Alternatives; and ſo much the rather, as I have already written you, becauſe moſt of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters abroad adviſe thoſe at *Madrid* to accept one of them; and themſelves affirm, that their Monarchy has no other way beſides this only of ſaving the *Netherlands*.

ADDITION.

The King has caus'd to be ras'd out of the Regiſters of the Parliament, all that was done againſt his Autho-

rity, from the year 1647, to the end of the year 1652. That Aſſembly has, doubtleſs, felt the Blow, but the Pain of it ought to be only that of not having taken the ſame Reſolution long ſince, which it ought to have done, it being no more than an Effect of its Obedience.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: January 23, 1668.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, has Orders from the King his
'Maſter to remonſtrate to your Lordſhips, that at the
'End of the Year 1666 he preſented ſeveral Memo-
'rials to deſire that they would permit the Ship named
'the *Europe*, belonging to the *Weſt-India* Company of
'*France*, to go out of their Ports, in order to go with
'their Cargo to the Coaſts of *Guiney*, which they
'granted, with Order to the College of the Admiralty
'of *Amſterdam*, not to give that Ship any Interruption
'in her going out; that in Prejudice to this Permiſſion,
'the ſaid Ship returning from this Voyage to *Amſter-*
'*dam*, was ſeiz'd with her Merchandiſes, by the *Weſt-*
'*India* Company of this State, under Pretext, that the
'ſaid Veſſel belong'd (as they pretend) to private Per-
'ſons, and that it was negotiated in the Places ſubject
'to your Lordſhips; which Seizure having been exa-
'mined and debated before the Gentlemen of the Court
'of *Holland*, and the Great Council, the Cauſe appear'd
'of ſuch a Nature, that the Company of this State was
'excluded from its Demands, and the Seizure order'd
'to be taken off, by thoſe two Courts of Juſtice, after
'three Months Proceedings, without its having any
'Damages and Coſts adjudg'd, as ought to have been,
'by

'by reaſon of undue and viſible Vexation. Next to 'this, purſuant to the Order for taking off the Seizure, 'the Merchandiſes when unladen, and put into a Lighter, were afreſh ſeiz'd by the ſame Company, they 'maintaining, that by the 11th and 12th Articles of a '*Placart* of your Lordſhips in the Year 1648, is expreſs'd, 'That all Ships going within the Limits of the *Octroy* 'of the Company of this Country, which are wholly 'the ſame as thoſe of that of *France*, from Cape *Vert* 'to that of *Good Hope*, are to pay the Right of Convoy 'due to the Admiralty, as a Right of State; to which 'Admiralty the ſaid Right or Cuſtom was paid, purſuant to the Acquittances of the 4th of *October* 1666, 'when the Ship went out, without any thing being ſaid 'againſt it by the ſaid Company; and from which Admiralty the Paſports of Entry were taken at the Return from the ſaid Voyage, and dated the 5th of *September*, and 23d of *December* 1667, which cannot be 'drawn into any ill Conſequence, nor Prejudice to the 'King's Power in the Charter which he granted the 'ſaid Company of *France*, the ſaid Right of Convoy 'being a Right of the State, and which is conſequently 'paid from Sovereign to Sovereign, it would be indifferent whether 'twere paid to the Admiralty or to the 'Company, if it belong'd to it, without a pretended 'Right of Acknowledgment demanded by the Company of this State, on account of the pretended Trading within the Limits of their *Octroy*, which (as 'is above-ſaid) are the ſame with thoſe of the Company of *France*, which never at all traded in the Countries ſubject to the Company of this Country, but in 'the Free *French*, *Engliſh* or *Daniſh* Places; all which 'have the ſame Limits with the Company of this Country; which has been already debated and decided by 'the ſaid Sentences and Diſcharges, and the Order for 'taking off the Seizure of your Lordſhips Courts 'of Juſtice. But theſe frivolous Pretences being ſo many Vexations, which probably the ſaid Company undertakes for no other Reaſon than the Hopes that it ſhall

be acquitted at a ſmall Expence, without any Coſts and Damages; and this ill Treatment is beſides directly contrary to the Intention of the Marine Treaties of 1662, made betwixt his Majeſty and your Lordſhips: You will eaſily judge, that the Occidental Company of this State has no Reaſon (as has been already determin'd) to cauſe that of *France*, which is as well privileg'd as they, within the ſame Limits abovemention'd, to be conſider'd as private Men, with regard to which, the Articles of the ſaid *Placart* were drawn up; and thus give Laws to Sovereigns, by making them pay Rights of Acknowledgment which are not due; for which Reaſon the ſaid Ambaſſador Extraordiny prays your Lordſhips to cauſe the Company of this State to deſiſt from the Continuation of theſe inſupportable litigious Wranglings, to give an Explication of the ſaid Articles of the *Placart*, and an Order to take off the Seizure made on its Part on the 25th day of *December* laſt, of the ſaid Merchandiſes, offering on the Part of the *Weſt-India* Company of *France*, to pay Rights and Dues of Convoy for the Entry, as they were paid for at the going out to the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, or to others to whom they belong, they being a Right of State. His Majeſty expects, from the Juſtice and Equity of your Lordſhips, that they will put a ſtop to theſe Vexations, it being eaſie for them to judge, that if People are admitted in the ſame Caſe to make uſe of the ſame Pleas which are already decided, and determin'd by Juſtice, to make a ſecond Seizure; Suits will be multiply'd to Infinity, which would not be either juſt or reaſonable, and what his Majeſty alſo does not believe to be the Intention of your Lordſhips; beſides which, if a Company which has a Charter or *Octroy* from its Sovereign, was capable of obliging another Company with a like *Octroy* of another Sovereign, to any Right of Acknowledgment towards it, 'twould be to attack the Sovereign it ſelf, and oblige him to maintain the Privileges of his Company, which would make

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'a ſtrange Confuſion, and draw on very fatal Conſe-
'quences. Given at the *Hague*, *January* 23, 1668.

D'ESTRADES.

From the moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: January 22, 1668.

MOST dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, having ſome days ſince reſolv'd to take our ſelves in Perſon, a Progreſs the next Month to carry on an Expedition of War; we thought that by Reaſon of the great Affinity which Hoſtilities always have with the Negotiations of Peace, either to advance or retard the latter, that Decency and Reaſon render it highly proper to communicate without delay our Deſign, and the Motives of it, to all the Princes and Potentates, our good Friends and Allies: And as in this number you hold a principal Rank, we ſhall tell you in the firſt place, that we purpoſe to ſet out from hence on the firſt Day of the next Month, and to go into the *Franche Comte* at the Head of a Body of Forces, to endeavour to poſſeſs our ſelves there of ſome Poſts: As for the Motives which have induc'd us to take this Reſolution, we had two principal ones; the firſt, and doubtleſs the moſt important, was by this Expedient to give you a better Opportunity, if our Arms are ſucceſsful, to diſpoſe the *Spaniards* to Peace; to which they have ſuch an invincible averſion, that they would not yet even conſent to treat of it, having already by Negligence or Deſign under ſeveral Pretexts let ſlip five Months of very precious time of ſeven that we have granted, and which have been ſo advantageouſly employ'd, without conſenting to agree on the Place of meeting; a thing indifferent enough in its ſelf, and on which it may beſides be ſaid, that they

have not taken their Meaſures well, very far from advancing the Agreement with us, who are their Enemy, or with the Mediators who have Intereſt in this Choice, for their own Convenience; for at the ſame time, that they have declar'd to our Holy Father the *Pope* with a reſolute haughtineſs, like that of Conquerors, that they will never treat any where but at *Rome*, *Venice*, or the *Pyrenees*: The Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, provided, as he ſays, with full Powers, has written to his Holineſs's Miniſter which is on the *Rhine*, that he choſe the Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle*, which we inſtantly accepted, tho' with a very reaſonable doubt, that the mention'd Marquis would be diſown'd by the Court of *Madrid*; it being ſcarce to be believ'd that the Crown of *Spain* would in this manner impoſe on his Majeſty, by a reſolute Declaration that it would not treat in the Parts on this ſide, and that at the ſame time its pretended Plenipotentiary will treat here. We thought then, that to awaken our Enemies out of their Lethargy, or alter their deſign'd Proceedings, and the better to inſpire in them the deſire of Peace, than their Loſſes which they ſuffer'd laſt Campagne, have yet been able to do to a ſufficient degree; we are oblig'd, both with regard to our own Perſon and our Forces, to ſlight the rigour of the Seaſon, and all the Inconveniences of ſuch a fatiguing Journey, in order, if poſſible, by ſome new Succeſs of our Arms, to reduce them to a preſſing want of that Peace, which they ſo obſtinately reject, and make room for your Zeal for the Publick Repoſe to act more effectually and ſucceſsfully with them to advance it, and not hazard it, and commit it to the Military Succeſſes of the next Campagne. Our ſecond principal Motive concerns our own Safety, and ſo far cannot be diſapprov'd by any Perſon whatever, if he will judge aright of Things: We have been acquainted that the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador Reſident at the Court of *Vienna*, not content to have perſwaded the Emperor to begin to make great Military Preparations on New-Year's Day, under Pretence that all the

Princes

Princes of the Empire alſo arm'd, after this firſt ſtep, earneſtly ſollicited the Emperor to ſend an Army in the Spring againſt us into the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, to endeavour to make a Diverſion there, which ſhould prevent our Forces being able to act in the *Netherlands*; and tho' we hope that Miniſter will not ſucceed in his Negotiation, and that the Emperor, as well as we, will entirely keep to the *Weſtphalian* Treaty, which put out a Fire in the Empire which 'twas not poſſible to extinguiſh in thirty Years; yet nevertheleſs Prudence and ſound Policy not permitting us wholly to ſlight the ſecret Negotiations of the mention'd *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, it was in ſome ſort indiſpenſably neceſſary to our own Security, as we have juſt ſaid, to meet this Danger, in order to guard us againſt it, by endeavouring before the favourable Seaſon of the Year comes, to poſſeſs ſome Poſts in the *Franche Comte*, that we may not leave open that Entrance which they might otherwiſe have into our Dutchy of *Burgundy*, nor allow them the Convenience and Means to come and attack us.

A third and acceſſary Motive which we had, tho' far ſhort in Strength and Conſideration of the two others, has been to make appear to all *Europe* the Sincerity with which we, five Months ſince, offer'd a reciprocal Suſpenſion of Arms, and all Attempts on fortify'd Places on both ſides 'till the end of *March*; and alſo to check on this Subject the Petulance of the Governor of *Flanders*, who poiſoning all the Remedies which we offer for the Miſeries of Chriſtendom, in order to cure them without the leaſt delay, takes Pleaſure in writing to ſeveral Princes, and by his Emiſſaries to ſpread in all Places, that *France* in this Offer abus'd the whole World; that this Suſpenſion was made by God himſelf; and in ſhort, that it did not appear to him for what Reaſon he ought to receive as a Favour, or by Interpoſition, what Time and the Seaſon of the Year gave him, and what even War its ſelf could not deprive him of; and to ſay truth, if he had contriv'd

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any Enterprize or Surprize of our Towns by the Favour of the Winter Froſts, he had been in the Right not to have ty'd his Hands from the Execution of it; but nothing having appear'd on this ſide, beſides a very mean Deſign of ſurprizing *Chatelet*, for which he made Preparations of Ladders and Petards at *Cambray*, and in which he fail'd; but if our Arms prove ſucceſsful in the *Franche Comte*, 'twill be his Task to ſee how he can juſtifie himſelf to the Queen his Miſtreſs, for what his temerity or imprudence muſt have coſt the King her Son, whilſt he for the ſpace of ſeven Months rejected an infallible way of ſettling all the *Spaniſh* Towns in an intire ſecure Eſtate, contenting himſelf inſtead of ſomething more ſolid tending to the Intereſt of Peace, with making Declamations, which he took to be very pathetical to prove to weak Intellects, how juſt it would be to give over a War undertaken againſt an Infant of the Age of ſix Years, reſtore, (ſays he) things to their firſt Eſtate, and defer the decifion of the Differences to a competent Judge. But yet not only to make known to all Chriſtendom, but to convince the Marquis *de Caſtel Rodrigo* himſelf, that by the Expedition which we are going on, we have no deſign to raiſe any new Obſtacle to the Peace, but rather to excite in the Minds of our Enemies ſuch Thoughts as may facilitate it; we declare to you, that what Succeſs ſoever our March may have, and what Advantage ſoever we may obtain, if we gain any, which always is uncertain in Deſigns and Affairs of this Nature, we will not for that Reaſon pretend to higher, or more advantageous Conditions of Peace, than thoſe which we have offer'd to content our ſelves with 'till the end of *March*; that is to ſay, that the *Spaniards* yield to us in due Form the ſole Conqueſts which we made in the ſpace of three Months the laſt Campaign; or that they give us an Equivalent, in the manner which we have already ſignify'd to you; and from this Declaration which we make with great Sincerity, may be drawn an infallible Conſequence (which we think to be

Honourable

Honourable and very Glorious to us) which is, that from this Journey which we are going to take, attended with ſeveral Incommodities and Fatigues not to be avoided in this Seaſon of the Year, we ſhall not reap (if the *Spaniards* will make uſe of our good Intention) any other Crop than that of applying our ſelves in ſearch of the moſt preſſing Means to diſpoſe them to Peace; ſince it appears that we are beforehand willing to renounce all ſort of other Advantage which may accrue to us. In the mean time, we pray God, *&c.* Written at *St. Germains en Laye, January* 22, 1668.

Your good Friend, Allie and Confederate,

Signed, LOUIS.

And Lower, De Lionne.

The Superſcription was,

To our moſt dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Lords States-General of the United-Province *of the* Netherlands.

From Meſſieurs the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands *to the moſt Chriſtian King:* January 26, 1668.

SIR,

SINCE your Majeſty has made known to us your laſt Intention, concerning the Satisfaction which might end the War betwixt you and the King of *Spain*, we have continually and with Application thought of ways to oblige him to give it you. We can ſay that we have ſtrenuouſly endeavour'd to engage the *Spaniards* to acquieſce in it; but have met with ſuch great Reſiſtance, that we could not hope for any Succeſs, when

when we don't ſee thoſe who could ſecond our good Intentions, but are taking different Meaſures, enter into the ſame Sentiments: We have at laſt been ſo happy as to ſee our Cares ſucceed; the King of *Great Britain* having expreſs'd himſelf in ſuch manner, as your Majeſty can deſire for your Satisfaction, and ſuffering himſelf to be diſpos'd to act efficaciouſly in Conjunction with us, to induce the *Spaniards* to give your Majeſty what he asks. This is what we have imparted to the Count *d'Eſtrades*, and acquainted him, that at preſent we have it in our Power not only to continue to labour with much appearance of Succeſs, but alſo at this time are not afraid to anſwer for it, and to ſay that your Majeſty may at your Word, without the Effuſion of one drop of Chriſtian Blood, obtain what you ſay you deſire. We don't doubt but you will approve of our Proceedings, ſo replete with Marks of Affection and Zeal for your Glory and Satisfaction, as well as for the Repoſe of Chriſtendom. This is, Sir, what we thought neceſſary to acquaint your Majeſty, 'till we expreſs our ſelves more largely by the Mouth of the Extraordinary Ambaſſador, whom we ſhall oblige to ſet out the ſooneſt poſſible, to concert with you the Meaſures which are neceſſary to be taken to finiſh this great Work, to your Majeſty's Honour, and the Peace and Happineſs of the Univerſe. We think our View in all this, to be ſo conform to your Majeſty's Intention, that 'tis not poſſible for you not to conſent to the Proofs which we give you of the Sincerity of ours. We ſhall always be ready to expreſs to your Majeſty the Sentiments of Reſpect, with which we are, Sir, *&c.* At the *Hague*, *January* 26, 1668.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 26, 1668.

YOU will have ſeen, Sir, by my laſt Diſpatch, what Monſieur *de Wit* ſaid to me on the arrival of Sir *William Temple*, who after his Audience, preſs'd the concluſion of a perpetual defenſive Treaty: Monſieur *de Wit*, at the ſame time, ſpake of entring into an Engagement with the States, to bring the *Spaniards* to yield the Alternative to the King, and that in caſe of Refuſal they ſhould join their Arms together to force them. The ſaid *Temple* reply'd, that the King, his Maſter, objecting againſt this Condition propos'd by their Ambaſſador as too harſh, he entreated that they would ſubſtitute one that is ſofter, in order to enable them the more to induce the *Spaniards* to give this Satisfaction to his Majeſty; in the mean time, the Provinces which refus'd to join in the Opinion of that of *Holland*, hearing that *England* would enter into it, are agreed to it, except *Utrecht*, which has proteſted againſt it: *We cannot in Conſcience*, ſays that Province, *force a King to yield up his Dominions.* After this Conſent obtain'd, they debated the going on the Inſtructions of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, which could not be done without this, and he will be ready to ſet out for *France* next Week. Monſieur *de Wit* and the Commiſſioners then labour'd on the Treaty with Sir *William Temple*, and communicated to me the Articles, which I did not like, finding matter of Objection againſt ſome, that they us'd too rough Terms to extort the King's Conſent to the Peace; that alſo his Majeſty would not one Moment retard the acting of his Arms in caſe of the *Spaniards* Refuſal of the Alternative; and what the moſt ſurpriz'd me was, that I did not ſee the Engagement of the King of *England*, nor of the States, to break effectually with the *Spaniards* in caſe of the Refuſal

fuſal of the Conditions, with which his Majeſty contents himſelf.

The Sieur *de Wit* ſaid that the Treaty could not be otherwiſe conceiv'd, as well to draw in the King of *England* and diſengage him from *Spain*, as to oblige the Conſent of the Provinces, the want of which would ſtill ſtop the Concluſion, it not being ſufficient that *Holland* alone was for the Rupture; but that they would give the King Satisfaction on that Point, when Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſhould ſign the Treaty at *Paris* with his Majeſty, where things ſhould be clearly expreſs'd, and the word *Break* particularly ſpecify'd: But in ſuch a Republick as this, 'twas neceſſary to regulate Affairs according to their Conſtitution, and take time when it appear'd favourable, as he had done on this Occaſion; that he pray'd the King to be perſwaded, that the States would procure his obtaining the Alternative, and that the *Spaniards* could not reſiſt the Declarations which the Kings of *England*, *Sweden*, the States, the Dukes of *Lunenberg* and other Princes of their Allies would at the ſame time make to them, to yield the Alternative for the ſake of Peace.

I reply'd to him, that I continu'd firm to my Opinion, and that they would know his Majeſty's by his Anſwer to this Diſpatch; yet they ſign'd the Treaty, and I have ſent you a Copy which Monſieur *de Wit* brought me, confirming to me that he did not himſelf believe that they could have gotten *England* to have made this ſtep; that to bind it the more, he had been this Morning with Sir *William Temple*, to ſignifie to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador that the Reſolution of the King of *England* and the States was taken to conſtrain *Spain* to make Peace on the Conditions propos'd and expreſs'd in the Treaty, of which they gave him a Copy. He was very angry, and told them that the King, his Maſter, would rather loſe all his Dominions, than be guilty of ſuch Meanneſs. He farther told me, that to Morrow they would conſider on ſending Deputies to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, and tell him the ſame, and that

Temple

Temple would go on the part of the King of *England* with the ſaid Deputies; that he would write by the the next Poſt to *Madrid* to the *Dutch* Ambaſſador, to declare to the Queen and her Council the Reſolution which the States have taken, and that he would not omit any thing which could advance the Peace, purſuant to the propos'd Conditions.

If the Province of *Holland* had not continu'd firm to its firſt Opinion, and the others had been ſeparated as they endeavour'd to do, they would have been engag'd to the defence of the *Netherlands*, without its having been in the Power of Meſſieurs *de Wit*, *van Benningen* and I to have hindred it, and that by a tumultuary Reſolution: The *Spaniards* had at that time diſpers'd thro' the Cities and Provinces a Letter from *England*, which contain'd that Monſieur *de Ruvigny* propos'd to the King of *England* a League Offenſive and Defenſive againſt all, and particularly the States; that the two Kings ſhould divide *Flanders*, and that *Zealand* ſhould be allotted to *England*, and *Brabant* to the King, preſuppoſing by this League the declaring War againſt the States; it contain'd beſides ſome other impertinent Articles. The Cities of *Holland* did not fall into this Snare; the Provinces made uſe of it to continue more obſtinate; but at preſent that rub is remov'd, and their deſign diſcover'd.

I find ſeveral Deputies of my Friends in pain, concerning the manner of my expreſſing my ſelf to Monſ. *de Wit* and them, on the Treaty of *England*. I am not uneaſie at leaving them ſo, in order to draw thence as much advantage as is poſſible for the King, when the Treaty which Monſieur *van Beuningen* is to propoſe ſhall be concluded, and certainly they will yield ſome things which they would not, if they believ'd the King was content. I ſhall remain in the Sentiment which I have declar'd to them, 'till farther Order.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: January 26, 1668.

SINCE the writing of my other Letter, Monſieur *de Wit* and *van Beuningen* came to me on the part of the States, to tell me, that they were ſurpriz'd to hear from him, the Sieur *de Wit*, that I was not content with the Treaty made with the King of *England*; that they had order to aſſure me that their Intention was no other than to approve ſincerely the Conditions which the King himſelf had demanded by his Memorial, and that as for the Particulars which concern'd his Majeſty's Satisfaction, they would give Order to Monſieur *van Beuningen* to procure and give him all the Explications neceſſary to juſtifie their good and ſincere Intention; that the States are inclin'd to aſſure his Majeſty of it by a Letter which their Ambaſſador ſhall deliver him: Monſieur *de Wit* told me on the part of the States, the ſame Reaſons which are contain'd in my firſt Diſpatch. I anſwer'd him, that I ſhould not change my Mind, that I believ'd that the States ought not to have entred into ſuch an Engagement with *England*, without firſt knowing his Majeſty's Intention; that ſince Monſieur *van Beuningen* was to ſet out quickly, and ſatisfie his Majeſty on the Points which might offend him, there was room to hope that by his good Conduct, Affairs would come to a good end, and that in the mean time, I thank'd the States for their Communication of the Letter which they wrote to the King.

The Sieur *de Wit* told me, that the States were this Day to ſign a like Engagement with that of *England*, with the Count *de Dohna*, Ambaſſador from *Sweden*, who was to go to Morrow for *England*.

From

From the King to the Count D'Eſtrades: January 27, 1668.

I Sent you a Letter which I thought fit to write to the States-General, to impart to them a Military Expedition, on which I ſhall march my ſelf on the firſt Day of the next Month, and to inform them of the Motives which induc'd me to take this Reſolution in a Seaſon ſo rigorous: As the principal of them all was the Advancement of the Peace, as you will ſee in the mention'd Letter, which to that end I caus'd to be ſeal'd with a flying Seal: I doubt not but the States will not only very much approve my Deſign, but alſo that they will give me great Thanks, and particularly for the Declaration which I have been pleas'd to make by Advance, that what new Progreſſes ſoever my Arms may make in this Expedition, they ſhall not oblige me to alter, in the Conditions of Peace, the two Alternatives which I have offer'd, provided that they be accepted by the *Spaniards* in the competent time which I have always expreſs'd. You have a large Field by that to ſet a Value on my ſingular Moderation in all the *United-Provinces*; and I am willing to believe that after this Knowledge which they ſhall have of it, they will return to more proper Sentiments for the publick Good, and their State in particular, than you inform me thoſe of *Friſeland*, *Groningen* and *Utrecht* yet are, who would extort from me an Arbitration and Suſpenſion, which I can never agree to for ſo many Reaſons which are eaſie to Judge, and ſo much the rather, becauſe both the one and other would be contrary to the Peace to be advanc'd.

'Tis above twenty Days ſince I receiv'd News from *England*, the Storms at Sea having hindred the Pacquet-Boats coming to *Calais*; ſo that I cannot yet know any thing from *London*, even what paſs'd with Sir *William Temple* when he arriv'd, and was ſent to the *Hague*;

but I will venture to ſay, that 'twill be a puſh towards the Peace which will render it infallible and expeditious, if the King of *Great Britain* enters into the ſame Sentiment with the States-General, to oblige the *Spaniards* to the acceptance of the two Alternatives; in the *interim*, 'twould be well if the Sieur *de Wit* would write to the Ambaſſadors *Meerman* and *Boreel*, to carry themſelves leſs reſerv'd to the Sieur *de Ruvigny*.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: January 27, 1668.

THE laſt News from *Madrid* bring that the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador ſet out on the 5th of this Month for *Lisbon*, to offer there from the Queen of *Spain* to treat of Peace with *Portugal*, directly from King to King; but the Prince Regent, who by this time will be crown'd King in the Aſſembly of the States of the Realm, which were to begin their Seſſion the 20th, has written to the King, by the Queen's Secretary, who arriv'd here Yeſterday, that he will not accept that Offer, nor make any Accommodation but in Conjunction with this Crown, purſuant to the Treaty which he has with it; that on the 6th, the Marquiſs of *Caracene* dy'd of an Abceſs, two Days after being made Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*: This was the only General of her Nation, which *Spain* had; that the reſt of the Fleet was ſafely arriv'd at *Cadiz*, and that freſh Difficulties aroſe about the departure of Don *John* of *Auſtria* for the *Netherlands*; he demands new Conditions, which 'tis not eaſie to grant him.

There is come to my Hands a printed Libel, entituled, *Remarks on the Proceedings of* France, *with regard to the Negotiation of Peace*; 'tis doubtleſs a new Compoſition of *l'Iſola*, which is ſubtilly enough written to make Impreſſion on leſs diſcerning Minds, and ſuch as are but little acquainted with the People of the *United*

United-Provinces. I found there inſerted at large the Project of Accommodation, which I addreſs'd to you with my Diſpatch of the 18th of *November*: I was not ſurpriz'd, concluding that perhaps Monſieur *de Wit* communicated it in the Provinces, that they might conſider of its Contents, tho' he might have done the ſame thing with an Extract of its Subſtance; but I own to you, that I was infinitely ſurpriz'd to find there alſo Fragments or Parcels of that Diſpatch, or perhaps of ſome other which are ill botch'd together, and of which it ſeem'd to me not at all neceſſary to give Copies to Monſieur *de Wit*, and yet leſs for him to divulge them, as the Event does but too evipently prove; for I write to you in all Confidence the King's Thoughts, as a Secretary of State ought to do to an Ambaſſador, believing them to go no farther; and three Months afterwards I find my Diſpatches printed with Commentaries, our Enemies make great Advantages by the captious Interpretations which they give them. This Libel is very dangerous, if the Reader happens not to penetrate deeper than its Surface: It ought not to be left without an Anſwer, and if I have a Moments leiſure after the King's departure, I will apply my ſelf to it, but under the Name of ſome diſintereſted Foreigners, not being willing publickly to engage ſuch a Man as *l'Iſola*; but neither is the King's juſt Cauſe to be abandon'd, nor the Sincerity and Moderation of his Proceedings, on which account all Princes diſintereſted in this War, rather owe to the King their utmoſt Praiſes and great Thanks, than any reflection on thoſe Libels which aim at the taxing of his Conduct.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to the King*: February 2, 1668.

I Deliver'd to the Preſident of the Week, the Letter which your Majeſty wrote to the States; and they afterwards ſent their Deputies to me, and expreſs'd to me their Obligation to your Majeſty for the Communication of your Deſign to them, and the Aſſurances, that what Conqueſts ſoever you ſhould make, your Majeſty would ſtill, for the Promotion of Peace, keep to the Conditions which you had already propos'd, which is the Alternatives, with which they remain'd very well ſatisfied.

Some days ſince, the Report of your Majeſty's intending a Journey very much alarm'd them, they apprehending your enterpriſing ſomething in *Flanders*, which had diverted the good Diſpoſitions which they expreſs, of procuring for your Majeſty the Alternative from the *Spaniards*; and that could not have advanc'd the Concluſion of the Treaty with the *Engliſh*, without acquainting me with it till after its ſigning, of which I have made great Complaints to the States. Their Reaſons are, That the King of *England* deſir'd that it ſhould not be divulg'd before 'twas finiſh'd; that if they had imparted it to me, I ſhould have ask'd time to have adviſ'd your Majeſty of it; that the King of *England* might have been diverted by the *Spaniards* from this good Inclination, and they have loſt the Opportunity of bringing the Provinces to join in the Opinion of *Holland*, except that of *Utrecht*, which would not conſent; that to prove how much the States have been forc'd to make this Treaty with the Precipitation and Secrecy with which 'twas done, is ſufficient that they paſs'd it contrary to their ordinary Forms, and their Treaty of Union, which oblige that no Treaty be reſolv'd on with Princes, which has not been before communicated to the Provinces, and yet this was ſign'd by the

the States-General, before the Provinces knew of it; and afterwards they urg'd to them all the Reaſons above, to engage them to approve it.

As to their Intention, they yeſterday ſent ſome Deputies to me, to aſſure me, that 'twas very ſincere; that they had not made the Treaty with *England*, if they had not been engag'd to act vigorouſly againſt the *Spaniards*, in caſe of their Refuſal of the Alternative; that the King of *Sweden* and the Dukes of *Brunſwick* have entred into the ſame Engagement: That to prove their good Intention for your Majeſty's Satisfaction, they yeſterday ſent two Deputies to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, to ſignifie to him from the States their Reſolution, to pray him to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to facilitate the yielding to your Majeſty the Alternative; and that in caſe of Refuſal, the King of *England*, the King of *Sweden*, the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, together with the other Allies, and they, would join to conſtrain them; that Sir *William Temple* has written the ſame to him, on the part of the King his Maſter; and that they don't conceive that 'twill be poſſible for the *Spaniards* to refuſe your Majeſty's Deſire, you continuing to content your ſelf with the Alternative, which is, as they ſay, the Foundation of all their Points. This, Sir, is what paſs'd ſince the Diſpatch of the 26th of *January*, which I ſent to Monſieur *de Lionne*.

Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſets out in four days without farther delay, his Inſtructions being ſign'd.

After the reading of your Majeſty's Letter, the States diſpatch'd an expreſs Courier to the Commiſſioners deputed to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, on the Acceptance of the Alternative, becauſe 'tis plain that there is no room to doubt your Majeſty's contenting himſelf with the ſaid Alternative, what Progreſs ſoever you may make in the Journey which you have undertaken.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: February 2, 1668.

YOU have too much Reaſon, Sir, to complain of what has happen'd about your Diſpatch of the 18th of *November*, and the Event ſhews, that for the future 'tis neceſſary to reſolve not to treat any more of Affairs with the States, but in publick, ſince there is ſo little Secreſie in what paſſes thro' their Hands.

When I receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 18th of *November*, we had all the Cities of *Holland* and the Provinces againſt us, and endeavouring to make Alliances on all Sides to oppoſe the King's Deſigns; Monſieur *de Wit* having declar'd to me, that he could not aſſure himſelf of even four Cities, and that all the Complaints which he made me of the King's Deſigns, and of his Entry into *Flanders*, contrary to the Promiſes which he had made to attempt nothing, without firſt communicating it to the States, was by Order, and that the ſaid Cities and Provinces knew that all that he had ſaid to them to bring them over, was in concert with me, we making uſe of the King's Name. He told me, after my having communicated to him the Subſtance of your Diſpatch of the 18th of *November*, and the Project, which was an Anſwer to that which he had given me from the States, that 'twas very proper that he took a Copy of the ſaid Diſpatch as it was, becauſe it contain'd nothing which might not be ſhewn to the Deputies of the Cities and Provinces; that the Advantage which he pretended to draw from it, was to ſhew them by the Anſwer, that he had talk'd to me according to their Sentiments, and that theſe Terms of Recrimination of Monſieur *de Wit* clearly expreſs'd it; that for the other Points of the Anſwer, they were all of great Force, and proper to bring them to better Sentiments than thoſe which they had.

That

That the Project ought to be communicated to the Deputies of Secret Affairs, in order wholly to abolish the Project which he had given me with their Participation; that he should gain considerably on the Deputies of the Cities, by the Contents of the said Dispatch; and that undoubtedly they would be better perswaded of the Exactness of his Procedure, by seeing the Answer in all parts of it, what he could have told them.

I gave him leave to take a Copy of it on these Considerations, on Condition that it should remain in his Hands, which he promis'd; that making use of the said Copy, he brought *Holland* to give a favourable Suffrage; that for the Project he was also oblig'd to communicate it to the Deputies of the States-General, to bring the Provinces to agree to it; that 'tis only a Train of Conditions contain'd in the King's Memorial, and which, it being impossible to remain secret, were communicated to the Provinces. But as for the Letter, he one day left it with three of the Commissioners of Secret Affairs, on their Oath not to take a Copy of it; that 'tis one of them that he suspects has betray'd it, that he has very much blam'd him for it, and broke with him; and 'tis impossible to shew more Concern and Resentment than the Sieur *de Wit* does on this account, for he has lately discover'd that this Person is intirely gain'd by the *Spanish* Ambassador; and I doubt not but Monsieur *de Wit* will take an Occasion to revenge it, this Affair touching him nearly, as it does me also, and that to a Degree which I cannot express.

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades: February 3, 1668.

I Receiv'd your two Letters of the 26th of the last Month, which inform the King of great, sudden and unexpected Changes. Monsieur *Boreel* has also sent

me the Letter which the States have written to his Majeſty, on their Agreement with the King of *Great Britain* concerning the Peace, and into which the Count *de Dhona* was to enter on the morrow, in the Name of the King his Maſter. His Majeſty will not anſwer the States Letter, till he has heard Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who by the good Orders which he hopes that he will have, and his good Conduct, may eaſily rectifie all that has paſs'd on this Occaſion, in ſuch manner that his Majeſty may not receive any Prejudice by his ſincere Intentions for the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Peace. To give you my private Opinion of what is done, the principal Foundation ſeems to me to be for the King's Intereſt and Advantage, the manner not very agreeable, and the Terms of the Agreement might have been handſomer; but the Event will prove whether the Intentions have been good or ill, with regard to this Crown, in which Monſieur *de Wit* may very much contribute, by continuing to give his Majeſty Marks of his Friendſhip, in which the King will always confide, till we ſee direct contrary Effects. You may acquaint Madam *Flemming*, that I have my ſelf remitted the King's Preſent to the Sieur *Puffendorff*, and that he has undertaken to ſend it ſafe.

The King has nominated for his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and his ſecond Plenipotentiary for the Negotiation of the Peace, Monſieur *Colbert*, Maſter of Requeſts, who will ſet out from hence, with the greateſt Diligence poſſible, for *Aix la Chapelle*, as ſoon as he receives the Paſsport, which I have ſent for for him to the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, by his Holineſs's Miniſter. Pleaſe to give Advice of it to the States, and add, That when the mention'd Marquiſs will declare the Time when he will come to *Aix la Chapelle*, his Majeſty will appoint one of the Officers of his Crown, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and firſt Plenipotentiary. But if he has Power to ſubdelegate, as he has given us to underſtand, the mention'd *Colbert* will make no Difficulty to negotiate with the Perſon to whom he will give ſuch Subdelegation.

His

His Majeſty ſet our from hence yeſterday in good Health, on his Military Expedition, which I mention'd in my former. If his Arms are ſucceſsful, as there is all reaſon to hope, 'twill be a great Compulſive on the *Spaniards* to ſign the Peace quickly, and a good Means for the States to diſpoſe them to it.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: February 9, 1668.

I Receiv'd the Diſpatch which you did me the Honour to write me on the third of this Inſtant. I have adviſ'd the States of the Choice which the King has made of Monſieur *Colbert*, Maſter of Requeſts, for the Treaty of Peace, and that he will ſet out for *Aix la Chapelle* as ſoon as his Paſſes are come. I find things here diſpos'd to change; the Employ which was deſtin'd for Monſieur *van Beverning* for *Vienna*, into that of the States Plenipotentiary to go to *Aix*: He being at preſent Burgomaſter of *Tergou*, twelve Cities of *Holland* have given him their Voice for that Employ, and 'tis not to be doubted, but the ſix others will conform to it. I have made your Compliments to Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who, as well as Monſieur *de Wit*, has promis'd that the King ſhall be pleas'd with them, and that his Majeſty ſhall know that nothing has been done but for his Advantage. I anſwer'd them, That the Effects would make that appear; and that his Majeſty expected to receive Proofs of it in the preſent Conjuncture.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: February 10, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatches of the ſecond, and have already written the Subſtance of them to the King, purſuant to the Order which his Majeſty left me at his Departure. Notwithſtanding all that they ſaid to you concerning the Precipitation and Secrecy of the Treaty which is made, and that fine Reaſon which they alledg'd to you, that it was not even communicated before to the Provinces, according to Cuſtom, and what will give you yet more room for Complaint, yet I my ſelf could tell you to a little, how all things have paſs'd there, and whence the firſt Motion proceeded, and then all its Progreſſes; but this is no longer of any Uſe, and we ought to expect Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who may eaſily rectifie all things, and very much to the King's Satisfaction, according as he ſhall talk and act. But methinks I already ſee an ill beginning, from their not preſſing his Departure with the Diligence which they ought; and yet more from their not ſending a very able and well-intention'd Perſon, Expreſs to *Madrid*, and from their truſting to a Man who is as much a *Spaniard* as a *Hollander*.

I am ſurpriz'd, I own, not to meet with in your Diſpatches what I find in all the Advices from *Holland*, and which has been written to the Provinces to engage them to conſent to the levying of twelve thouſand Foot, and the fitting out of forty eight Sail; that they endeavour to get the *Lunenburg* Troops, and that it has been alſo under Conſideration to furniſh *Sweden* with Auxiliary Forces. I am willing to believe, that this does not regard us, and that they will be all employ'd againſt the *Spaniards* to oblige them to accept one of the two Alternatives; on which, nevertheleſs, *Caſtel Rodrigo* will not expreſs himſelf plainly, and that the rather becauſe he

he has not the Power; for *Spain* never had a Thought of treating any where but at *Rome*.

I entreat you to continue to take care of the Affair of the Biſhop of *Orange*. When things ſhall be reſtor'd to their firſt Eſtate, and Novelty deſtroy'd, he will hear the Reaſons and Propoſitions which they would make him; before that, I my ſelf don't adviſe him to it; be pleas'd to act on this Foundation.

You may, from me, tell Monſieur *de Wit*, in Confidence that I know it to be a certain Truth, that neither *England* nor *Sweden* ſincerely wiſh the Peace, and the Reaſons are eaſie to be judg'd. It ſeems to me, more to regard the Intereſts of the States, by whom, if the War continues, the whole Expence muſt neceſſarily be ſupported: And the ſame Reaſon makes me believe, that they ought to unite more nearly than ever with the King on the Subject of the Peace, and draw into his particular Sentiments the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, and the Princes of the *Rhyne*; to which his Majeſty would contribute his Part as far as depended on him, provided that he knew that the States acted ſincerely to neceſſitate his Enemies to an Accommodation; and that ſuch things were not ask'd of him, as tend rather to obſtruct than advance it; for there ſeem to me to be Articles in the *Hague*-Treaty, which teach the *Spaniards* the Way which they are to manage themſelves, to turn the Alliance in their Favour, even by refuſing to accept one of the Alternatives; and I know that the *Spaniſh* Miniſters have already conceiv'd great Hopes, which I will hope they will find to be falſe; but for that we muſt ſtay for what Monſieur *van Beuningen* will ſay to us.

You ought a little to blame Monſieur *de Wit*, that he did not communicate to us all the three Secret Articles of the new Alliance; and add, That if he does not think us worthy of that Confidence, his Majeſty promiſes himſelf the Knowledge of them very ſoon, without having that Obligation to him.

Memo-

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades, *preſented to the States-General of the* United Provinces *of the* Netherlands: February 10, 1668.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador-Extraordi-
'nary of *France*, has Order from the King, his
'Maſter, to make known to your Lordſhips, that his
'Majeſty has nominated for his Ambaſſador Extra-
'ordinary and ſecond Plenipotentiary for the Negotia-
'tion of the Peace, Monſieur *Colbert*, Maſter of
'Requeſts, and that he will ſet out to be with the ut-
'moſt ſpeed poſſible at *Aix la Chapelle*, as ſoon as he
'ſhall have receiv'd his Paſsports, which have been
'ask'd for him of the Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo*; and
'alſo that as ſoon as the ſaid Marquiſs declares the
'time when he will pleaſe to be at the ſaid Place of *Aix*,
'his Majeſty will appoint one of the Officers of his
'Crown, with the Character of his Ambaſſador Ex-
'traordinary, and his firſt Plenipotentiary; and in caſe
'that the ſaid Marquiſs has Power to Subdelegate, as
'he has given to underſtand, the ſaid Sieur *Colbert*
'will make no difficulty of negotiating with the Per-
'ſon to whom he ſhall give ſuch Subdelegation; which
'may more and more convince your Lordſhips, that
'his Majeſty neglects nothing on his Part, of all that
'can lead moſt ſurely and expeditiouſly to a Good, ſo
'deſirable as is that of Peace. Deliver'd at the *Hague*,
February 10, 1668.

D'ESTRADES.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: February 16, 1668.

I Receiv'd, Sir, your Diſpatch of the 10th of this Inſtant. If you take the pains to look back to mine of the 26th of the laſt Month, you will there find the Propoſitions which were made to the States, for the raiſing of ſix Regiments, and a Regiment of Dragoons, which are to be made twelve thouſand Men. The Letter which the Deputies wrote to the Provinces to obtain their Conſent, is what is commonly practis'd after a Propoſal is made, and is of no Conſequence; and I did not think it a thing fit to be ſent to you, ſince it muſt return to the Council of State, to whom the Affairs of the Militia are committed, the Opinion of which has not been given above four Days, and contains that they ſhall take ſix thouſand Men of the Duke of *Brunſwick*'s Forces, and if they cannot furniſh ſuch a large Body, they will recruit the old Companies of Dragoons, and give Order to the Marſhal *Wits* to raiſe a *German* Regiment of ſixteen Companies of an hundred Men each, and ſupply what ſhall be wanting of that number of twelve thouſand Men propos'd, by the raiſing of particular Companies, which ſhall be incorporated in the Regiments to render them compleat; this, Sir, is the true Reſolution which was taken but four Days ſince, only in the Council of State: As for the forty eight Sail which are to be equipp'd, purſuant to the Treaty made betwixt *England* and the States, the Conſent of the Provinces did not arrive before Yeſterday with all the Ratifications except that of *Friſeland*, becauſe the States were not aſſembled, *Utrecht* ſent its own, and is agreed with the others; the King of *England* has alſo ſent his Ratification by *Temple*'s Brother; they will be exchang'd in two Days.

I alſo gave my ſelf the Honour to write to you by my Diſpatch of the 26th of the paſt Month, that the Dukes

Dukes of *Lunenberg* were fix'd to the States; that they paying for ſix thouſand of their Troops, they always depended on having them in their Service. I did not defer ſo long as to this time my Complaint to Monſ. *de Wit*, that he did not tell me what was contain'd in the ſecret Articles, which I knew another way than by him, without being able to get a Copy; one Article imports, that if the King refuſes the Alternative, the States and their Allies ſhall join to hinder the puſhing of his Conqueſts farther. When I told this to the Sieur *de Wit* ſix days ſince, he anſwer'd me, that he refus'd to couch that Article in the Treaty, tho' *Temple* preſs'd it very hard; but that 'twas true that it was in the ſecret Articles, becauſe it ſhould not appear in publick, and that 'tis of no validity, ſince the King contents himſelf with the Alternative, and has promis'd it alſo to the States by his laſt Letter.

I reply'd, that in the Terms in which the Articles of the Treaty are couch'd, the King may continue firm to the Alternative, the *Spaniards* refuſing it, and yet have on their ſide all the Advantages of the Treaty, ſince the States will oblige his Majeſty to attempt nothing by the force of his Arms on *Flanders*, nor even receive the Places which would voluntarily ſurrender to him; which would leave room for the *Spaniards* to refuſe the Alternative, in hopes of embroiling the King with *England* and the States on that bare Article, and which cannot agree, as I told him at firſt, when he communicated the Treaty to me; to which I added, that his Majeſty would have reaſon to be ſurpriz'd that he ſhould be the Author of ſuch a Treaty, after the Obligations which he told me himſelf, he had in particular to his Majeſty; that his Procedure with me, which reflected on his Majeſty, left room to ſuſpect the good Intentions of the States and his own, and that ſo much the rather, becauſe in the Project which he deliver'd ſome time ſince of a League, this Article was couch'd in the ſame manner that it is at preſent in the ſecret Articles: And when I told him that 'twas offen-

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ſive to the King, he aſſur'd me on the part of the States, that they ſhould give his Majeſty a Writing, by which they ſhould aſſure him, that tho' he was the Refuſer, the States would not eſteem him as ſuch, nor turn their Arms againſt him; I return'd, that I did not ſee the ſame in the ſaid Article, but only that if the King refus'd the Alternative, as that might be, by Propoſals being made to him which his Majeſty had never conſented to, it appear'd clearly by this ſecret Article, that the States and their Allies would turn their Arms againſt his Majeſty; I added ſeveral other Particulars of equal force with theſe, to which he had no good Anſwer to make; his Reply was, that the Effects would juſtifie the good Intentions of the States and his own, that when he promis'd on the part of the States a Writing, by which they would aſſure his Majeſty that they would not eſteem him as Refuſer, they had not at that time the King's Aſſurances, which they afterwards had, that he would content himſelf with the Alternative; ſo that this Accident is no longer to be heard, ſince they are aſſur'd that the King will do it, and that they are reſolv'd to force the *Spaniards* to it, which they will do with all their Forces, which are not ſo few that they ſhan't enter into the Field with twenty thouſand Foot, and five thouſand Horſe, and to that Number will be join'd a Body of *Engliſh* Infantry, the ſaid States not doubting but they ſhall be in a Condition to march to *Bruſſels*, to force the *Spaniards* to accept the Conditions which the King offers.

He then told me, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* having Order from the States to give his Majeſty all the Securities which he ſhall deſire; and as the States and the *Engliſh* will effectually break with the *Spaniards* in caſe of Refuſal, and vigorouſly attack them in the Heart of their Country, they hope that his Majeſty would pleaſe to have ſo much Goodneſs for them, as not to interrupt them in the good Deſign which they have of gaining for him the Alternative: That if notwithſtanding

withſtanding their Offer, his Majeſty will act with his Army in *Flanders*, that will be the way to make an intire Conqueſt of it, which is againſt their Intereſts, and which will be ſufficient to carry them to Extremities, which they would endeavour to avoid as much as poſſible. I deſir'd of him a Copy of the ſecret Articles of his Treaty with *England*, which he refus'd, alledging to me the wretched Reaſon, that he had taken an Oath not to deliver them to any Perſon; I anſwer'd him, that the King would get them by other ways, without being oblig'd to him for them.

As for what you order'd me to tell him from you, that you know that *England* and *Sweden* don't in good earneſt wiſh the Peace: He anſwer'd me, that as ſoon as he ſhould diſcern that, he could aſſure me that the States would oblige them to explain themſelves on that Point, and to make good the Engagements which they had entred into with us; and that he would tell me that the States would act ſo vigorouſly againſt the *Spaniards*, that his Majeſty ſhould find that they have done nothing otherwiſe than with a good Deſign, and to make good to his Majeſty the Satisfaction which he deſires. That as for their Ambaſſador in *Spain*, he owns that he is wholly a *Spaniard*, and that he intended to ſend him a reſolute Diſpatch for the Council of *Spain*, which ſhould contain the deciſive Terms of yielding to the King the Alternative, or that the States would break with them in caſe of Refuſal; that this would prove more effectual than the ſending of a Perſon on purpoſe; who could not ſo expeditiouſly expreſs the Intentions of the States, as their Letter, which could not be alter'd by the *Spaniſh* Inclination of their Ambaſſador, who has nothing to do but deliver it, and conform himſelf to its Contents. The States Deputies at *Bruſſels* write, that they have had a Conference which laſted four Hours with *Caſtel Rodrigo*, to whom they declar'd the Intentions of the States on the Rupture, in caſe of the Refuſal of the Alternative; he anſwer'd them, that he had not Power

to

to determine an Affair of ſuch great Importance, that he would adviſe the Court of *Spain* of it, and that he would ſend a Subdelegate to *Aix*, with Power to treat with the Perſon which the King ſhould ſend. The Deputies write, that he is very angry with *France*, for having broken with them, contrary to the Publick Faith of Treaties. They hint, that they don't believe that *Caſtel Rodrigo* can refuſe the Alternative, conſidering how little prepar'd they are to defend themſelves in *Flanders*.

Monſieur *Wits* has been three days at the *Hague*, and been ſworn Field Marſhal General: Prince *Maurice* treated him Yeſterday, at which Entertaiment were preſent the Prince of *Orange*, Monſieur *de Wit*, and the Principal Officers. Monſieur *van Zuylichem* is gone into the Country on his Maſter's Affairs, and will not fail to ſpeak to him on our Part, purſuant to your Order on the Affair of the Biſhop of *Orange*; nor ſhall my Sollicitations be wanting, to put the end to it which both you and he deſire. Monſ. *van Beuningen* ſet out four days paſt without Equipage, in order to travel the more expeditiouſly: He ſhews an earneſt deſire of Peace, and will be impatient to return to enjoy the Poſt of Regent Burgomaſter of *Amſterdam*, which is reſerv'd for him at his return: He ſeems to me to have an Opinion of you, whence I doubt not but you will rectify all that is paſs'd here, and that you will reflect on the Advantage which the King will draw from the Concluſion of the Peace with the Alternative; for as for the ill Proceedings of theſe People here, there is ſufficient ground to make them doubly and certainly feel their Effects when the Peace is made. I know their Weakneſs as well as any Man, and on what ſide they are to be taken, when the King pleaſes; but this is not the time. I have not mention'd the Proceedings of the *Engliſh*, you muſt know better than I what is paſs'd there.

Monſieur *de Wit* told me, that the States had us'd their Endeavours to gain the Elector of *Brandenburg*,

the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, and the Princes of the *Rhine*, and engage them to fall in with their Sentiments of contenting the King on the head of the Alternative; and that as they united together for no other reaſon than to compaſs this end, he thought his Majeſty would do well to manage Affairs on his ſide to the ſame end.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: February 17, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatches of the Second. Methinks Monſieur *van Beuningen* very much retards his Departure, and yet we are preſs'd in time; but he will come ſoon enough, provided that he brings with him ſufficient Evidences to ſatisfy the King with regard to the States Conduct: He himſelf, and Monſieur *de Wit*, having frequently given their Word, you may agree with them on that Subject, aſſuring them, that if the States will be reaſonable, they ſhall be equally ſatisfied on the procedure of his Majeſty, who ſincerely wiſhes Peace, and whoſe only Difficulty is that of granting ſuch Points as might the more retard it on the *Spaniards* ſide.

Beſançon and *Salins* were ſeiz'd before the Arrival of his Majeſty, who is at preſent engag'd in the Siege of *Dole*. If that Place be taken, as I hope it will, and *Grey* alſo afterwards, the King will be in poſſeſſion of the whole Province, which the *Spaniards* in that caſe ought not any longer to make any ſuch difficulty to yield up for the ſake of Peace; and then the Diſpute will no longer turn on any thing beſides *Cambray*, *Aire* and *St. Omer*, which the King will not be in Poſſeſſion of; and we are to ſee whether our Enemies prefer theſe three Places, which are of no importance to them, to the receiving in exchange *Charleroy*, *d'Emerly*, *Tournay*, *l'Iſle*, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*, *Aeth*, *Binche* and Fort *Vendernac*, lately taken; that is, to give up barely

barely enough to cover our Frontiers, and ſend us back into *France* from the Heart of their Country, which we are entred. I am ſure that if Monſieur *de Wit* reflects on this, he will find that nothing could ever be done, which tends more to the advancement of Peace, than the Military Expedition which the King has reſolv'd on in ſpight of all the rigour of the Seaſon.

I have juſt receiv'd Advice from *Bruſſels*, and that from a good Hand, that in the Paper which the States Deputies preſented to the Marquis of *Caſtel-Rodrigo*, there is an Article which propoſes the Truce which the King offer'd him to the end of *March*, and preſſes the Marquis to accept it.

If this is true, as I can't doubt but it is, I don't know how Monſieur *de Wit* will defend to you his not having in this Particular an ill Intention againſt us, having as it were given room to the Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo* to accept the Truce in a time in which his Majeſty was wholly diſengag'd, with regard to all the Princes of *Europe*, from the Offer which he made, after having ſeen that the *Spaniards* have always ſlighted it, and yet the States renew it, as being ſtill in Force, when they know that his Majeſty is marched on a Military Expedition; to the end, as it ſeems to me, that the ſaid Marquis conſenting to it at preſent, they may throw on his Majeſty a ſort of Breach of his Promiſe, if he ſhould refuſe to conſent to it, as he moſt certainly will: 'Tis alſo to be conſider'd, that his Majeſty never offer'd a Truce, abſolutely ſpeaking, as the ſaid Paper does, but a ſuſpenſion of any Attempts on the fortified Towns, which is a very different thing: In the ſecond Place, that the King propos'd it from *September*, and the States talk of it on the eighth of *February* to our Enemies, when they have publickly ridicul'd it for five Months; and we have the Copy of *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s Anſwer long ſince made to the Elector of *Collen*, in which he mentions it in rallying Terms, as an Offer which might be made in *Turkey*, and concludes, that they have no occaſion to receive by Favour, Agreement or Interpo-

ſition a Suſpenſion which God himſelf and the Winter had made, and even War could not deprive them of. I own to you, that this way of proceeding does not make me have any good Opinion of what Monſieur *van Beuningen* will bring us.

In the King's abſence I could not do any thing more with regard to the Letter which you wrote to his Majeſty, concerning the Reſolution which you deſire, than confer with Monſieur *le Tellier*, with whom alone his Majeſty would have advis'd, if he had been here; and he thinks it proper that I write to you, that his Opinion would be that you ſhould be aſſiſted as much as he can, but that in order to the taking of the Reſolution which you deſire, 'tis indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſee the Reſolutions of which you complain, the Tenor of which wou'd point out the Meaſures proper to be taken to help you; that the new Reſolution which you ask cannot be expedited in his Majeſty's Abſence, and that at his Arrival it would be proper to ſend to us thoſe of which you complain, with a particular of the whole Affair, that his Majeſty may with due Information order the Reſolution which you deſire.

After my Letter was written, two particular Couriers, one diſpatch'd by the Marquis *de Villeroy*, and the other from *Dyon*, bring us the News of the taking of *Dole* on the 30th, after a Lodgment made on the Half-Moon the Night before, in which three hundred Soldiers were kill'd, ſix Captains of Foot wounded, and the Chevalier *de Fourilles* kill'd; and that immediately afterwards his Majeſty march'd to take *Grey*, the only Place remaining to the *Spaniards* in that Province, of which he will be peaceably put in Poſſeſſion in leſs than ten Days time, in a very rigorous Seaſon.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: February 23, 1668.

I Learn, Sir, with great Joy, from your Diſpatch of the 17th of this Inſtant, the good News of the taking of *Dole*, *Salins* and *Beſançon*, and that nothing remains but *Grey*, to which the King marches in Perſon. I have imparted this happy Succeſs to the States, who deputed Monſieur *de Wit* to me, to expreſs the Joy which this Conqueſt gave them, hoping that 'twill advance the Peace, by convincing the *Spaniards* in what neceſſity they are of ſpeedily agreeing to the Alternative. I then ſpoke to him concerning what is mention'd in your Diſpatch of the Propoſal made by the States Deputies to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, of a Suſpenſion of Arms 'till the end of *March*, as if the King conſented to it: I told him, that he well knew that his Majeſty diſengag'd himſelf from his Word above ſix Weeks paſt; that he had given Advice of it to the Princes of the Empire, and that I my ſelf had told it him from the King, to the end that he might not be ſurpriz'd if any Expedition of War happen'd; that the King could not be charg'd with breach of Promiſe; that I had reaſon to complain, that the States Deputies had not expreſs'd the Suſpenſion of Arms in the form in which it was propos'd by the King, which was a Suſpenſion of all Attempts on the ſtrong Places, which is ſomething very different; that this, join'd with the unkindneſs with which he refus'd me a Copy of the ſecret Articles, of which I know the Contents, on the Rupture which the States are oblig'd to with the King, in caſe of his Refuſal of the Alternative, to which they oblige him on the Renunciation, and on the point of *Portugal*; that this whole Procedure gave me an ill Opinion of the Succeſs of Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Journey. He anſwer'd me, that 'twas true that their Deputies had order to propoſe a Suſpenſion of Arms to *Caſtel Rodrigo* 'till the end

of *March*, but that they did not ſay that the King conſented to it; ſo that however that Suſpenſion was accepted by *Caſtel Rodrigo*, 'twould not bind the King to any thing, nor could he be tax'd by any Perſon with breaking his Word, whatever Expedition he ſhould undertake, becauſe he has not promis'd what we ask; but that 'tis a Mediator's Buſineſs to diſpoſe Affairs in ſuch manner that they may ſucceed. So that the States Deſign was, if practicable, to get the Suſpenſion of Arms accepted till the End of *March*, if they could not till the End of *May*, and obtain the Alternative, not doubting but that if the States and the King of *England* together could diſpoſe the *Spaniards* to proceed ſo far, the King would have Complaiſance enough for the ſake of certain Peace, to yield to the Entreaties of the Allies, to admit the Suſpenſion of Arms in the Form which Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſhould ask it, and to prolong it to *May*; and ſo much the rather, becauſe the mention'd *van Beuningen* has Order to give his Majeſty all the Securities which he ſhall deſire, to engage to him the Peace on the ſame Conditions of the Alternative.

As for my reiterated Complaint of concealing the Secret Articles, and not giving me a Copy of them, he alſo told me, that the King was not at all prejudic'd in all that was done; that the King of *England* would not ſign the Treaty, unleſs the States were before-hand Guarantees that the King ſhould accept the Alternative; that all Guarantees are expreſs'd in the ſame manner as in this Caſe; that the States would not inſert them in the Treaty, becauſe known to the whole World; and that theſe Conditions might meet with Interpretations in publick, which might deſtroy the good Underſtanding which is betwixt the King and the States, but that being couch'd only in a ſecret Article, ſerving to the Guarantee of what can never happen, ſince they are aſſur'd that the King deſires the Alternative, and that they had taken an Oath not to ſhew them, he did not well comprehend why I complain'd of his Procedure: He added, That the other Points contain'd in the

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Secret Articles, which are the Renunciation, and the *Portugueze* Treaty, are couch'd in the very Terms of the Conference, which he (*de Wit*) had with Prince *William* of *Furſtemburg*, of which he ſent you a Project whilſt at the *Hague*; he then pray'd me to aſſure you, that his Intentions are very good, that the Effects will ſhew them to be ſo, and gave me the Copy of *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s Letter to the States, and the Extract of that of their Deputies. After the firſt Conference, I remark'd to him, as you rightly concluded, what *Caſtel Rodrigo* would do, ſince he anſwers as if the King had accepted the Suſpenſion of Arms, and that he will not fail to make uſe of it, as tho' his Majeſty had broken his Word; and that he even anſwers in a different manner from that which the Deputies write, they ſpake to him; and that I thought 'twould be proper to ſend new Orders to the Deputies, to tell *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that finding that he had not comprehended the Intentions of their Maſters, and that he makes uſe of them in his Letter as Equivocal Terms, they have Order to tell him, That he is ſpeedily to reſolve to accept the Alternative, or prepare himſelf for the States and *England* breaking with the King of *Spain*. I added to him, That Sir *William Temple* having exchang'd the Ratifications, and ſign'd the Treaty of Commerce, ſeparate from the defenſive Treaty, had nothing more to do at the *Hague*; that the King of *England* being well-intention'd towards the Peace, and engag'd to the States, 'twas time for him to uſe the ſame Endeavours, and make the ſame Declarations to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, which the States ſhould make by their Deputies; and this would be a Means to determine whether the King of *England* is for the Promotion of the Peace, and the States to undeceive themſelves, if the Conduct of the ſaid King was not according to his Promiſe.

The Sieur *de Wit* approv'd my Sentiments, and pray'd me to ſpeak to the Deputies of *Holland*, which reſide at the *Hague*, and that he would act on his Side with the ſame Deſign. 'Tis impoſſible to do better than they

have done. They yeſterday brought their Opinion on the Part of the Province of *Holland* to the States-General, that 'twas neceſſary to order their Deputies at *Bruſſels* to repreſent to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that his Letter was not clearly expreſs'd; that he muſt reſolve ſpeedily to accept the Alternative, or they would break with the King of *Spain*; and preſs Sir *William Temple* to ſet out immediately for *Bruſſels*, to ſignifie to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that the King of *England* would break with *Spain*, if he did not accept the Alternative. The States-General conform'd to the Opinion of *Holland*, and Monſieur *de Wit* went yeſterday from them to Sir *William Temple*, to pray him to go for *Bruſſels*, and act vigorouſly on the Part of his Maſter on this Occaſion. He anſwer'd him, That he would do it, that he had receiv'd an expreſs Order to that purpoſe; and to haſten his Journey, the States have order'd him a Yacht as far as *Antwerp*, and he went Yeſterday-noon with a Courier which the States diſpatch'd to their Deputies at *Bruſſels*, with Order to ſpeak to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, as I have above obſerv'd.

You will ſee the Requeſt which the States made me to obtain the King's Paſs for a Courier which *Caſtel Rodrigo* is to ſend to *Spain*, to obtain a quick Reſolution on all theſe Affairs; Monſieur *van Beuningen* is to ſpeak to you of it.

I muſt tell you, that 'twas not poſſible to act better than *Holland* has done. On the Advice which you gave me, that *England* and *Sweden* were not too well inclin'd towards the Peace, I thought it my Duty to impart it in Confidence to the Deputies of the Cities, to the end that they may be prepar'd to act right, in caſe any thing of this Nature occurs. They have all been with me, and aſſur'd me, that as ſoon as they diſcern that *England* is biaſs'd, and ſwerves from its Promiſe of gaining the Alternative for the King, *Holland* will be the firſt to break all Meaſures with *England*; and that its Opinion will be to maintain always, and with preference to all other Conſiderations, the King's Friendſhip; and I muſt tell

tell you, that Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf was ſurpriz'd to ſee with what Warmth and Expedition *Holland* brought its Opinion to the States-General, concerning the ſending of new Orders to their Deputies, and obliging Sir *William Temple* to go to *Bruſſels*.

Monſieur *de Wit* told me in Confidence, that he had learn'd from the Baron *de Brigueis*, that the *Spaniards* would accept the Alternative of the Places which his Majeſty has conquer'd, and that they would never conſent to exchange *Cambray*, *Aire* and Saint *Omer*; and that perceiving that the Neighbourhood of the King was what gave the greateſt Umbrage to the States, they not being very willing to have ſuch a potent Monarch their Neighbour, and that 'twere to be wiſh'd that there was a Barrier betwixt them, which would ſecure the Eaſe of their Minds, it occurr'd to his Thoughts, that the *Spaniards* making Choice of the Alternative of the Places conquer'd the laſt Campaign, as the King expreſſes himſelf in his Project, if the King ſhould agree to keep the *Franche Comte*, that would be of greater Importance to *France*, than thoſe Places; and would alſo give very great Satisfaction to the States, and all People, to hear of ſuch a Change, and puſh on their nearer Alliance with *France*, and rid them of all the Jealouſies to which the Populace were inclin'd; that if the King was diſpos'd to hearken to it, he would uſe his beſt Endeavours to act ſo vigorouſly on the Side of the *Spaniards*, that they ſhould ſcarce be able to excuſe themſelves, but that he would not make any Attempt without firſt knowing the King's Sentiments on this Head; that when he conſider'd the Situation of the *Franche Comte*, contiguous to *Burgundy*, and affording an eaſie Communication with *Alſace*, it render'd his Conqueſt invaluable, as alſo the keeping of *l'Iſle*, *Douay*, *Armentiers*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, is ſecuring an important and conſiderable Frontier. I anſwer'd him, That the *Franche Comte* was conquer'd by the Refuſal which the *Spaniards* made to the Offers of Peace, which his Majeſty tender'd in *September*, and which they laugh'd at; that

that I took the ſhorteſt way to the Accommodation to be to yield *Cambray*, *Aire* and Saint *Omer*, which are the three Places remaining in their Hands; and that this Alternative would be more eaſy to execute, and tend more to the removing of all the Jealouſies which the States conceiv'd on account of the Neighbourhood of the King, and his great Power; that 'twas moſt for the Intereſt of the States to ſend us back into *France*, which would be done by the *Spaniards* yielding up to us *Cambray*, *Aire* and Saint *Omer*; and for thoſe three Places we reſtore to them in exchange, *Charleroy*, *Douay*, *Tournay*, *l'Iſle*, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*, *Aeth*, *Binches*, and the Fort of *Vandernat*. He anſwer'd me, That he ſhould wiſh it, but that the *Spaniards* had rather give up the Alternative of the Places conquer'd the laſt Campaign; and the King having expreſs'd himſelf by his laſt Letter, that whatever the King ſhould take in the Expedition which he was about, ſhould not make any Alteration in the Alternative, he thought that the Exchange which he propos'd would be more advantageous to the King, than to deliver up the *Franche Comte*, and keep his Conqueſts in *Flanders*.

Since the Opinion of the Council of State reported to the States-General, for the forming of the Levies of Twelve thouſand Men, nothing has been reſolv'd on; the Provinces have been engag'd in a Diſpute concerning the ſending of a Gentleman to the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, to obtain Six thouſand of their Troops: Several have been propos'd, but not any yet accepted; 'tis alſo thought, that the States will not find that Affair run very eaſily with thoſe Princes, if they don't furniſh Mony for the raiſing of that Number of Men, the Deſign of the States being only to give them three Months Pay, and ſave the Levying-Mony; nor are they at all farther advanc'd in raiſing their Thouſand Dragoons; and as for the reſt of their Troops, which are to make up the Number of Twelve thouſand Men, if they don't take more vigorous Reſolutions concerning them, than thoſe which have hitherto appear'd, I don't believe that theſe

Troops

Troops will be ready againſt next Campaign. The Ambaſſage of Prince *Maurice* to the Emperor is little talk'd of at preſent. I know that Monſieur *de Beverning* is deſtin'd to go from the States to *Aix la Chapelle.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: February 24, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the ſixteenth, which contains, on the one part, the very wretched Excuſes which Monſieur *de Wit* made you; but on the other, the very good things which you ſaid, provided that the Effect anſwer them; and for that we are neceſſarily to wait the Arrival of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, and his explaining the Orders with which he is charg'd. What I can ſay before-hand, is, That I don't believe the King will be in Humour to ſuffer himſelf to be ſhav'd againſt the Grain by any whatever; his Intentions are ſincere, reſolute and conſtant for the Peace, the Conditions he deſires moderate; and the whole is, that they be accepted in time, or that the *Spaniards* refuſing them, the League loſe no time to force them. I ſhall not have heard Monſieur *van Beuningen* talk half an Hour, before I believe I ſhall be able to ſay, whether we ſhall have Peace or War: What is moſt conſiderable is, that probably we ſhall have nothing to fear from *Germany*, neither with regard to *Burgundy* or *Alſace*; for by the Conqueſt of the *Franche Comte*, all the Paſſag s from the *Lower* to the *Upper Rhyne* ſeem to me to be very well ſtopp'd; which being allow'd, we ſhall have the Princes Army at liberty to oppoſe thoſe who would miſchief us. The King deſires, no leſs than if he had given you an expreſs Order, that you never give any Extract of my Diſpatches in the Place where you are, not even of any one Article of them; and to ſay Truth, there is no great Pleaſure in ſeeing them printed three days afterwards.

At

At the Moment which I am writing to you, we expect his Majeſty to day or to morrow: *Gray* is ſurrendred as well as *Dole*, as is alſo *Joux*, which is a ſmall Paſſage for Waggons out of the *Franche Comte* into *Switzerland*. In ſhort, a Province in which are 36 wall'd Cities, and amongſt them four fortify'd Places, and ſeveral Caſtles, has been conquer'd by his Majeſty, in the Month of *February*, in Fifteen Days; for his Arms entred on the fourth, and his Majeſty entred *Gray* on the nineteenth, which was the laſt Place which remain'd untaken, and all this without the Cannon once playing, or having either ſo much as Time or Occaſion to raiſe a Battery. The King may as peaceably enjoy this Country as Saint *Denis*. *Joux*, to which the Marquiſs *d'Yenne*, Governor of the Country, was retir'd, was attack'd by Monſieur *de Noiſy*, with 94 Foot, and 20 Horſe; and the mention'd Sieur *de Noiſy* oblig'd him to capitulate and ſurrender himſelf; and to ſpeak Truth, all that has happen'd ſurpaſſes Imagination, and Heaven plainly diſcovers that it viſibly protects the juſt Cauſe and good Intentions of our Maſter.

Our Libel-maker, Monſieur *de l'Iſola*, is at preſent in our Hands, as far as concerns his Poſt, and all his Eſtate in the *Franche Comte*. He formerly encounter'd us on the ſecond Alternative, alledging, that *Spain* neither ought nor could ever reſolve to yield up a whole Province which it had not loſt. God and the King have juſt maim'd the Force of his Argument, and the whole Peace till the End of *March* no longer ſticks at any thing but *Cambray*, *Aire* and Saint *Omer*, for which three Places we have double in Value, and quadruple in Situation to reſtore. No Perſon will deny this Truth, when he conſiders, that till the End of *March*, the King offers to reſtore *Charleroy* demoliſh'd, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Tournay*, *l'Iſle*, *Armentiers* and *Courtray*; that is to ſay, the Places which we poſſeſs in the Entrails of their Country, to ſuffer our ſelves to be return'd back to our bare Frontiers; for *Cambray* does us no Service, but cover us a little better, whilſt they continue

ſtrel-

ſhelter'd on their Side by *Bouchain*, *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, Saint *Gillain* and *Mons*; and for *Air* and Saint *Omer*, they only round us, and ſave from Contributions the *Boulonnois* and *Picardy*, in caſe of War, ſince we have already all the Places which lie more forward in their Country, as *Belline* and Saint *Venant*. When I wrote to you that *England* and *Sweden* did not in earneſt wiſh the Peace, there muſt be a Diſtinction made on that Point. 'Tis certain, that *England* would be glad to ſee the War continue betwixt *France* and *Spain*, provided that it took no Side; and the Reaſons are eaſie to be gueſs'd; but if ſhe muſt enter into the Circle, and dance as well as we, I believe ſhe would rather we ſhould agree: And when Monſieur *de Wit* ſhall act on theſe two Principles, I believe he will not be miſtaken, nor run any Riſque of taking falſe Meaſures; as on the contrary, I believe he will take very falſe ones, if his Maſters reſolving to declare themſelves openly againſt the King, he expects great things from *England*, and does not reſolve to ſupport the *Spaniards* ſolely with his Maſters Forces and Mony.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades *preſented to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: February 27, 1668.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary
'of *France*, repreſents to your Lordſhips, That ha-
'ving by his very ample Memorial of the 23d of *January*
'laſt, diſplay'd the Vexations exercis'd by the *Weſt-India*
'Company of this State, againſt the Right of that of
'*France*, by a ſecond Seizure which it made on the Ship
'the *Europe*, when it had juſt been diſcharg'd of a for-
'mer by the Sentences of the Court of *Holland* and the
'High Council, on which it pleas'd them to order,

'that

'that the ſaid Memorial ſhould be communicated to the 'ſaid Company, and they ſhould declare the Cauſes 'and Reaſons of this ſecond Seizure; which they have 'done, and the Affair was referr'd to Monſieur *van* 'Ommeren; on the Report of whom your Lordſhips 'referr'd it to the Gentlemen of the High Council; 'and on their Anſwer, it came again before the ordinary 'Court of Juſtice of *Amſterdam*, which is the Admi-'ralty of the ſaid City, by their Reſolution of the 23d 'of this Month hereunto annex'd. But as the Reaſon 'of this ſecond Seizure was firſt of all to obtain the 'Dues of Convoy, which it pretends on Account of the 'Admiralty of *Amſterdam* in theſe Voyages; which 'Seizure it made by its own private Authority, with-'out asking leave of any Judge, as the Copy hereunto 'annex'd proves. The Company of *France*, in order 'to avoid paying twice the ſaid Duty of Convoy, ad-'dreſs'd its ſelf to the Admiralty, where at her Re-'turn the Ship had taken her Paſsports and Permiſſi-'ons of unlading, hereunto annex'd, to have its Con-'ſent to pay it to the ſaid Company; which ſeeing that 'it was ill founded, and that when the ſaid Veſſel ſet 'ſail, it paid to the Admiralty the ſaid Duty of Con-'voy, according to the Acquittances hereunto join'd, 'without its having contradicted it, it devis'd the de-'manding a Right of Acknowledgment due only, pur-'ſuant to the Intention of the *Placart* of your Lord-'ſhips of the Year 1648, from private Perſons, and 'not from a Company incorporated by a Sovereign, and 'which has the ſame Charters, Privileges and Bounds 'with that of your Lordſhips, which it pretends to be 'due to it, and to which it would ſubject that of *France*, 'by Vertue of the 12th Article of the ſaid *Placart* of '1648. And that the Explication of the ſaid *Placart* 'produces the Deciſion of the ſaid Company's Preten-'ſion: The ſaid Ambaſſador has expreſs Orders from 'the King his Maſter, to pray your Lordſhips, that 'you your ſelves would pleaſe to give this Explication, 'and that ſo much the rather, becauſe the Company

of

‘ of this State having already enter'd its Action on this
‘ Diſpute before the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, thoſe
‘ of that College have excus'd themſelves from taking
‘ Cogniſance of it, alledging, that the Queſtion turning
‘ on the Explication of a *Placart*, it muſt be the Sove-
‘ reign its ſelf which gives it, when any Difficulty occurs,
‘ and no other Power. Add to this, That this Reference
‘ to the Admiralty ſeems to favour the Cavillings of that
‘ Company, which by Appeals, or other Ways, car-
‘ ries on, without End, an Affair which may eaſily
‘ be terminated, and which being of the Nature which
‘ it is, ought, in real Juſtice, be expeditiouſly diſpatch'd,
‘ inſtead of being delay'd, as it has been for five whole
‘ Months. The ſaid Ambaſſador has nothing more to
‘ ſay on this Subject to your Lordſhips than what is
‘ contain'd in his above-mention'd Memorial of the
‘ 23d of *January*, and in the preſent he thinks himſelf
‘ oblig'd only, both for the Service of the King his
‘ Maſter, and even that of your Lordſhips, to repre-
‘ ſent to them as ſenſibly as 'tis poſſible, that his Ma-
‘ jeſty looks on all the Delays given to this Affair as a
‘ deſign'd Piece of ill Treatment, with which he is very
‘ angry; on which your Lordſhips may make your ſe-
‘ rious Reflections, and apply to it ſuch Remedies as
‘ your Prudence ſhall ſuggeſt, which are eaſy; the
‘ Queſtion barely turning on the Article of the above-
‘ mention'd *Placart* made by your Lordſhips, and
‘ which cannot be done in the ordinary Courſe of Ju-
‘ ſtice, it being an Act proper to the Sovereign to ex-
‘ plain the Law which it made; and whether your
‘ Lordſhips underſtand it, that another Company which
‘ has the ſame *Octroys* and Limits with theirs, which
‘ has not at all traded in the particular Countries of your
‘ Lordſhips, ſhould pay a Duty of Acknowledgment
‘ as a private Perſon. Given at the *Hague* the 27th of
February, 1668.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne : March 1, 1668.

I Have juſt receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 24th of the laſt Month, which informs us of the King's Return in good Health, and the entire Conqueſt of the *Franche Comte* by his Majeſty, he having ſucceſsfully finiſh'd the Reduction of *Gray* and *Joux*, which were the only fortify'd Places which remain'd unconquer'd in this Province. Tho' Monſieur *de Wit* came to compliment me on it from the States, I can yet ſcarce believe, by all that paſs'd, that their Joy is ſo great. Monſieur *van Beuningen* being now arriv'd, you will ſoon judge by his Diſcourſe, if there be any room to hope for Peace: But, in caſe of War, be aſſur'd, Sir, that the States will not be in a Poſture to get their Army into the Field to act theſe three Months; they may ſend ſeparate Bodies into the neighbouring Towns of *Antwerp*, *Bruges* and *Ghent*, but not an Army to keep the Field, and oppoſe the King's Deſigns; they have commanded three Regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Maſtricht*.

Temple has written to Monſieur *de Wit*, from *Antwerp*, where *Caſtel Rodrigo* was, to entreat him to come as far as *Breda*; and that the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* deſir'd to ſpeak with him, and that he aſſur'd him on his Part, that he would uſe all poſſible Endeavours to facilitate the Concluſion of the Peace; and that the better to evidence his Deſign, he would himſelf come within two Leagues of *Breda* to confer with him. The ſaid Sieur *de Wit* anſwer'd, That he could not quit the Affairs of his Poſt, that the Deputies of the States which are with him will hear what he has to ſay to him, and anſwer it, being authoriz'd by the States; but that the beſt Advice that he could give him, was to reſolve ſpeedily to agree to the Alternative, or to expect to ſee the States Army enter *Flanders* in an hoſtile manner. He alſo gave me

me an Extract of the Letter which the Deputies have ſent, by which we obſerve, that *Caſtel Rodrigo* is not without Hopes to ſee the League turn againſt the King; on which Monſieur *de Wit* told me, that they would ſoon convince him of the contrary, but the Effects muſt ſhew it. None of the propos'd Levies are made here, nor have they even ſent to the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, to deſire of them the Six thouſand Men, according to the Advice of the Council of State; and it ſeems to me, that they wait News from Monſieur *van Beuningen* before they give out their Mony; but however it happens, they will not be able in three Months to be ready for Action.

The Admiralties prepare the 48 Ships which are to guard the Sea, purſuant to the Treaty concluded with the *Engliſh*; Admiral *van Gent* is to command them: The Ship which he will go on Board of is not above 60 Guns, call'd the *Mirrour*; they chuſe the lighteſt Veſſels, and the beſt Sailors.

You may be aſſur'd, Sir, that neither Monſieur *de Wit*, nor any other Perſon, ſhall ſee any Copies of your Diſpatches; 'tis enough to have experienc'd the ſmall Safety there is in entruſting ſuch things to him, ever to do it again. I don't believe that he will find all the Advantage which he imagins, in this Treaty: Several Deputies of the Cities of *Holland* complain, that they knew nothing of the Secret Articles, and that their Superiors did not underſtand that any thing was to be done againſt *France*. As far as I can judge, the Province of *Holland* is very much inclin'd in Favour of the King's Intereſts; 'tis that Province which preſſes the moſt to oblige *Caſtel Rodrigo* to explain himſelf clearly on the Acceptation of the Alternative, and in caſe of Refuſal to break with *Spain*. The Advices from *Bruſſels* bring, That Don *Juan* is arriv'd in *England*, and that he will quickly be in *Flanders*; that the Peace is concluded betwixt the King of *Spain* and the King of *Portugal*, by the Mediation of the King of *England*, who, to that

end, ſent the Earl of *Sandwich* to *Lisbon*. I ſhall doubt the Truth of it, till confirm'd by our Diſpatches.

The Merchants of *Amſterdam* are very much alarm'd at a Report which runs, That the King has order'd Monſieur *de la Roche* to ſearch all the *Dutch* Ships which come from *Spaniſh* Ports: Not having heard of this Order, I anſwer'd them, That I knew nothing of it; but that I had ſeen practis'd here, that all the Ships which came out of *Engliſh* Ports were confiſcated with their Merchandiſes, in the Admiralties; that 'twas neceſſary to read the Articles of the Treaty of 1662, to ſee what they contain'd on the Subject of Commerce.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 2, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 23d of the former Month. The *Dutch* don't deal ſincerely with you, and are willing to put you off with ſorry Excuſes; for when you have Order, with Juſtice, to complain, that the States Deputies to the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* propos'd to him a Truce, as tho' the King was ſtill conſenting to it, tho' he has diſengag'd himſelf from that Promiſe long ſince; Monſieur *de Wit* anſwers you, That the ſaid Deputies had not ſaid, That the King was conſenting to it; and yet the very Words of the mention'd Article in the Paper which the Deputies gave to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, are as follow:

" And laſtly, That the Arms on both Sides may not
" produce any new Inconveniences, they hope, from
" the Prudence of your Excellence, that you will, with-
" out any Delay, accept the Truce which his moſt
" Chriſtian Majeſty propos'd on the eighteenth of *No-*
" *vember* 1667, till the laſt of *May* 1668. I leave
you to judge, after this, whether the mention'd Sieur

de Wit could tell you, that their Deputies did not propoſe this Treaty to the Governor of *Flanders*, as tho' his Majeſty at preſent conſented to it, tho' they could not be ignorant that he had entirely diſengag'd himſelf from his Offer, on the publick Refuſal, and in Writing, which the ſaid Marquiſs made a Month paſt; and alſo that his Majeſty was then in Perſon engag'd in a Military Expedition. The Day before yeſterday I had two Hours Diſcourſe with Monſieur *van Beuningen*, he read me over very quick two ſecret Articles; one of which concerns the Affair of *Portugal*, and the other, the Point of the Renunciation; he would not read me the third, and I told him, that there was no need of it, becauſe I knew the whole Tenor of it, which regarded what the Confederates were to do, in caſe that his Majeſty ſhould go off from the Terms of the two Alternatives. He preſs'd me to the Expedition of the King's Paſs for a Courier which the Governor of *Flanders* would diſpatch to *Madrid*; and already knowing the King's Pleaſure on what you wrote to me, I told him, that I would expedite the Paſsport to him, and ſent it him this Morning. As for the reſt of our Diſcourſe, or rather his, for I did nothing but hearken, I refer till you ſhall have learnt it from Monſieur *de Wit*, to whom I aſſure my ſelf he'll not fail to give an Account. I told him only, as my private Opinion, without any Order from the King to ſay it to him, That I would have engag'd my Head for it, that the Peace would infallibly have been concluded on the Conditions of one of the two Alternatives, if the League at the *Hague* had not been made; but that this League having given the World a Proſpect, which might make e judge, that all that the King had done only from his wn Inclination, and to acquire the Glory of Moderaion, which at preſent is the only thing which remains o be gotten, he would at preſent do it, as it were, by orce, for fear of the ſaid League, which appear'd to e ſo hard to a Prince of the King's Humour, who refers his Glory to all other Conſiderations, that I

could not ſay any more of it; and indeed I cannot ſuf-
ficiently be ſurpriz'd, conſidering the Prudence of thoſe
engag'd in this Negotiation, that they did not, as it
were, bury in the Secret Articles, as well as the third
of the ſaid Articles, all that might ſeem imperiouſly
to preſcribe a Law to the King, or the Conduct he is
to chuſe, that if he will not, that they will make him
do it by force; as is expreſs'd in the place where 'tis
ſaid, that his Majeſty ſha'l not any longer uſe his Arms
in *Flanders*, nor even receive the Places which would
ſurrender to him. The late King of *Sweden*, who was
angry on a like Occaſion, was never treated in this
manner; for Monſieur *de Thou* continually imparted to
his Miniſter all that paſs'd at the *Hague*, when a Treaty
was negotiating to oblige him to make Peace with the
King of *Denmark*.

The King is not of Monſieur *de Wit*'s Opinion, that
'tis more advantageous to him to keep the *Franche
Comte*, and reſtore in exchange, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*,
Tournay, *Aeth* and *Charleroy*, in the Propoſition of the
firſt Alternative. 'Twould be ſuperfluous for you to
tell the Reaſons, Monſieur *de Wit* himſelf ſees them
better than any Man; ſo that you are to pray him not to
divulge this Thought to any Perſon whatſoever, becauſe
it may as well not ſucceed.

As for the reſt, when the *Spaniards* ſay, that they
will never yield up *Cambray*, *Aire* and Saint *Omer*, 'tis
only a bare Pretext to do nothing; or 'tis to ſay, that
they will keep them to diſturb us; and in this caſe
'twould be juſt that we ſhould keep alſo ſome others in the
midſt of their Entrails, to render them the like fourfold;
to which end you ſee clearly, that the *Franche Comte*
avails nothing: Places are leſs or more conſiderable to
Princes for their Situation, and in that we leave you to
judge which is the moſt advantageous to the King, the
Situation of *Dole* and *Gray*, or that of *Courtray*, *Ou-
denard* and *Charleroy*.

Mem

Memorial preſented by Meſſieurs van Beuningen *and* Trevor *to the moſt Chriſtian King*: March 3, 1668.

'THE under-ſign'd Ambaſſador Extraordinary of
'the Lords States-General of the *United-Pro-*
'*vinces*, and the Envoy Extraordinary of the King of
'*Great Britain*, are oblig'd to repreſent to his moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty, that by the laſt Diſpatches which
'came to them from *Antwerp*, they are inform'd that
'the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, on the Part of the
'King of *Spain* his Maſter, has conſented to the Ceſ-
'ſation of Arms for the Safety of the fortify'd Places,
'till the End of *March*, in the Form which his Ma-
'jeſty has been pleas'd to agree to it at the End of the
'laſt year's Campaign; having declar'd, that he would
'make no Difficulty to promiſe that he will not attempt
'any thing on any ſtrong Place of the *Spaniards* in the
'*Netherlands*, if they would reciprocally oblige them-
'ſelves not to undertake any thing againſt his Majeſty's
'ſtrong Places, either thoſe he was before in Poſſeſſion
'of on this ſide, or thoſe which he has conquer'd
'ſince the beginning of this War; and by reaſon that
'by this nothing is wanting to compleat this ſmall Ad-
'vance towards an Accommodation, but for his moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty to cauſe to be expedited his neceſ-
'ſary Orders to put in Execution his ſaid Promiſe for
'the Safety of the ſaid ſtrong Places, his Majeſty is
'moſt preſſingly entreated to give this Mark of the
'Sincerity of his Intentions towards the ſaid Accom-
'modation. Drawn up at *Paris* the 3d of *March*, 1668.

C. van BEUNINGEN. TREVOR.

Copy of a Paper of the Marquiſs of Caſtel Rodrigo: March 4, 1668.

HAving been frequently requeſted, by repeated Inſtances from his Majeſty of *Great Britain* and the Lords States-General of the *United-Provinces*, to convince the World of the juſt Inclinations of the King my Lord towards a fair and reaſonable Peace, and that it may be concluded, to condeſcend from this Hour to a general Truce by Sea and Land, in all Places thro' the whole Month of *March* incluſively conſider'd, to diſpoſe the Extenſion of it till *May*, and farther, if it ſhall be neceſſary, in the Form contain'd in the Treaty of the League made betwixt his Majeſty of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General; and deſiring on this ſide to give all imaginable Proofs of the Deference, Eſteem, Confidence and Amity which are due to the good Intentions which his ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain* and their High Mightineſſes teſtifie for the principal Intereſt and Preſervation of the Countries and States of the King my Lord: I declare by this Inſtrument, that I admit in his Royal Name, and on his Part, the ſaid Truce and Ceſſation of Arms propos'd, *viz.* from this Moment thro' the whole Month of *March*, in order that it may be extended to the laſt of *May*, and farther, if neceſſary, purſuant to what is concluded in their ſaid Treaty; authorizing by this, as far as ſhall be neceſſary, the Lords Miniſters of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and of the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, which reſide in the Court of *France*, that by Vertue of this they may ſettle and adjuſt the Concluſion, and promiſe the Obſervation of the ſaid Truce and Ceſſation of Arms. In Confirmation of which I have ſign'd the preſent Inſtrument with my Hand, ſeal'd it with the Seal of my Arms, and under-ſign'd it by the King's Secretary of State at *Bruſſels* the fourth of *March*, 1668.

(L. S.) M. *de* CASTEL RODRIGO.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 8, 1668.

I Have receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 2d of this Month. Monſieur *de Wit* ſtill perſiſts in affirming, that what the Deputies propos'd to *Caſtel Rodrigo* on the Truce, cannot be underſtood as tho' the King conſented to it, every body knowing that the Propoſal which his Majeſty made regarded only the attacking or ſurprizing of Towns, and not the Hoſtilities of the Campaign, and till the End of *March*; and that no Inconvenience could accrue to the King from what the Deputies ſaid on that Subject, ſince his Majeſty was afterwards to be addreſs'd to, in order to obtain his Conſent, which is an eſſential Proof that he had not given it. As to the Articles of the Treaty, I believe, Sir, 'tis not poſſible to talk more warmly to Monſieur *de Wit* and the States Deputies, than I did, on thoſe of them which ſhock the King; and I am ſure I have nothing to blame my ſelf for on that Subject.

Monſieur *de Wit* will not mention to any Perſon his Opinion concerning the Exchange of the Marine Places, on which I anſwer'd him. He concluded, that 'twould not be agreeable; and that Affair ſticks there.

The States Deputies at *Bruſſels* have written, that *Caſtel Rodrigo* has accepted the Alternative, without expreſſing which; and that he has nam'd the Baron of *Brigeix* for his Subdelegate for the Treaty of Peace.

Monſieur *de Wit* told me, That he could not yet preſage any thing good from Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Diſpatch, which ſufficiently ſhew'd the Uncertainty of the Event of the Negotiation. The Copy of his Letter has been ſent to the Cities and Provinces, to diſpoſe them to prepare for the Charges and Expences neceſſary to the bringing an Army into the Field.

The Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* and Count *Waldeck* are arriv'd at *Leyden*, which is three Leagues from the *Hague*;

the *Dutch* are treating with them for Four thouſand Men: Count *Waldeck* very much favours the States Negotiation. I am inform'd, that the Sieur *de Gourville* is with the Princeſs of *Brunſwick*, that he is her Conductor, and that they are already arriv'd at *Amſterdam*.

A *Spaniſh* Ship was driven into *Fluſhing* by ſtormy Weather; it had on Board Three hundred *Spaniſh* Soldiers, and Two hundred thouſand *Piaſtres*. The *Zealanders* ſeiz'd on the Mony, by Repriſal of ſome Injury done at *Cadiz* to ſome *Zealand* Merchants; and as for the Soldiers, they ſent them to *Bruges*.

The Province of *Frieſland* is continually in Confuſion, the Cities are againſt the Country Bailiages, and this Quarrel is come ſo far, that they march Troops againſt one another. The States Commiſſioners, and the Miniſters and Princes of *Lunenburg*, met this Morning concerning the Four thouſand Men which this State deſires from thoſe Princes, and ſtaid very late together, without being able to come to any Concluſion; nevertheleſs 'tis probable that the States will obtain what they ask, and that the whole Affair will be determin'd in two or three Days.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 9, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 23d of the laſt Month, and am ſo loaden with Buſineſs, that I have only time to ſay but one Word to you. I ſend you the King's Anſwer to the Memorial which Monſieur *van Beuningen* and the *Engliſh* Envoy preſented to his Majeſty on the third of this Month, concerning the Suſpenſion till the End of *March*; and having join'd to this two other Papers, which I ſhall ſend them to morrow Morning, and which I had juſt time to get copy'd before

the

the departure of the Poſt, I believe they will ſend them by an Expreſs, by reaſon of their Importance, and that Monſieur *de Wit* will have them ſooner than you: The King deſires that as ſoon as you receive theſe three Pieces, you will cauſe five Copies of them to be drawn, and without loſs of time ſend them to Meſſieurs *de Terlon*, *Pompone*, *Millet*, *Beziers* and *Gourville*; and will pleaſe to obſerve to them, that I entreated you to do it, not having time to get them copy'd here to ſend to them my ſelf; adding, that they are to communicate to the Kings and Princes where they reſide, both his Majeſty's two Anſwers, and my private Letter to the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*.

I entreat you to tell Monſieur *de Wit*, that if I could but talk with him for two Hours, which is impoſſible, I would anſwer for the certainty of the Peace, becauſe I know how reaſonable he is, and fertil in Expedients to ſurmount all Difficulties; but that with the Paſſions and Menaces of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who applies himſelf only to the ſhewing us dangerous Precipices, which we don't much value, every thing is to be fear'd with a glorious King, who is nice on the Point of Honour.

The King's Anſwer to the Memorial preſented to his Majeſty, March 3, 1668. *by the Sieurs* van Beuningen *and* Trevor.

THE King has ſeen the Memorial preſented to him the 3d of this Month by Monſieur *van Beuningen*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and the Sieur *Trevor*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Great Britain*, by which they have made known to his Majeſty, that the Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo* has at laſt been brought to conſent

conſent, on the part of the King his Maſter, 'till the end of *March*, to the Suſpenſion of all Attempts on the ſtrong Places, which his Majeſty offer'd from laſt *September*; the ſaid Ambaſſador and Envoy Extraordinary praying his ſaid Majeſty to be pleas'd, for the promotion of the Peace, to keep to the Terms of his firſt Offer, and to ſend inceſſantly his Orders to his General Officers and others which command his Armies, not to attempt any thing on the ſaid fortify'd Places of the *Spaniards* 'till the end of *March*.

The Motive which engag'd the King ſix Months ſince to offer this Suſpenſion, was only to allow more room for the Negotiation of the Accommodation during the Winter, without its being in the Power of any Hoſtile Action to alter the Poſture in which Affairs were on both ſides at the end of *Auguſt*; all Changes in War generally introducing Alterations in the Negotiations of Peace.

The Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* rejected his Suſpenſion for ſix whole Months, and alſo anſwer'd in Writing to an Elector of the Sacred Empire, who propos'd it to him, that this Offer of *France* might well be made in *Turkey*, but not amongſt Chriſtians at *Madrid*: By Delays and ſtudy'd Difficulties the ſaid ſix Months, which time ſhould have been eſteem'd ſo precious to have treated in, were vainly ſpent on the ſingle Preliminary Point of agreeing to a Place of meeting; The *Spaniards* pretending, againſt all manner of Cuſtom, and in prejudice of the advancement of the Peace its ſelf, to carry the Negotiation to very far diſtant Places, and ſuch as are out of the view of all the Potentates and Princes, which have the greateſt intereſt in it; in ſhort, the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, as they have ſerv'd the King their Maſter in ſeveral Places, have carry'd themſelves with ſo much Oppoſition and Contradiction againſt one another on this Point of the Place of meeting, that even at this Moment, neither his Majeſty, nor the Kings and Princes the Mediators, nor any whatſoever, know their real Intention on this Point; for at the

ſame

ſame time that the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* on this ſide, ſaid that he had full Power to treat, and that of ſubdelegating another in his place, that he choſe *Aix la Chapelle* for the Place of meeting of the Miniſters, beſides which he both ſaid and wrote that he was ready to go thither himſelf, or to ſend thither his Subdelegate, according to the Quality of which Perſons the King has nam'd Monſieur *Colbert* for whom his Holineſs's Nunico has from the 14th of the laſt Month deſir'd a Paſsport, which does not yet come; and at the ſame time the other Miniſters which are at *Madrid*, and conſequently at the ſource of the Reſolutions of the Court of *Spain*, publickly ſay, and write to all Places, that the full Power which was ſent in the Month of *Auguſt* to the ſaid Marquiſs, has been long out and invalid, it being only ſent him on occaſion of the Paſſage of the Abbot *Roſpiglioſi*, Nephew to his Holineſs, at preſent Cardinal, who they acknowleg'd for ſole Mediator, their Queen not having accepted any other Interpoſition than that of his Holineſs: They farther add, that the ſaid Marquiſs is inexcuſable for having nam'd the City of *Aix la Chapelle* contrary to his Orders, and againſt the Declaration which the ſaid Queen had caus'd to be made to his Holineſs, by the Marquiſs *d'Aſtorgas* her Ambaſſador, to whom alſo ſhe lately ſent her full Power; that ſhe would never treat of Peace but at *Rome*, *Venice* or the *Pyrenees*, and there is a Letter of Cardinal *Viſconti*, Nuncio in *Spain*, which the laſt Poſt from *Madrid* brought to the Abbot *Vibo*, who is charg'd with the Care of the Affairs of the Holy See to the King, by which the ſaid Cardinal confirms to him a Truth which is not to be doubted of, that the *Spaniards* will not treat any where but at *Rome*, and takes notice to him of this Particular, that the Cardinal of *Arragon*, who is of the Junto and Council of State, coming to viſit him to tell him the Queen's true Intention on this Point, accompany'd his Expreſſions with great Complaints of ſo many falſe ſteps which the Governor of *Flanders* made, againſt the Sentiments

timents and Orders of her Majesty; but yet all these Uncertainties and study'd Alterations to hinder treating, as well as the constant Refusal of the said Marquiss for the space of six Months of the Suspension, which his Majesty caus'd to be offer'd him by an Elector of the Empire, have lost the King his Master the *Franche Comte*, which he might have secur'd for the whole Winter, by barely acquiescing (if he had don't sooner) as he has done at present to the Suspension, at least for the remainder of the time to the end of *March*.

But as his Majesty, as has been obsery'd, in offering the said Suspension of Attempts, had no other Motives than by the Cessation of all Innovations, to give the greater room and facility to the advancement of the Negotiations of Peace, and that on the other side we have just now clearly shewn, that the Place of Assembling its self not being firmly fix'd, nor the Plenipotentiaries which ought to be there not being yet on their way thither, which is the Fault of the *Spaniards*, who at present prolong the Expedition of a Passport which has been desir'd of them for the Sieur *Colbert*; the single Month of *March* can no longer suffice to advance to any degree the said Negotiations, which may not yet hinder that we may and should continue them in all the following Months, 'till we can attain the end of this great Work.

'Tis easie to judge that the Instance which is at present made to his Majesty, to grant the said Suspension of Attempts 'till the end of this Month, does not extend so much, as the last Lines of the said Memorial of the said Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary say, to draw from his Majesty this Mark of the sincerity of his Intentions for the Accommodation, as to set in safety for that time all the Places of the *Spanish* Monarchy.

Yet, tho' his Majesty perfectly knows the truth, he is very willing to have the complaisance for the Desires of the King of *Great Britain* and the States General,

neral, to ſend to his General Officers and all others who command his Arms, to forbid their attacking or ſurpriſing, 'till the laſt of this Month incluſively, any fortify'd Place or Poſt of the *Spaniards*.

But as in caſe that the ſaid Marquiſs grants the Paſſport to the ſaid Sieur *Colbert* to go to *Aix*, it will be very vexatious for him to ſet forward on his Journey only to loſe his Labour, the King deſires that the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor* will, without delay, by Sir *William Temple* and the Deputies of the States-General, which are with the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo*, oblige him to declare whether his full Power, which he ſays he has, is conceiv'd in ſuch Form, and in ſuch Terms, as not to leave any doubt that we may treat with him with Validity and Honour, and particularly that he prove whether the full Power which he pretends is in being, and empowers him to Subdelegate another Perſon in his place; for if he have not ſufficient Power for that, we leave it to be judg'd what good Foundation the Nomination which he has made of the Count *de Caramage* will have; what good Succeſs may be expected from the ſending of the Sieur *Colbert*, and in fine, how ſcandalous would be the illuſion which the ſaid Marquiſs has carry'd on ſo long to all Chriſtendom, and firſt of all the amuſement of the Journey to *Aix*, whether he never had any Intention to go, and afterwards to ſend thither a Man with an imaginary Power.

A Second Anſwer to the Memorial of the Ambaſſadors and Envoy of Holland *and* England: March 9, 1668.

TO the Memorial preſented to the King on the 3d of this Month by the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, reſpective Ambaſſadors and Envoys Extraordinary of the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General

neral of the *United-Provinces*, his Majeſty anſwers, that he is not more nearly concern'd for any thing than the inviolable accompliſhment on all Occaſions of his Royal Word, and that he at preſent very well remembers, that ever ſince *September* laſt, on the Overtures and Entreaties made by the ſaid Sieurs the States, and himſelf being otherwiſe actuated by the ſincere deſire which he has, and ſhall always have for the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquility; he conſented that all the Satisfaction which he pretended on account of the Rights devolv'd on the Queen, by the deceaſe of the King and Queen of *Spain*, her Father and Mother, ſhould be retrench'd and reduc'd, in conſideration of what his Majeſty demanded in favour of *Portugal*, on Conditions of an Accommodation adjuſted by the principal Miniſters and Directors of the Affairs of the ſaid States, as having been judg'd by them equitable and very moderate; and that the ſaid Conditions were, That *Spain* by a Treaty of Peace ſhould in due Form yield to his ſaid Majeſty, either all the Conqueſts which his Arms have made in the *Low-Countries* during the Campaign, and which he is in Poſſeſſion of, or elſe the Duchy of *Luxemburg*, or in its place the *Franche Comte*, *Cambray* and the *Cambreſis*, *Douay*, comprehending *Fort Scarpe*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Bergue*, *Furnes* and *Linck*, and all the Bailliages, Appurtenances and Dependances of the ſame, his ſaid Majeſty reſtoring in this ſecond Caſe to *Spain* the Conqueſts which he has made in the ſaid Campaign, on Condition that the Fortifications of *Charleroy* be demoliſh'd before its Reſtitution, and that *Spain* have the choice of accepting either of the ſaid Alternatives, and that his Majeſty give his Royal Word to content himſelf with one of the two 'till the end of *March*.

His Majeſty does not leſs remember, that before his March to the *Franche Comte*, he wrote to our Holy Father the Pope, and ſeveral Kings, Princes and Potentates which accepted of the Mediation, that what Progreſs ſoever his Arms might make in that Military Expedition,

pedition, which he undertook in the heart of the Winter to advance the Peace, he would not take occaſion to augment to his Advantage the Conditions of the two Alternatives, to which he had conſented for ſo long time as has been mention'd.

In Conſequence of which, his ſaid Majeſty being inviolably determin'd to accompliſh his Royal Promiſes, yet again declares to the ſaid Sieurs *van Benningen* and *Trevor*, that notwithſtanding the Conqueſt which his Arms have afterwards made of the whole *Franche Comte*, he continues and perſiſts in the ſame Sentiments and Conditions which he agreed to from *September*, 'till the laſt of *March*, to content himſelf for his Satisfaction with ſuch of the ſaid Alternatives above-mention'd as *Spain* ſhall be willing to yield to him.

But yet the ſaid Sieurs *van Benningen* and *Trevor*, having afterwards, on the 8th of this Month, handed to his Majeſty the Copy of a Paper ſign'd at *Bruſſels* on the 4th, by the Marquiſs *de Caſtel Rodrigo*, Governor of *Flanders*, pretending to his having full Power from the Queen of *Spain*, his Miſtreſs, by which Paper he accepts the Alternative ſimply and exactly as we have propos'd it to him, at which his ſaid Majeſty would very much rejoice, if this acceptance proves ſincere in the end, and has already nominated Commiſſioners to treat on his Part with the ſaid *van Benningen* and *Trevor*, that they may ſpeedily bring to a concluſion this great Work of Peace, always deſir'd by his ſaid Majeſty with Paſſion and Sincerity.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to Meſſieurs* van Beuningen *and* Trevor: March 9, 1668.

MESSIEURS,

I Have ſent you the King's Anſwer, as well to the laſt Memorial which you preſented to him, as to the Copy which you handed to his Majeſty, ſign'd by the Marquiſs *de Caſtel Rodrigo* on the 4th of this Month: His Majeſty would rejoice at the Peace (as taking it to be already concluded) on the favourable Declaration which he this day preſents you, if he could throughly perſwade himſelf that the Inſtructions and Power, on which the Governor of *Flanders* acts, were real Inſtructions, and an unqueſtionable Power, contrary to all that is publickly reported at *Madrid*, as you muſt have ſeen in the Anſwer to your Memorial of the 3d of *March*; and that this Marquiſs does not run the ſame Riſque, to be as well diſown'd on his Acceptance of the Alternative, as he has hitherto been on the choice of *Aix la Chapelle* for the place of meeting of the Miniſters. What ought yet more to augment the Suſpicions and Diſtruſts is, that his Majeſty has obſerv'd that his manner of accepting the ſaid Alternative has been only in very captious Terms; for in the firſt place, Men don't uſually at once accept two Things ſo diſtinct and different, that they deſtroy one another: In the ſecond place, he ought to expreſs which of the two Alternatives he accepts: In the third place, he referrs his acceptance to the Contents of the Treaty made betwixt *England* and *Holland*; and, Gentlemen, you well know that the Alternatives, as the King has conſented to them, are not exactly expreſs'd in the Body of that Treaty: The very Words of which are, *Si Hiſpaniæ Rex induci aut promoveri queat ut cedat Regi Chriſtianiſſimo aut loca anno præterrito in Belgica*

Belgica armis occupata, aut aliud dum valens per traditionem locorum ſuperius memoratorum, aliorumve in compenſationem de quibus mutuo conſenſu partes inter ſe convenire poterunt. So that the ſaid Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, by expreſſing his Acceptance of the Alternative in general Terms, in ſuch manner as contain'd in the ſaid Treaty, without ſpecifying any Particulars to be pretended when we ſhould engage with him in Negotiation, he being (notwithſtanding the ſaid Acceptation) empower'd to treat of, and to agree afreſh on the Nature of the Satisfaction adjuſted betwixt his Majeſty and the States.

His Majeſty farther thinks it deſerves his very ſerious Reflection, that at the ſame time that the ſaid Marquiſs accepts the ſaid Alternative, and that he cannot miſs ſeeing of what Importance 'tis to gain even the leaſt Moment of time to treat in, yet he has not by the ſame Courier which brought hither his Declaration, ſent the Paſsport which Signior *Franciotti*, his Holineſs's Nuncio and Plenipotentiary, has requeſted of him for Monſieur *Colbert* ever ſince the middle of *February*, in order to repair, without Delay, to *Aix la Chapelle*; that is to ſay, that in twenty four Days the ſaid Marquiſs has not had either the Time, Inclination or Power to expedite the ſaid Paſsport.

His Majeſty beſides obſerves, that the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* has accepted the Alternative at the time when *Spain* has juſt made a particular Peace with *Portugal*; for Monſieur *de l'Iſola* has long ſince laid down in his Libel, approv'd and communicated by the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, as an infallible Principle of the Conduct of *Madrid*, That if *Spain* ever ſacrific'd *Portugal*, 'twould be, ſays he, for no other Reaſon than the Reſtitution of Countries; or if ſhe gives ſome Satisfaction to *France*, ſhe will do it only in order to recover *Portugal*: But the *Portugueze* Peace having been ſign'd ever ſince the 13th of the laſt Month, which was known at *Bruſſels* as well as here, on the 4th of *March*, I leave to you, Gentlemen, to judge from the Prin-

ciple, which has been ſettled as an infallible Maxim of the Conduct of the *Spaniards*, whether it can be taken for a certain Truth, or even a bare Probability, that the Councils of *Madrid* having employ'd all the Winter in making Peace with *Portugal*, the better to defend its ſelf againſt *France*, and alſo have ever given Power to the ſaid Marquiſs to accept the Alternative; or whether the mention'd Marquiſs, who is not ignorant of the Prudence and Reſolutions of *Spain*, has accepted the Alternative with Sincerity, or whether he can hope or deſire his being own'd in it in *Spain*, where, according to what we have, the whole Application of the Miniſters was engag'd ſome Days before to expedite the Departure of Don *John* of *Auſtria*, with Ten thouſand natural *Spaniards*, and Three or Four Millions in Bars of Silver; Circumſtances not very proper to induce us to believe that they there thought of accepting the Alternative.

From all which has been hinted above, be pleas'd to judge, whether his Majeſty has not great Reaſon to manage, on this Occaſion, with ſuch Precaution, againſt the Surprizes and Artifices of the Marquiſs *de Caſtel Rodrigo* (who probably cares not whether he be own'd or diſown'd, provided that he gains time) that he may not have room to laugh at his Majeſty in the Reſult of this Affair, by making uſe of the great Deſire which his Majeſty has to ſee the Peace ſpeedily concluded, to draw him into Meaſures contrary to that great Work.

Addition.

I add yet this one Word, to engage you to obſerve, that 'tis eaſie to ſee that the Conduct of the *Spaniards* on this Occaſion, is the ſame with that which they obſerv'd at *Munſter*, they not having apply'd themſelves, during the whole Winter, to any thing beſides the making of a particular Peace with *Portugal* (which ſucceeded with them) to enable them to continue the War againſt this Crown; and a certain Perſon remark'd on this

this Head at *Rome*, That all the Couriers which the Zeal of our Holy Father the Pope, for the Peace, has oblig'd him to diſpatch to *Spain*, to advance the Negotiation, went always to *Madrid* like Falcons, and return'd like Tortoiſes. God, out of his Goodneſs, ſend, that all be deceiv'd in this Opinion.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 15, 1668.

MOnſieur *van Beuningen*'s Courier is not yet arriv'd, and Monſieur *de Wit* was not any otherwiſe, than by me, inform'd of the Anſwer which the King made by your Letter to the mention'd *van Beuningen*, with which he ſhew'd himſelf very well pleas'd: I told him, that you ſaid in your Letter, that if you could confer with him for the ſpace of two Hours, you would undertake for the Certainty of the Peace, becauſe you knew how reaſonable he is, and how fertile in Expedients to ſurmount all Difficulties; but that with the Paſſion and Menaces of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who ſolely apply'd himſelf to ſhew us the great Precipices which were not fear'd at the Court, the whole Succeſs is to be fear'd with a glorious King, who is nice on the Point of Honour.

He anſwer'd me, That if 'twas poſſible, he ſhould deſire nothing more than to ſpeak with you, not doubting but that the Lights which you would give him, would much facilitate the great Work of the Peace; that he is ſurpriz'd to hear of Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s manner of acting, which is quite contrary to the Orders which he had from the States, which are to induce the King by Supplications and Submiſſions, and all manner of ſoft and agreeable Means, to grant to his Allies, of which Number the States are, the humble Petition which they make him, to content himſelf with the Alternative, and the Suſpenſion of Arms till the End of

March; and he writes to him this Poſt to act with more Moderation and Complaiſance for his Majeſty, to whom the States were ſenſible they were very much oblig'd for the Anſwer which you made on this Subject to Meſſieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*.

I then told him, that by this Letter he might remark the juſt Suſpicions of the King concerning the Form of the Acceptance of the Alternative by *Caſtel Rodrigo*; and that perhaps it might be diſown'd by *Spain*, and form new Deſigns in *Flanders*, at the Arrival of Don *John* there with the Troops which he is to bring with him; that, in my Opinion, the States ought from this preſent to take Meaſures againſt it; that the Province of *Holland* being aſſembled, I thought it proper to ſee the Deputies of the Cities, to inform them with what Sincerity the King accepts the Alternative, expreſs to them his Doubts of that of the *Spaniards*, and engage them to ſend Deputies to the States-General to communicate to them their Opinion in this Conjuncture; which is, That if the *Spaniards*, under any Pretext whatſoever, come to diſown *Caſtel Rodrigo* on the Subject of his Acceptance of the Alternative, or that the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* does it of his own Head, that their Opinion is to break with *Spain* without delay, and oblige *England* to do the ſame; that they might be punctual in keeping their Promiſe which they had made to the King. The Sieur *de Wit* approv'd my Sentiment, and promis'd to ſecond it. I ſpent all yeſterday in Negotiations, and found in the Cities of *Holland* all the favourable Sentiments which I could wiſh; and this Day the Province of *Holland* is to conſider on making a ſtrong Deputation to the States-General, to ſignifie their Opinion to them, conform to what is above. The Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Frieſland* and *Groningen* will make a Difficulty of accepting ſuch Reſolutions, without communicating them to their Principals, on which the Deputies of *Holland* are diſpos'd to anſwer, That their Province will rather undertake the War alone, than ſuffer any Alteration of what has been promis'd by *Caſtel Rodrigo* to their Deputies at *Bruſſels*.

I

I assure you, Sir, that 'tis not possible to act better, nor with more Vigour than the Province of *Holland* does, and that this Declaration has very much surpriz'd People; and, in order to be in a better Posture to act against *Spain*, they will cause a very considerable Body of their Forces to advance to the Frontiers of *Brabant*; they are this day to sign a Treaty with the Bishop of *Osnabrug* for Fifteen thousand Horse, and Three thousand Foot, and to distribute Mony for the rest of the new Levies. I doubt very much, after this Declaration, and so many Forces in the Field, the *Spaniards* untying what they have agreed to.

The Jurats of *Bourdeaux* have already sent me a Memorial, like that which Monsieur *de la Voilliere* gave you, and I have apply'd to the States to have Justice on such a manifest Breach of Faith, as that which appears in the Complaint against the Masters of the *Dutch* Ships. They answer'd me, That they disapprov'd their Proceeding, and would chastise them; but that the Proprietors should mention the Name of the Ships, and the Master to whom they deliver'd their Wines and Commodities, in order to call them before them, and make them give an Account of what they had done, and make a true Discovery whether their Conduct had been good or bad. I wrote to the Proctor *Sindic* of *Bourdeaux*, that he send me by the first, a Memorial on which I may act, and prosecute the Masters of the Ships which were laden with the Effects of the Inhabitants of the City of *Bourdeaux*.

Whilst I am finishing this Letter, Monsieur *de Gourville* is arriv'd from *Leyden*, whither he went to visit the Bishop of *Osnabrug*: He told me, That he having receiv'd one of your Dispatches of the 9th of this Instant, with Power from the King to communicate it to me; he hit his time so well, that he had caus'd the deferring of the Treaty of that Prince with the States, under Pretext, that his Highness could not do it, without imparting it to the Duke of *Zell*, his Brother, Count *Waldeck* being present when he spake to the Bishop of

Oſnabrug, 'tis to be fear'd he will acquaint Monſieur *de Wit* and the Commiſſioners with it, and charge the Delay of the ſigning of the Treaty to the Sieur *de Gourville*; tho' Count *Waldeck* promis'd him to keep it ſecret, knowing beyond a Poſſibility of doubting, that Count *Waldeck*, *Wicqueford* and *Mullard*, Miniſters of the Duke of *Brunſwick*, are entirely gain'd by the Province of *Holland*; and that they have alſo receiv'd Preſents for the Execution of this Treaty, and would alſo have enclin'd that Prince, if Monſieur *de Gourville*, who has an Influence over him, had not, in a Moment, overturn'd what they had been doing ſeveral Days. I refer to what the ſaid Sieur *de Gourville* writes you more particularly on this Affair, in which he will punctually follow the Orders which you have ſent him. I ſhould tell you only that at preſent the Dukes of *Brunſwick* are the moſt conſiderable Princes of *Germany*, and that they have at preſent all the Credit which the *Swedes* formerly had; and that if they would raiſe Thirty thouſand Men, they could do it in a Month's time; I know it from ſeveral good Officers, which have quitted the *Swedes* to come to them. There is no King nor Prince in the *North*, which ſo well pay their Forces as they; they have alſo Thirteen thouſand of the beſt Men that can be ſeen, and a Number of Veteran Officers.

Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Courier arriv'd this Morning, and confirm'd the good News which I yeſterday communicated to Monſieur *de Wit* and the States, contain'd in the Copies of the Diſpatches which you addreſs'd to me, which was very joyfully receiv'd here, and has undeceiv'd a great many People of the Opinion which they had, that the King did not deſire Peace.

Monſieur *de Wit* has juſt now ſent me the Reſolution which the States of *Holland* have taken to engage the States-General to write to Monſieur *van Beuningen*, purſuant to the Article hereunto annex'd, which is to be inſerted in Subſtance in their Letter, which will be a farther Engagement againſt the *Spaniards*, in caſe *Caſtel Rodri-*

Rodrigo ſhould be diſown'd in what he has done at *Bruſſels* with their Deputies.

The States have given a Project to the *Portugueze* Ambaſſador, by which they remit Four hundred thouſand Crowns of what is due to them, provided that the reſt be paid down, and that the Reſtitution of *Couchin* and *Cananor* be no more mention'd; and that all the Articles of the Treaty made at the *Hague* by Count *Miranda*, be ratify'd by the preſent Government: The ſaid Ambaſſador has diſpatch'd to *Portugal* the Sieur *Ulhoa*, Reſident in *Holland*, to preſent this Project to Don *Pedro*, and bring back his Anſwer.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 16, 1668.

I Receiv'd your two Letters of the eighth of this Month. To make clearly appear to Monſieur *de Wit*, and by his Means to the States, with what Sincerity the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* carries himſelf in all things, and the falſe Steps which he ſo boldly makes, without any Power, and the Orders and Intentions of the Queen his Miſtreſs, as well on the Place of meeting, as in his Acceptance of the Alternative; you may on the firſt farther remark, that the Queen of *Spain* wrote to the Aſſembly of *Collen* on the ſixteenth Day of *January*, that ſhe would not treat of Peace but at *Rome*; and that this Letter was not given to the Courier of the Elector and Princes till the twenty eighth, and that the ſaid Courier did not ſet out from *Madrid* before the thirteenth of *February*; but yet we are told here, that the mention'd Marquiſs affirms, that after his full Power expedited in *Auguſt*, he receiv'd another of the twenty eighth of *January*; and what is yet more, I yeſterday ſaw a Letter from Cardinal *Viſconti* to the Abbot *Vibo*, of the twenty third of *February*, which confirms to him, that the Miniſters on the Subject of the Choice of *Aix*

la Chapelle, daily tell him, that *Caſtel Rodrigo* had no Power to do it, and that the Court would not treat of Peace but at *Rome*. 'Tis very obſervable, that this was ſaid to that Cardinal, when he inform'd them of the Nomination of Monſieur *Colbert* to go to *Aix*; how is it poſſible to reconcile ſo many Contradictions?

On the ſecond, the Acceptation of the Alternative, all the Advices of the twelfth from *Madrid* unanimouſly bring, that eſpecially after the ſigning of the *Portugueze* Peace, and the Ratification was ſent away, and the Departure of Don *John* reſolv'd on the firſt of *March*, with great Aſſiſtances of Men and Mony, the Miniſtry would not only not bear the hearing of the Word *Alternative*, nor do the leaſt thing in the World, which could, in the leaſt, prejudice the Validity of the Queen's Renunciation.

Monſieur *de Wit*, who has as much Juſtice as Penetration, will conclude from all this above, how much the King is oblig'd by all the Rules of Prudence to precaution himſelf, with regard to the whole Conduct of the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, who, we clearly ſee, thinks of nothing but gaining of time, advancing without Power, what he cannot make good.

From the Court D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 22, 1668.

AS ſoon as I receiv'd your Diſpatch of the ſixteenth of this Inſtant, I went to Monſieur *de Wit*, to communicate to him its Contents. He ſhew'd me that which Monſieur *van Beuningen* wrote to him, which expreſs'd a great Surprize, that the King's Commiſſioners would not grant him the Departure of Monſieur *Colbert* for *Aix la Chapelle*, on the Pretexts which don't tend to Peace; and on this the Sieur *de Wit*, who could not ſufficiently wonder at the Difficulties contain'd in your Diſpatch, ſince for the Intereſt of the King himſelf,

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preſuppoſing that he deſires the Peace on the Conditions which he has propos'd, 'twould be to be wiſh'd, that *Caſtel Rodrigo* had ſign'd the Peace, even tho' it ſhould be diſown'd by the Queen of *Spain*, ſince that would engage the States and *England* to break with *Spain*; that they would force the *Spaniards* by their Arms to accept of what had been done by the ſaid Marquiſs; that they have ſo preſs'd him by their Deputies, that they have extorted from him a Copy of his Powe, which ſufficiently authorizes him to yield ſuch Conditions as he ſhall think proper; that beſides the mention'd Deputies have ſent to the States the Extract of the Queen of *Spain*'s Letter, which approves and authorizes what the ſaid *Caſtel Rodrigo* has done, with regard to the Choice of the City of *Aix la Chapelle* to treat of Peace there, ſince he offers to ſign at *Bruſſels* whatever ſhall be concluded by his Subdelegate, to give the greater force to the Negotiation; that all the Advances, and that which he made of naming the Alternative, which he accepts, muſt perſwade his Majeſty that the Peace is in his Hands; and that obtaining all that he asks, will render it glorious; for, for his own part, he does not believe that if it had been poſſible for him to talk with you one Hour, that you ſhould not give into his Opinion, in the Sentiments which the States are to oblige *Caſtel Rodrigo* by all the moſt forcible Ways which they can make uſe of.

That what ſeems to be the Deſign in *Spain*, to ſow Diviſion betwixt *England*, the States and *France*, under Pretext of diſowning the Power of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, ought not to ſtop, but preſs the Expedition of Affairs, ſince the States and *England* will not allow the Marquiſs any Reſt till he has ſign'd; and if he does not do it, they will break with *Spain*; but that to throw the Blame on him, 'twas neceſſary that the King ſhould ſend his Plenipotentiary to *Aix* to conclude the Treaty; that he pray'd me to write to you ſeriouſly, not to let ſlip ſuch a fair Occaſion as this, in which ſo many Kings and Princes labour to contribute to the King's Satisfaction.

This

This, Sir, is the whole Substance of the Answer he gave me. In reply to which, I urg'd all the Arguments contain'd in your Dispatch, and that the King discerning so many Contradictions, could not sufficiently precaution himself against a Conduct so irregular, and so full of Artifice, as is that of the Marquis of *Castel Rodrigo*.

Monsieur *de Gourville* set out with the Dutchess of *Osnaburg*, to follow the Prince, who goes to visit the Duke of *Zell* his Brother, to communicate the Project which the States have sent him for the Treaty concerning their Troops. Count *Waldeck* has acquainted Monsieur *de Wit*, and the Commissioners which treated with their Ministers, with all that pass'd betwixt that Prince and Monsieur *de Gourville*, with which Monsieur *de Wit* reproach'd me. I answer'd him, That what the Sieur *de Gourville* did, was by Vertue of his old Orders, to gain these Princes and their Allies, and prevent their searching of new ones, as it was the Design of the said Count *Waldeck* to league them with the House of *Austria*; that the said *Gourville* continually advis'd them to stick to *France* and the States, believing them inseparable from our Interests; that he acted yet on the same Foot, and that he well knew that this Treaty with the Princes had been sign'd, if the State would have kept to the first Conditions of their Treaty; so that if he shew'd any Diligence on his side, 'twas when he found the States Treaty to be alter'd by new Propositions, and fear'd that Count *Waldeck* would renew his first Design of engaging them to the House of *Austria*; and that I thought that he had done well, both for the King and the States, to occasion the referring of all things to the Conference which was to be held with the Dukes of *Zell*. He seem'd satisfy'd with what I said. 'Tis certain, that Count *Waldeck* had prevail'd on that Prince to conclude and sign his Treaty, when Monsieur *de Gourville* arriv'd at *Leyden*, and that he soon prevail'd on him to conclude on nothing before he has been with the Duke of *Zell*, and made appear to him how

how all this Noiſe came from Count *Waldeck*, contrary to his Promiſe to the Prince not to diſcover it to any Perſon: He dexterouſly hinted to him, that he wiſh'd his ſpeaking to him, tho' he repreſented to him, that 'twas proper that he appear'd wholly ignorant, conſidering the wide Diſtance which there was, with regard to all that tended towards an Alliance betwixt *France* and the Houſe of *Brunſwick* and its Miniſters. The Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* left *Amſterdam* on the 17th of this Month, and he follow'd him two Hours after with the Princeſs to go to *Zell*; in the *interim* we ſhall know the King's Intentions, on the Propoſitions which he makes, by his Diſpatches. I ſent him, by an Expreſs, the laſt which you wrote him, which will meet him on the Way; 'tis not poſſible for him to act with more Zeal, Affection and Addreſs, than he does in all things regarding the King's Service. If his Majeſty does not find his Account in the Negotiation, he has as much time as is requiſite to engage theſe Princes in his Intereſt. *Gourville* will hinder their concluding any thing till your Anſwer; but to ſecure them, and break the Meaſures of Count *Waldeck*, 'tis neceſſary that the Bills of Exchange of the Sums to be agreed on with them, be in the Hands of the mention'd Sieur *de Gourville*, in order to his delivering the Mony at the ſame time that they ſhall be agreed.

I find the Deputies of the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland* very much ſurpriz'd at this laſt Diſpatch of Monſieur *van Beuningen*; I diſcern already the *Spaniſh* Cabal intriguing every where, and publiſhing, that they always believ'd that the King did not ſincerely intend the Peace, and that it now appear'd by his Majeſty's refuſing to ſend his Plenipotentiary to *Aix*, tho' *Caſtel Rodrigo* has agreed to the King's Demands. This is, Sir, what one is ſubject to with People who are very ſuſceptible of the Impreſſions made on them.

Monſieur *de Beverning* is nam'd by the States to go to *Aix la Chapelle* with the Character of their Plenipotentiary; he intends to ſet out as ſoon as they ſhall be here

here inform'd of the Reſolution which the King has taken for th. Departure of Monſieur *Colbert*.

In the mean time they began yeſterday to regulate the ſeparate Bodies of their Forces, and appoint a Rendezvous for their Army, which will be at *Roſendal*, ſix Leagues from *Antwerp*; it will be compos'd of twenty five Regiments of Infantry, which will amount to Sixteen thouſand Men, and of Four thouſand Horſe.

There is to be in the Country of *Waes*, near *Hulſt*, a Body of Six Regiments and Six hundred Horſe; and another betwixt *Zutphen* and *Daventer*, on the *Yſſel*, of Seven Regiments of Infantry, and Twelve hundred Horſe.

If the Treaty about the Troops of *Lunenburg* comes to be concluded, they deſign that Body on the *Rhyne*, betwixt *Weſel* and *Orſoy*, and will join to it Three Regiments of Infantry, and a Thouſand Horſe.

They have reinforc'd the Garriſon of *Maſtricht* with Three Regiments of Infantry and Five hundred Horſe. This is the true intended Diſtribution of all their Troops.

I have been advertis'd by two of my Friends of the Province of *Holland*, that there is this Morning arriv'd a ſecond Letter from Monſieur *van Beuningen*, which perſwades the States that there is greater Appearance of War than Peace, referring to his firſt Letter, in which he mentions all the Particulars: He ſays in his laſt, That the State would do well to uſe Precaution, and that they are to expect that the King will refuſe ſending his Plenipotentiary to *Aix*, on the Deficiency of *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s Power, notwithſtanding the Declarations which the States make againſt the Deficiency of the ſaid Power, in caſe it be really ſo; that all theſe are but Pretexts for the Conqueſt of the *Netherlands*, and that they will ſee the King enter into *Flanders* with three Armies in *April*. I alſo know, that after the Reception of this Letter they deliberated on two Points; the one, to write to the Deputies of the States which are at *Bruſſels*, to propoſe to *Caſtel Rodrigo* anew, the Engagement

of

of the three Places with the Cuſtoms of the *Scheld* and the *Maes*, for the Loan of Four Millions; and the other, to ſend a Power to the States Ambaſſadors in *England* to conclude with the Count *de Dhona* on the Propoſitions which he made, of which I gave you an Account by my Diſpatch of the 8th of this Month. I thought theſe Advices were important enough to oblige my ſeeing Monſieur *de Wit*, before the cloſing of this Diſpatch: I was almoſt two Hours with him; on the Report which is ſpread in the *Hague*, that the King refuſes the Peace, and that Monſieur *van Beuningen* by his Diſpatches informs his Maſters ſo, I told him, that he might undeceive them by telling them the juſt Reaſons which the King has to miſtruſt the ſubtile Procedure of *Caſtel Rodrigo*; that there is nothing more concluſive than what the Cardinal *Viſconti* has written to the Abbot *Vibo* in his two Letters of the 23d and 26th of *February*, of which I had inform'd him.

That I had examin'd the Copy of *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s Power of the 4th of *Auguſt* 1667, which he ſent me by his Clerk, which appears to me very captious, and relative to ſeveral Articles which are conceal'd, and which probably deſtroy the Force of the ſaid Power; that the Copy of the Queen of *Spain*'s Letter, from whence he (the Sieur *de Wit*) infers an Acceptance of the City of *Aix* for the Treaty of Peace, ſignifies nothing, and is alſo expreſs'd in ſuch Terms, that it ſeems rather adapted to ſerve as a Trap, than to act ſincerely; that all this being ſo, one ought no to be ſurpriz'd, if the King took his Meaſures againſt ſuch Artifices, and ſo many Leagues which were preparing againſt him, and that he would clearly ſee the Actions of the one, and the Promiſes of the other; that if every body acted as ſincerely as his Majeſty does, we ſhould ſoon ſee the Peace made; but that if, on the contrary, the *Spaniards* think to amuſe us by falſe Powers, and that *England* and the States think to try us by their League, by taking all for good that comes from the *Spaniards*, and preſſing us to acquieſce to it, I could tell them before-

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hand, tho' 'twas from my ſelf, that the King is a Prince too generous, and too jealous of his Honour, to be hurried whither they pleas'd; and that this is not the way to repair what they had done againſt Reaſon, and the uſual Forms, to continue to entertain Jealouſies of the King, and enter into Negotiations for the Preparatives for an Army rather againſt the King, than to advance the Peace.

Monſieur *de Wit* anſwer'd me, That all that Monſieur *van Beuningen* wrote to the States was not againſt *France*, but that he very ſuccinctly ſhew'd the little Inclination which he obſerv'd there was in *France* for the Peace, ſince it aim'd only at gaining the time of the Campaign to invade *Flanders*; and that the Peace depended on the King, their Guaranty being ſtrong enough, by the Declaration which the States made on the 15th of *March*, to break with *Spain*, in caſe that the Queen of *Spain* diſown'd what the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* ſhould have done and concluded; or that he himſelf ſhould come to unſay it, under any Pretext whatſoever; that this ſeem'd to him ſufficient, in caſe that the Power was deficient, and by it the King would be ſecur'd; and alſo the ſame was true, with regard to the Approbation of the Choice of the City of *Aix*; that as to what concern'd the two Points which I ſpake to him of, 'twas true, that they had conſider'd on accommodating with *Sweden* the Differences which remain'd to be adjuſted, and the examining more narrowly their Propoſitions; and that for the other Points, the States have not given any Order to their Deputies to propoſe the Engagement of the Places; not but that if the States find their Advantage and Security in ſuch an Affair, they will do it when the Conjuncture of Time permits.

You may judge, Sir, by his Anſwers, whether there is not an Appearance that the Advices which were given me, are true.

From all the Conſiderations above, I conclude, that if the King is neceſſitated to continue the War by the unjuſt

unjuſt Proceedings of the *Spaniards* and the States, he cannot pitch on a fitter time than in next Month, the States not being able to put themſelves into a Poſture of bringing an Army into the Field, to oppoſe his Majeſty's Deſigns, in two Months: Pleaſe to make the Reflection on this which you ſhall think proper.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 23, 1668.

I Receiv'd your diſpatch of the 15th. I forbear ſending you the Copy of a very important one, which I wrote the 19th of this Month to Meſſieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, not ſo much becauſe you may have ſeen it in the Hands of Monſieur *de Wit*, as by reaſon that the ſaid Sieur *van Beuningen* diſcover'd to me, that he ſhould be very glad that it were not communicated to any Perſon whatſoever, to avoid giving room to Replies and Duplies, which would only tend to aggravate things, rather than advance the Peace; but as 'tis nevertheleſs of Importance, that all Chriſtendom be inform'd what the King is willing to do to his own Prejudice, to re-eſtabliſh the pubilck Peace, I ſend you a Copy of the Anſwer which his Majeſty gave to the Aſſembly of the Electors and Princes of the Aſſembly at *Collen*, on the Inſtance which the Legation made to his Majeſty concerning the Prorogation of the Suſpenſion of Enterpriſes: The King deſires, that as ſoon as you ſhall receive it, you will order five Copies to be drawn, and ſend them to Monſieur *de Pomponne*, *de Terlon*, *de Beziers*, *Millet* and *Gouville*.

I frankly own to you, that I am a very Bungler, being groſly deceiv'd in a thing which I believ'd infallible, and which yet has fail'd; but for my Conſolation for having committed this Blunder, I yet perſwade my ſelf, that if I had had to do with Monſieur *de Wit*, he would have made another uſe of it. 'Tis this;

I thought that as ſoon as Monſieur *van Beuningen* had ſeen the three great Advances, and facilitating Steps which the King made towards the Peace, which are ſuch that no Perſon would have ventur'd to have hop'd, as you will ſee by the ſaid Paper, I ſhould have ſeen, even at the very Inſtant of the Reception of it, appear in my Chamber Meſſieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, to preſs me to labour at a Treaty which ſhould bind the King till the 15th of *May* to perſiſt in the two Alternatives, and to draw up immediately that which is to be made betwixt his Majeſty and the *Spaniards*, on the Foundation of the ſaid Alternatives, to the end to find his Majeſty in ſuch manner, that there ſhould be nothing to wait for but the *Spaniards* ſigning, to ſecure that the Peace was made; and this is what, I ſay, ſeem'd to have been what Monſieur *de Wit* would have done: But I was mightily ſurpriz'd when the ſaid *van Beuningen*, after the Reception of the ſaid Paper, came to acquaint me, that he conſider'd it only as the proviſional Reſolutions of his Majeſty, which would contribute nothing to the Peace, unleſs the King granted the Suſpenſion which he ask'd to the End of *May*. I declar'd on this, that there was nothing perſonal in it, and that his Majeſty's Anſwers were very favourable, and alſo the laſt that he would have; and then I offer'd him to lay Paper on the Table to begin to go about the Treaty which we were to conclude together, and that between *France* and *Spain*, on the Foot of the Alternatives. He reply'd, That there was nothing to be treated betwixt us, whilſt the King did not grant the Suſpenſion to the End of *May*; and that the States would think of taking other Meaſures. I return'd, That the King would, in effect, grant the Suſpenſion till the 15th of *May*, ſince he was willing to ſurrender the Places which his Arms ſhould occupy till that day; and having ask'd him, if he would not, on that account, truſt his Majeſty's Word? He anſwer'd me, That he ſhould conſider rather, *quid Rex poſſit, quam quid velit*. I reply'd, That I much doubted whether the States would own him

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in his making me such an Answer, and that I would charge him to them with the loss of time, in which we might have drawn up the two Treaties above-mention'd, this loss alone being enough to make the Peace fail. To this he told me, that he was not at liberty to make any Treaty with us, unless the King would prolong the Suspension to the first of *June*, and that the States had entred into this Engagement with the King of *England*. I reply'd two or three times, that I desir'd him to take the Pains to read over, better than he had, the third Secret Article of the Treaty at the *Hague*, of which he made such a Secret, and that he would find that neither the word *Suspension*, nor that of *Cessation of Arms*, are once mention'd: He durst not venture to assert that what I advanc'd was not true, and if he had, I had enough at hand to convince him whilst on the spot: All this pass'd in the presence of Monsieur *Trevor*, who by some Discourse which he intermix'd, and his Gestures, did not discover any Approbation of what the said *van Beuningen* said.

You'll find in the answer to the Legation of the Assembly of *Collen*, the Considerations which ought to be taken on the captious, which may be call'd absurd Terms, which the Marquis of *Castel Rodrigo* has made use of to compose his Declaration on the choice of the Alternative. I don't comprehend how Sir *William Temple* and the States Deputies at *Brussels* come to charge themselves with such Pieces; is this to exercise the Mediation sincerely?

The King's Answer to the Legation of the Electors and Princes at Collen, *mention'd above*, &c. March 22, 1668.

ON the fresh Instances which the Legation of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, assembled at *Collen*, have made to the King, that he would please to prolong 'till the end of *May* the Suspension of Enterprises, which his Majesty has already consented to 'till the last of *March*, to the end that that time may be more profitably employ'd in the Negotiations of Peace, without its being in the Power of any Hostilities to interrupt it:

His said Majesty answers, That he believ'd that nothing would be more contrary even to the Peace its self, against the Intention of the said Legation and of its Superiors, than the Consent which his Majesty should give on these Instances made to him, because it plainly appears that the Marquis of *Castel Rodrigo*'s Design in all his present Conduct, is only to try to gain time by a new Suspension, in order to make way, whilst it shall last, for the coming without Obstacle or Opposition of ten thousand natural Born *Spaniards* which go into *Flanders* with Don *John* of *Austria*, and the arrival of the powerful Assistance which he expects there from *Germany*, and the Levies and Recruits which are raising in several Places; that 'tis easie to see, that provided the said Marquis prevailing on the Complaisance which he knows that the King has for all the Princes, which his Majesty has so willingly accepted for Mediators, could tye the Hands of his said Majesty for the two next Months; in which he says, he shall be much more unprovided with Forces than in *June*; he will be very little solicitous whether he is own'd or disown'd by *Spain*, in whatever he at present advances not only without Power, but against his ex-

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preſs Orders, as well with regard to the Acceptation of the Alternative, as the fixing the Place of aſſembling at *Aix la Chapelle*.

That concerning the firſt Point, all the Advices from *Madrid* of the 25th of *February*, the Day on which the Courier left that Place, unanimouſly bring with them, that after the Ratification of the *Portugueze* Peace was ſent to *Lisbon*, and that Don *John* of *Auſtria* had given his Word to ſet out without fail on the firſt of *March*, the Miniſters could not bear the mention only of the word *Alternative*; and the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* not being ignorant of their Sentiments on this Point, and believing yet that the better to ſerve the King his Maſter, he ought in appearance to fall into a Conduct directly contrary to his Orders: He at firſt only expreſs'd himſelf in a very confus'd manner concerning the ſaid Alternative, by a general Acceptation of both the Offers made him, and when he found himſelf ſo earneſtly preſs'd by the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, that he ſaw no more room for ſhifting, he declar'd in truth that he would farther explain himſelf by a Declaration (which he pleas'd to date on the 6th of *March*, tho' we did not receive it here 'till the 21ſt,) but 'tis done only in Terms which are captious, and liable to a double Meaning: They are as follow,

I accept and admit, without Reſerve, and ſincerely, to treat and conclude, concerning what France *has poſſeſs'd to the time of the Declaration which he has made to the ſaid Lords Mediators, conditionally that it reſtore all Things to the ſame Poſture in which they were, without any Alteration.*

His Majeſty leaves to the juſt Judgment of the ſaid Legation, to decide whether the Expreſſions us'd by the ſaid Marquiſs, *I accept to treat and conclude on what* France *has occupy'd*, are meant to expreſs without Ambiguity, or any mental Reſerve which may be produc'd in time and place, that the King his Maſter ſhall yeild to *France* what his Majeſty's Army have poſ-

ſeſs'd the laſt Campaign in the *Low-Countries*, as it was neceſſary to be ſaid plainly, ſince to engage to treat and conclude on a thing is not to ſay to be willing to yield it; but is even rather to expreſs a willingneſs to Diſpute and Conteſt it.

His ſaid Majeſty leaves to the Judgment of the Legation to declare whether to accommodate to a Propoſition what really tends to deſtroy it, is plainly and without reſerve to accept it: The ſaid Marquiſs muſt doubtleſs have known the Orders which his Majeſty long ſince gave, for the demoliſhing of all the Fortifications of *Dole* and *Grey*, which were not leſs in his Power, without any Perſons being able to contradict him, ſince he had rendred himſelf Maſter of them; and from the Knowledge of this, the ſaid Marquiſs taking away with one Hand what he tender'd with the other, has accepted the ſaid Alternative, but on Condition that the King reſtore the *Franche Comte* in the ſame State which he found it, which is at this time impracticable after the Demolition of the Fortifications of *Dole* and *Grey*.

As for the Place of meeting, Cardinal *Viſconti*, his Holineſs Nuncio in *Spain*, wrote again on the 28th of *February* to the Abbot *Vibò*, who tranſacts the Affairs of the Holy See here, that at *Madrid* they would not hear of *Aix la Chapelle*, and that if *France* did not give its Conſent to treat of the Peace at *Rome*, he ſaw no way leſt to bring the Parties to agree on the Place of meeting; but yet in a Paper which the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* deliver'd two or three Days ſince to the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, he aſſures that he has Letters from the Queen his Miſtreſs, of the 12th, 18th, 24th of *January*, and 7th of *February*, by which ſhe agrees to what he had anſwer'd to his Holineſs's Nuncio, in naming the City of *Aix* to negotiate there; and what is not leſs remarkable (notwithſtanding this Letter of the 12th of *January*, which the ſaid Marquiſs pretends to have) the ſaid Queen wrote on the 16th of the ſaid Month to the Electors

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and Princes of the Empire aſſembled at *Collen*, that ſhe has long ſince remitted the whole Affair into the Hands of the Pope to be treated at *Rome*; and this Letter of the 16th was not given to the Courier of the ſaid Electors and Princes on the 28th, and alſo that the ſaid Courier did not ſet out 'till the 25th of *February*; is it poſſible to believe, or even barely probable, that if the Queen of *Spain* had written on the 12th of *January* to the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that ſhe approv'd the Choice of the City of *Aix*; the ſaid Queen writing four Days after to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, would not have given them the Satisfaction of informing them that ſhe was willing to treat of Peace in their Neighbourhood, where they might exerciſe their Mediation which ſhe accepted, and not again refer the whole Affair to *Rome* to be treated, as the ſaid Letter ſays, and alſo employ two Pages in writing to prove that ſhe could not treat elſewhere. His Majeſty, in the third place, leaves to the Judgment of the ſaid Legation, to decide whether by the general Clauſe of the pretended Power of the ſaid Marquiſs, the Preamble of which he did not dare venture to ſhew to the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, becauſe 'tis conceiv'd rather in the Terms of a Libel againſt *France*, than of a Power to treat on the Peace; the Queen, his Miſtreſs, having ſaid that he may act as ſhe her ſelf would do; it follows that ſhe has given him a Faculty to Subdelegate another in his place with the ſame Power, as tho' this Faculty was not expreſly ſpecify'd: The King's Plenipotentiaries at *Munſter*, thoſe of his Majeſty at *Breda*, and Monſieur *Colbert* himſelf, in order to go to *Aix*, had in their Powers the ſame Clauſe of doing all that the King himſelf could do if he were there in Perſon; but would thoſe of the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain* have been ſatisfy'd that they could with Validity treat with the Subdelegates of his Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, and would the latter have dar'd to have pretended to it? Kings grant theſe Powers with eſpecial regard to

the Sufficiency, Fidelity and Induſtry of the Perſon which they chuſe; but without any particular Expreſſion of their Pleaſure: They never mean that this Plenipotentiary can give Power to another, who moſt frequently has not the ſame Qualities to ſerve them well; and if this Rule takes place in the Practice of the Law, with regard to bare *Proctor*'s and *Mandamus*'s in things of ſmall Importance, with how much Reaſon ought it to be obſerv'd, when the Queſtion turns on the Alienation of the Dominions, and the Ceſſion of Sovereignties.

This whole Procedure of the ſaid Marquiſs (tho' doubtleſs tending, according to what he believes, to the greateſt Advantage to his Maſter's Affairs, in which he is very commendable) is full of Rubs, Contradictions, Artifices and Defects in the Power, and in ſhort tends to no other end than gaining of time; to make room in the interim for the arrival of Don *John of Auſtria*, and the aſſiſtance from *Germany*, and the new Levies and Recruits; his Majeſty cannot, if he will follow the Rules of Prudence, grant what without theſe ſo powerful Conſiderations he would very willingly give for the Promotion of the Peace; but rather ought to oblige him ſo much the more to precaution himſelf againſt all Surpriſes, for the greater Security of even the Peace its ſelf.

But yet his Majeſty, to evidence more and more with what ſincerity he procceds on in the Road to Peace, and that he deſires alſo to gain even the leaſt Moments of a time which for the future will be ſo precious, declares in the firſt place to the Legation of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, that for his Satisfaction, on account of the Dues devolv'd on the Queen, he will content himſelf yet to the 15th of *May* incluſive, with one of the two Alternatives which he has already offer'd to content himſelf with 'till the laſt of *March*, on Condition that the Treaty to be made on this Affair, betwixt him and the *Spaniards*, be ſign'd, ratify'd, and the Ratifications exchang'd before the

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ſixteenth of *May*; in which 'tis obſervable that the Term which his Majeſty preſcribes is more than ſufficient for all that is to be done, if the acceptance which the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* has already made of one of the Alternatives was ſincere, and conform'd to his Orders; for a Courier may go from *Paris* to *Madrid* in ſeven Days, and from the 19th of *March*, on which his Majeſty for the firſt time made the ſame Declaration to the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, to the 15th of *May*, is fifty ſeven Days.

In the ſecond place, that his Majeſty, to make appear the ſincerity of this Declaration, is ready without delay to make a Treaty with the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General, on the full Power which their Miniſters have here, by which he will oblige himſelf to be contented with the ſaid Alternative 'till the ſaid 15th day of *May* incluſively, in which Treaty ſhall be inſerted Word for Word the Treaty of Peace to be made betwixt him and the *Spaniards*, on the Foundation of the ſaid Alternatives; the ſaid Lord the King and the ſaid Lords the States, that he will faithfully reſtore to the King of *Spain*, and the Ratification of *Spain* in ſuch time that the latter may be exchang'd before the 16th of *May*.

In the third place, that his Majeſty from this preſent gives his Royal Word to our Holy Father the Pope, to all Kings, Electors and Princes of the Empire, and other Potentates, and if deſir'd, will compoſe an Article conform to this in the Treaty which he offers to make with the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid Lords States, that he will faithfully reſtore to the King of *Spain* all the Places and Poſts which his Arms may have occupy'd from the laſt Day of *March*, on which the Suſpenſion of Enterpriſes will ceaſe 'till the ſaid 15th of *May*, of higher or more advantageous Conditions of Peace than thoſe of the two Alternatives, provided that the *Spaniards*, as has been ſaid, have then conſented to yield to him one of them, and that

the Ratifications of the Treaty which he ſhall have made with them, be exchang'd before the 16th of *May*.

His Majeſty is perſwaded that the Legation of the Electors and Princes of the Empire aſſembled at *Collen*, will own that they could ſcarce venture to hope for ſuch great, ſuch important, and ſo favourable Declarations for the Accommodation, nay even for the Concluſion of the Peace, as thoſe contain'd in this Paper; ſince without being oblig'd to any thing beyond the end of *March*, he again puts the Peace into the Hands of the Mediators 'till the 15th of *May*, on the ſame Conditions of the Alternatives, as tho' he had forgotten that his Arms have conquer'd the *Franche Comte*; and he ſpeaks clearly without ambiguity or captious Terms, being willing to give to all Chriſtendom new effectual Proofs, both of the ſincerity with which he deſires the ſpeedy Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Peace, and of a great Moderation in the Conditions of the Accommodation; and deſiring that the *Spaniards* will take the Advantage of one or the other in a ſpace of time, which, as has been already obſerv'd, is more than ſufficient to render effectual his good Intentions. But yet Monſieur *Colbert* ſets out to Morrow to take the largeſt Days Journey that he can to *Aix la Chapelle*, with no other Coach than that which he wants to carry him thither, cauſing the reſt of his Equipage to follow him; and he had arriv'd at the place of Meeting above a Month ſince, if the Paſs which he wanted, and which might have came in two Days from *Bruſſels*, had not been retarded from the middle of *February*, when 'twas demanded, to the 16th of *March*, when it was receiv'd; but the *Spaniards*, who would gain by a Suſpenſion the Month of *June*, had too much Intereſt not to put themſelves into a State to be preſs'd to treat and conclude in *March*. Acted at *St. Germains en Laye*, *March* 22, 1668.

Signed, De Lionne.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 28, 1668.

'TWould be difficult to write you all that paſs'd betwixt Monſieur *de Wit* and me, in three Hours that he was at my Houſe; I ſhall only give you an Account of what I think muſt important, that I may not loſe the Opportunity of the departure of the Extraordinary Courier which he diſpatches to Monſieur *van Beuningen*. He has in my Preſence ſeveral times ſeen the Memorial which is addreſs'd to the Electors of the Empire, and the Refuſal which the King made of prolonging the Suſpenſion of Arms 'till the end of *May*: He told me, that with great Grief he ſaw the *Spaniards* Deſign ſucceed, the only intent of which was to divide us; that *Caſtel Rodrigo* having accepted the Alternative of the conquer'd Places, and the States obliging themſelves to make him ſign the Treaty, and make the Queen of *Spain* own it, and to get the Ratification, the King could not doubt of the ſucceſs of the Peace: That he had brought the King of *England* and the States to cauſe their Deputies to ſpeak in a high and rough manner to the Marquiſs, and with menacing to break, if he did not accept of the Alternative, aſſuring him in that caſe of a Peace: That after having forc'd him to conſent to every thing, he ſaw the King reſolv'd to attack him, contrary to the Aſſurances which the ſaid States and *England* have given him, that after the acceptance of the Alternative the Peace ſhould be ſecure.

That the doubt which his Majeſty has, that he does not act ſincerely, cannot be remov'd 'till after the ſigning, and that in that caſe the States and *England* oblige themſelves to a Rupture in caſe of the Queen's diſowning it, and the Marquiſs flying from it: That if the mention'd Marquiſs will hunt after any wrangling Shift, whether a deficiency in the Power, or from what

is alledg'd in the Memorial concerning the razing of *Dole* and *Grey*, the States will immediately take that for a Refuſal, and will enter jointly with the King into *Flanders* with all their Army, as having broke his Word; that to haſten Affairs the more, the States diſpatch a Courier directly to *Spain*, and write to the Queen, that they entreat her to own all that *Caſtel Rodrigo* has promis'd to do, as well concerning the Place of *Aix*, as on the Alternative, and to ſend her Ratification when the Treaty ſhall be ſign'd, they not being able to defer one Day from declaring againſt *Spain*, if it defers approving what the Marquiſs ſhall have done, and ſending the Ratification. The Sieur *de Wit* farther added to me in the moſt preſſing Terms, That if the King, having ſo many effectual Securities, that the Peace is in his Hands, refuſes the Suſpenſion of Arms till the 15th of *May*, there will not be a Man which will not believe that his Intention was far from ever concluding it, ſince the Queſtion is not now any longer concerning the acting by Arms to oblige the *Spaniards* to agree to the ſaid Alternative, which they agree to in the Form which he demands.

That he well knew, that the greateſt Misfortune which could happen to the States, was that of falling out with *France*; but that it was inevitable, the King reſolving to attack the *Netherlands*, after they had depriv'd the *Spaniards* of all manner of foreign Aſſiſtance, and that they had oblig'd them to lay down their Arms, by forcing them to accept of the Conditions which the King demanded, by aſſuring them, that on that Condition the King ſhould give them Peace; that he had been the firſt to bring the Province of *Holland* to declare its ſelf againſt *Spain*, if it did not give he King Satisfaction; that this Province has perſeve d in the ſame Opinion, he (the Sieur *de Wit*) having always aſſur'd them, that his Majeſty would give them Peace, on Condition of this Satisfaction of the Alternative; and that he is at preſent more perplex'd than any Man, as well with regard to the States, as to *England* and the *Spaniards*,

niards, who charge him with having abus'd them, in the Hopes which he has given them of Peace; and that the King would content himſelf with the propos'd Conditions; that he prays you, Sir, to cauſe the King to conſider, that this Affair will entirely diſcredit him, and give room to the Advice which you have had from *England*, of which he has ſome Knowledge; that his Majeſty would reflect on the ſmall Fruit which he will draw from attacking a Country already vanquiſh'd, and which will have no other Defence than that which 'twill demand of the States and the *Engliſh*, who have amus'd and forc'd them to yield to what their Enemies demanded of them to obtain Peace; and the unhappy Meaſures which his Majeſty plunges the States into, and which they cannot avoid, the King attacking *Flanders* after the Acceptance of the Alternative, and the Securities which they will give him to oblige the Queen of *Spain* to agree to ratify it, on Condition of the Suſpenſion of Arms propos'd, which is the ſhorteſt time that can poſſibly be taken; inſtead of which, that if the King contents himſelf with the Suſpenſion of Arms, on Condition of the Securities which the States will give him by a Treaty to break with *Spain*, on all the dubious Caſes mention'd in the Memorial, he could aſſure his Majeſty, that the States would be oblig'd to him to the laſt Degree for his Relaxation, and that he in particular would return into the Favour of his Province, which he could not avoid the loſs of, if Affairs took another Face; it being impoſſible for him to reſiſt the Cabals which are againſt him, and the Reproaches which the Provinces would caſt on him in the Engagement in which the States are forc'd to enter to aſſiſt the *Spaniards*, rather than ſee the Loſs of the *Netherlands*.

I anſwer'd him, That it had been more to the purpoſe, that theſe Reflections had preceded the Treaty of League made with *England*; that he was not ignorant that I told him every Poſt, that he ſhould make uſe of the time to preſs the *Spaniards* to explain themſelves, and that the King would enter on Action with his Armies

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on the first of *April*, and that he would not prolong the Suspension of Arms.

But yet his Majesty has the Goodness to grant it, by promising to restore the Places which he shall take 'till the 15th of *May*, in case that the *Spaniards* accept the Alternative; that the Reasons contain'd in the Memorial, and in your Dispatch, were so forcible to engage us not to rely on all that *Castel Rodrigo* has done and promis'd, that I was surpriz'd that so able a Man as he should suffer himself to be perswaded that the Marquis acts sincerely.

That there are Proofs enough with what Affection the King has supported their Interests in past Times, to prevent doubting that he will not do it again in Occasions in which 'twill be necessary; but to speak sincerely to him, how can one reconcile all that he had said to me, with the Powers which have been sent to the Ambassadors which are in *England*, to conclude with the Count of *Dhona*, and engage in a League on yet stronger Conditions than those at the *Hague*; that is to say, that the States prepare and resolve to join with the *Spaniards*, and break with *France*,

That could he answer me, on the Orders given to their Deputies at *Brussels*, to conclude with *Castel Rodrigo* for the Engagement of the Places and Tolls on the *Scheld* and *Maes*, on Condition of a Loan of Four Millions of Livres, which the King would take for a Rupture and Infraction of the Treaties of 1662, and the honest Sincerity which the King had us'd towards the States in the great Assistances which his Majesty has given them, as well against the King of *England*, as against the Bishop of *Munster*; that I pray'd him to dispence with my writing to you on this Affair, the past Events sufficiently convincing me, that we must not judge on Words, but Actions. He reply'd, That their Deputies would not talk with *Castel Rodrigo* on this Engagement, till the States should see themselves reduc'd to the Extremity of relieving the *Netherlands*, that they may not see them lost; and that the Treaty of the

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Count *de Dhona* would not neither any more than the other be executed till after that the King of *England* and the States ſhould have loſt all Hopes of obtaining the Suſpenſion of Arms, by giving the King all the Securities which he deſires for Peace. He then ſaid to me, That he would entreat you to take no notice of the Paſſions of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who is naturally warm, but to have the Goodneſs to ſend for him an Hour after, and that you would find him wholly chang'd, and that he will be ſorry for all that ſhall have paſt; he has carry'd himſelf ſeveral times ſo with him, and he has always brought him back to Reaſon.

I ſee, Sir, theſe People here take the way to their Deſtruction. If the King's Armies can be in the Field on the 15th of *April*, they may act without Oppoſition, till the End of *May*: The States Army will not venture to appear in the Field, but they will certainly detach Bodies to put into the Towns which are Frontiers to them, and lend Mony to the *Spaniards*. This Step being taken, I would entreat you, Sir, to order me, whether the King deſire that I remove; and inform me whether he will not think it proper for me to go out of this Country, after ſome Action of Rupture by the States.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: March 29, 1668.

SInce the Letter which I gave my ſelf the Honour to write you yeſterday by the Return of Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Courier, Affairs are become ſo hot here, that the Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Groningen*, *Gelderland* and *Overyſſel* are of Opinion to aſſiſt the *Spaniards*, ſince the King refuſes the Suſpenſion of Arms till the End of *May*. The Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* are of another Opinion, and ſay, that 'tis neceſſary to

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pray the King to grant only the time which is requiſite from the ſigning to the Exchange of the Ratifications, and that to be computed as exact as poſſible. In ſhort, Sir, we hear of nothing here but Propoſitions of ſtrict Leagues and Alliances betwixt *Spain*, *England*, *Sweden*, and the States; the warmeſt of them are the greateſt Enemies to Monſieur *de Wit*, and the greateſt Friends to the Houſe of *Orange*, which confirms Monſieur *de Wit* in the Advice you have given him. I know that he is very much perplex'd, and will, perhaps, be forc'd to follow the Current of Affairs, and to accommodate with the contrary Party, which has caus'd Overtures to be made to him an Hour ſince. Such a Confuſion was never ſeen as that amongſt the States; they have alter'd ten times, within the laſt two days, the Rendezvous of their Troops; now they will have their Army all together, ſince the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Groningen* and *Overyſſel* ſay, that the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who is agreed with *France*, arms; and that they will detain the Troops which are in their Cities, for their Defence. The States have ſent their Deputies to me, to repreſent to me the Regret which they have to ſee the King remov'd from the Thoughts of Peace, and inclin'd to render himſelf Maſter of the *Netherlands*, in a time when *Caſtel Rodrigo* ſubmits to agree to the Conditions impos'd on him; that the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had viſited all the Deputies of the Provinces, to aſſure them, that not only *Caſtel Rodrigo* would ſign all that the States would have him, but that he aſſur'd them, that the Queen of *Spain* would ratifie all that ſhould be agreed in the Treaty; and further, that they pray'd him not abandon them in the Deſign which *France* had to ſurprize and oppreſs them; that if the Intention of *France* was ſincere, it would not break the Treaty when there is no more time to wait than that of a Courier to bring the Ratification; that they would willingly hope from the King's Generoſity, that he will be pleas'd to grant them this Suſpenſion of Arms, without which, Peace is not to be hop'd for, but on the contrary, they muſt

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expect to see a Fire lighted in Christendom, which would not go out in many Years.

I answer'd them, That the King acted with so much Sincerity for the Interest of the Peace, that no more was necessary than to read the Answer which his Majesty made to the Electors, where they would find Reasons, which are so forcible against the granting the Suspension of Arms, which they ask'd, that his Majesty could not do it, at least without ruinning his Affairs, and putting the Peace farther off; that what he propos'd was beyond what the Allies could hope for; that those who reject what they offer, will be the only Party culpable of this Fire, which they mention'd to be going to kindle in Christendom.

That I pray'd them to reflect seriously on all the Talk of the *Spaniards*, and on their Conduct, which had no other End than to bring the States to quarrel with *France*, and leave them, after the Expence and Charges of a great War, with the Reproach of leaving the Alliance of the King, to whom they have so much Obligation; that this Step being taken, 'twould be hard to return; that I pray'd them to make use of their Prudence, and not to precipitate into violent Resolutions, which tend to the helping the *Spaniards* contrary to the Faith of our Treaties, as there is a Report already spread in the *Hague*, and in their Assembly.

This is all that pass'd betwixt us. They did not seem better satisfied with me than I was with them. Monsieur *van Benningen* wrote to them to take their Measures. If I had as much Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of the States, as they ought to be with that of the King, and with all that you said to him, he would write quite otherwise. Tho' you have no need of my giving you Advice, I will yet tell you, Sir, that the King is to expect a speedy Declaration of the States against *France*; that Couriers set out every Moment for *England* and *Brussels*, and that Orders are given to their Ministers to make a strict League betwixt *England*, *Spain*, *Sweden* and them, against the King's De-

Deſigns. You judge right, Sir, that after all this, the Propoſitions which are made, are but Amuſements: Take it for certain, that all the Allies together cannot ſhew themſelves in the Field in two Months, and that the King will have all the neceſſary time to accompliſh a great Deſign. Monſieur *de Wit* will meet with a great deal of Difficulty to ſupport himſelf in the Credit which he was, not that I don't think but that in the Want which they will have of him, in the War in which the States are engag'd, the Cabals contrary to his, which will probably be uppermoſt, will make uſe of him, till they can be without him. This, Sir, is the true Poſture of Affairs in this Country. I hope the King will give me Order to withdraw, on the firſt Step which they ſhall make againſt *France*.

I make no doubt but that they will break all our Regiments; we may form three out of the five, which are in the Service, which will be compos'd of very good Officers; they will bring home the Choice of all who are in the *French* Troops, and then there will be few Regiments in *France* better than theſe three: If the King ſhould be of this mind, 'twould be neceſſary to advertiſe me betimes. I think alſo, that 'twould be advantageous to the King to prevent the breaking of the *French* Body; and the Rupture happening, his Majeſty may demand them, purſuant to the Import of the firſt Treaties, That in caſe of a Miſunderſtanding betwixt *France* and the States, the King may withdraw his Troops; and they are to furniſh them with Ships to tranſport them to *France*.

The Letters from the States Ambaſſadors which are in *England*, contain, That the King of *England* is firmly perſwaded, that the King does not intend a Peace, and that all that his Majeſty alledges concerning the Loſs of time by the Negligence of the *Spaniards*, is only a Pretext to avoid the Concluſion of it. The King of *England* perſiſts in the Reſolution of executing the whole Contents of the Treaty made at the *Hague* on the 23d of *January*, betwixt him and the States; from whence

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we may draw one Conſequence, which is, That the Rupture with *France* is reſolv'd on betwixt them, and that they are engaging in an entire Alliance with the *Spaniards*, theſe Expreſſions of the King of *England* being very conform to what has paſs'd at the *Hague*.

Monſieur *de Zuylichem* is not yet return'd, the Affairs of the Prince of *Orange* keeping him in *Zealand*. I hint this to you, to ſhew that I don't forget the Affair of the Biſhop of *Orange*.

Monſieur *d'Amerongen* ſet out yeſterday to go to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and to deſire of him the Paſſage of the Troops of the Duke of *Lunenburg* thro' his Country. Monſieur *de Zuyleſtein*, a Lieutenant-General, is to command them, in caſe that the projected Treaty be executed.

Monſieur *de Beverning* ſets out to morrow for *Aix*, with the Character of Plenipotentiary for the Peace, but is not perſwaded that 'twill be concluded.

Monſieur *de Wicquefort* pray'd me to tell you, that whatever happen'd, he will always continue in the Intereſts of *France*, and is very much your Servant.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: March 30, 1668.

I Take the Opportunity of a Courier which Monſieur *van Beuningen* diſpatches to the *Hague*, to inform you ſuccinctly of the Subſtance of what paſs'd in the Conference which the Commiſſioners had yeſterday Morning with the ſaid Sieur *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*.

Theſe Gentlemen the Day before had made preſſing Inſtances to obtain of his Majeſty, that he would pleaſe to agree to the Prolongation of the Suſpenſion of Enterprizes till the End of *May*. The Anſwer which we gave them, was, That the King could not explain himſelf on this Demand, unleſs he firſt knew the Pre-

tenſions of the King of *Great Britain* and the States, concerning the Manner in which they intended to act in Conjunction on the firſt Day of *June*, as well in War as on the Conditions of Peace, which ought then to differ from the preſent two Alternatives, if the *Spaniards* ſhall not have conſented to the Peace betwixt this time and that.

Theſe Gentlemen anſwer'd, That they had no Inſtructions from their Maſters on theſe two Points, but that if his Majeſty would clearly expreſs what he could deſire of both of them, they would write by expreſs Couriers.

We reply'd, That to bring about all Means of facilitating the Peace, we would make no Difficulty of declaring to them what the King deſir'd on theſe two Points, on the firſt of *June*, in caſe that the *Spaniards* ſhould refuſe to have made Peace betwixt this and that time; and accordingly we then told them, That as for the Hoſtilities, his Majeſty underſtands, that he be then free to act with all the Forces that he ſhall pleaſe, without having impos'd on him any Neceſſity, which is what ſo much diſpleas'd him in the *Hague*-Treaty; and that the Allies ſend at the ſame time Thirty thouſand Men, or ſuch a Number as ſhall be agreed on, to force the *Spaniards* to a Peace.

As for the Conditions of Peace, that his Majeſty will oblige himſelf, for the Months of *June* and *July*, by the Treaty which we may together conclude, to two other Alternatives, provided that the Allies oblige themſelves from this preſent to him, to make them agree to it.

That the firſt Member of the new Alternatives be, That the *Spaniards* yield to the King, beſides the Conqueſts of the laſt Campaign, the *Franche Comte* and *Cambray*.

That the ſecond be the ſame which his Majeſty has hitherto demanded for the Equivalent, to which to be added the whole Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, or *Tournay* and *Liſle*, at the Choice of the *Spaniards*.

That

That on Condition of one of these two new Alternatives, which is to be yielded to him by the *Spaniards*, his Majesty will restore all that his Arms may have taken from them to the End of *July*.

These Gentlemen could not deny that it ought to cost the *Spaniards* something, if they refus'd the Peace betwixt this and the End of *May*; and also that his Majesty did not act on the Foot of Reason, in augmenting the Satisfaction to the End of *July*; but they press'd us extremely to draw from us sufficient Grounds for them to assure their Masters, that in case they agreed to join in Concert with the King on the two new Alternatives, in the common Action of Arms against the *Spaniards*, his Majesty would agree to the Cessation of Enterprizes till the End of *May*.

We continually answer'd, That the King had not himself consider'd on this Suspension, because his Majesty, before declaring himself, desir'd to know what their Masters would do on the two new Alternatives. We also gave them many Reasons to convince them, that his Majesty could not take any other Measures; but you may privately, and in Confidence, tell Monsieur *de Wit*, as I writ at the same time to Monsieur *de Ruvigny*, that he may tell the King of *England*, That provided that we can agree on the two Points above, his Majesty will grant the Cessation of Enterprizes till the End of *May*, which is what could not have been express'd here to these two Ministers, without the King's remarkably discouraging his Troops, by the Opinion which all the Military People would instantly conceive that the Peace was already made. I forgot to tell you, that to point out with the Finger, that the King's Intention for the Peace is sincere, and that he will not wrangle on the Terms of the Treaty with the *Spaniards*; we not only shew'd, but also deliver'd a Project which I have drawn up, in which Messieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor* have found but a few Words to alter, which we immediately chang'd for those which they desir'd. Thus the Peace is intirely in the Hands of Monsieur *de*

Wit; for if we take Meaſures together, the *Spaniards* themſelves will not delay the Concluſion 'till the end of *May*, ſeeing that their Obſtinacy muſt coſt them dear, when the firſt of *June* comes.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: April 5, 1668.

I Receiv'd, Sir, your Diſpatch of the 30th of the laſt Month. At another time the King's Project had been receiv'd with a better Grace than it has. The Provinces take the two Points to be contrary to the Treaty which the States have made with *England*, and that to conſent to them is to quit the Engagement which they are enter'd into with him. Monſieur *de Wit*, and *Holland*, were of Opinion to ſtep over this Conſideration, and to ſend the Project, ſo as 'tis couch'd, to their Deputies at *Bruſſels*, and order them to preſent them to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, and preſs him to ſign it, as being a Relative to the Alternative, which was carry'd after many Conteſts. You cannot, Sir, believe the Diviſions which aroſe amongſt the States on the Debates: Monſieur *de Wit* manag'd himſelf cautiouſly, and ſeeing that they ſecretly attack'd him on ſeveral Heads, kept himſelf cloſe to *Holland*, without too freely touching beyond that; he daily experiences the Truth of the Advice which you have given him. In the Conference which we had on your Diſpatch, he told me, that conſidering the Inclinations of the States, if he had been in Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s place, he had entreated you to allow that he and Monſieur *Trevor* might ſay, that they had preſented the ſaid Project, as being drawn up by them, and that you had anſwer'd them that you would have done what you could to engage the King to agree to it; that the ſaid Project being ſent to the States as their Performance, had paſs'd without Difficulty and Oppoſition; but coming from

from the King, the Deputies of the Provinces immediately rais'd Difficulties on the Novelty of it, and propos'd to know the Intention of the King of *England* and the *Spaniards* on it: Theſe are the Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Gelderland*, *Friſeland*, *Groningen* and *Overyſſel*: All that Monſieur *de Wit* could do, was to get *Holland* to reſolve that the ſaid Project ſhould be ſent to *Bruſſels* to their Deputies, as valid and relative to the Alternative, and that they ſhould diſpatch a Courier to the King of *England*, to pray him to agree to it. The Sieur *de Wit* prays you not to loſe any time in ſolliciting the King of *England*, not to raiſe any Difficulty againſt that Project, on account of the Terms of their Treaty: Monſieur *van Beuningen* is to expreſs himſelf more particularly to you on this Subject.

He thinks it beſt to paſs over all things, if the King agrees to the Suſpenſion of Enterpriſes to the end of *May*, and that if the Treaty and Ratification are not ſign'd by that time, by reaſon of the Diſputes which happen, which delay Affairs, the King ſhould give them fifteen Days time to enter into their Country with the *Engliſh*, to attack them, and ſignifie to them that 'tis becauſe their Ratification did not come in due Form; and they will oblige themſelves to the King to procure for him that Alternative which is more advantageous to him, without its being any longer at the choice of the *Spaniards* to pitch on the other.

And that if the *Spaniards*, after all theſe advances, don't give the Ratification, the King and the States ſhall in concert enter the Enemies Country in order to conquer it, after being agreed on the Attacks to be made, as well to divide their Conqueſts, as to canton what ſhall remain of the *Netherlands*, and wholly eject the *Spaniards*, and form a Republick with which the King and the States ſhall make an Alliance.

The ſaid Sieur *de Wit*, in ſaying to me all abovemention'd, pray'd me to write to you, that he communicates to you his Opinion on the preſent Conjunctures, and on the advancement of the Peace, which

cannot but be very glorious for the King, conſidering the Advantage which he will have to be the ſole Perſon which could do it by his Moderation, and by accommodating to the preſent State of Affairs, and to the Impediments which the differing Opinions of their Provinces, thoſe of the *Engliſh* and the *Spaniards*; and that it ſignifies little to the King in what manner he gains his End; that the Chaſtiſement which would fall on the *Spaniards* for their Tergiverſation would be very great; that the Allies would declare themſelves in the time ſpecify'd; that they would no longer have the choice of the Alternative; and that the Allies would declare that they will not make Peace 'till the King has the Places of *Cambray*, *Douay*, *St. Omer*, *Aire*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, and the *Franche Comte*.

That according to his Scheme, he believ'd he could prevent all the ſecret Advances which the *Spaniards* make to endeavour to ſeparate them from *France*, whether by obliging the *Engliſh* to raiſe Difficulties on the King's Propoſitions, as contravening to their Treaty, or drawing the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Friſeland*, *Groningen*, *Overyſſel* and *Utrecht* into the Engagement of the Places of *Gelder*, *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Navagne*, *Argentau* and *Stevenſwaerd*, with all the upper part of *Gelderland*, and the Forts *St. Donaes*, *St. Job* and *Iſabella* which are in the Country about *Sluys*, to ſupport the Refuſal which the *Spaniards* will make of the mention'd Provinces to *Spain*.

That to compaſs that End, *Holland* ſeeing the great deſire which the ſaid Provinces have to conclude this Engagement for the Sum of four Millions, has declar'd, That it could not conſent, after the Declaration which I had made, that if in this Conjuncture they ſhould furniſh the *Spaniards*, on any Pretence whatſoever, with Mony which would be employ'd to make War againſt the King, I ſhould proteſt againſt it as a manifeſt Rupture with *France*; which ſtopp'd the ſigning of it; but that he believ'd that if the States could diſpoſe the *Spaniards* to deliver them thoſe Places with-

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out Mony, and it ſhould be ſpecify'd in the Treaty, that they ſhould not deliver the ſaid Sum mention'd in the Agreement, before the *Spaniards* have ſign'd the Treaty of the Alternative; and that the Ratification being come, there would be nothing in it prejudicial to the King's Intereſts, and the States would ſecure themſelves of theſe Places and Countries which are of great Importance to them to cover their Frontiers, and in which all theſe Provinces above-mention'd are very much intereſted.

He thinks alſo, that by acting and managing in the manner which he ſaid, we ſhould ſoon diſcover whether the *Engliſh* ſincerely wiſh the Peace; for if after the Term of the end of *May* expires, they fly back from entring with the States arm'd, during the fifteen Days of *June*, the States will be diſcharg'd of the Engagement which they entred into with them by the *Hague* Treaty, they having been the firſt in breaking of it, and act alone with the King; if alſo they execute it, he thinks the King ought to reckon for a great deal this ſtep to be made by *England* and *Holland*, to break with *Spain* effectually, from the firſt of *June*, without any recoiling; and that this Advantage was very well worth the Requeſt which the Allies make to the King, to have the Complaiſance, in order to adjuſt Affairs, to forbear entring with his Armies into the Enemies Country to act there by force, 'till the time which the deſire for the greater Security of the Peace.

But alſo, that if it happens that betwixt this and the end of *May*, the *Spaniards* come to refuſe the Alternative, as the Advices which the King has receiv'd are, that the Queen of *Spain* and her Council will not give ear to it; in this caſe there will be no farther Conſideration, but the leagu'd Potentates will enter with their Arms into the *Netherlands* jointly or ſeparately with the King, to attack and conquer them on account of the Infraction of the Peace.

Tho' the Sieur *de Wit* was very much indiſpos'd with a great Cold, and a Defluxion on his Breaſt, which has brought on him a ſlight Fever, he was nowithſtanding employ'd the whole Day; but I aſſure you, that the Cabals which are againſt him, and which grow ſtronger every Day, give him more Uneaſineſs than Foreign Affairs, becauſe they directly attack his Perſon, and by reaſon that the Incidents which will happen on what is at preſent under Treaty will reflect back on him; and he very well knows that if the Peace be not concluded, that the *Engliſh*, the *Spaniards* and ill-meaning Party of the State, may pretend that 'tis broken becauſe the King demands new Conditions, by which he ſhews that he will not be contented with the Alternative, that he the ſaid Sieur *de Wit* ſhall meet with a great deal of difficulty to keep the Poſt which he is at preſent in Poſſeſſion of.

I ſhould tell you, Sir, ſuccinctly, that on all our Conferences, I anſwer'd him, that the two Points mention'd in the King's Project are Penalties impos'd on the *Spaniards*, in caſe they either refuſe or prolong the ſigning of the Treaty or the Ratification; to which they will not be liable, if they ſpeedily terminate the ſaid Treaty, and that it appears to me, that the Allies cannot have more juſt Proofs of the King's ſincerity, and of his deſire of Peace, than what has paſs'd on his part in the laſt Conference which was held at *Paris* with their Miniſters, ſince Monſieur *van Beuningen* muſt have talk'd with you to the bottom on all the Thoughts of Monſieur *de Wit*, after which Affairs will be regulated; I could not help telling him mine, which are, that ſince the King contrary to all appearance order'd me to tell him in private, that he would prolong the Suſpenſion of Enterpriſes to the end of *May*, on the Conditions contain'd in his Majeſty's Project, I thought that the Allies would be guilty of a great Fault not to take the King at his Word, they having the Peace in their Hands. Our Converſation ended with this.

From

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: April 6, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch on the 28th of the laſt Month, by Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Courier, and afterwards by the Poſt that of the 29th; neither the one nor the other require any punctual Anſwer, and all arguing ought to be referr'd to what the return of the laſt Courier which Monſieur *van Beuningen* diſpatch'd, will bring us, by which I wrote you in Subſtance what had paſs'd in our two laſt Conferences, and added a very eſſential Hint to Monſieur *de Wit* only, with which we would not here acquaint Monſ. *van Beuningen*, for the Reaſons which I mark'd to you.

You may ſay only to Monſieur *de Wit*, that I don't believe that he will find Monſieur *Bergeyck* ſo eaſie to ſign the Peace: He will find by Experience that *Caſtel Rodrigo* never had any other deſign in all theſe ſteps which he has been forc'd to make, than to amuſe us all, continually hoping that by ſome Difficulties which *France* would make about entirely conforming its ſelf to what the League at the *Hague* would preſcribe to his Majeſty, he ſhould at laſt find ſome way of diſcharging himſelf of the load of the War, and throwing the greateſt part of it to be born by the Purſe and Forces of the States: You will ſoon ſee that *Bergeyck* will tediouſly delay the ſigning on divers ſorry Pretexts, whereas on the contray Monſieur *Colbert* has Orders to ſign the Peace from the very Day of his arrival, if he can, without ſticking at all the ſo eſſential Faults in the Power of the Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, and of his Subdelegation.

The King thinks he ought not to take any Reſolution, either concerning the *French* Regiments which are in the States Service, or on your return, 'till after having ſeen what Monſieur *van Beuningen*'s Courier brings,

brings, and then his Majeſty will take care to ſend you his Intentions on both Points.

A Treaty by which Spain *engages ſeveral Towns to the* United-Provinces, *for the Sums which the ſaid Provinces furniſh them. Concluded at the* Hague, April 9, 1668.

BE it known unto all and every one whom it ſhall concern, that between us underſign'd, Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, &c. Ambaſſador in Ordinary from the King of *Spain*, and the Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, Governor and Captain-General on the part of the ſaid King in the *Netherlands*, by his Majeſty eſpecially authoriz'd for what follows, on the one Part: And the Deputies of the Lords States-General of the *United-Provinces*, on the Part of their High Mightineſſes, alike provided with ſuitable Power and Authority, on the other Part; have agreed and concluded, as are agreed and concluded by theſe Preſents, the following Points and Articles.

I. That their High Mightineſſes ſhall interpoſe their Credit and Authority in the moſt valid Form, to the end to negotiate by *N. N.* to the Profit of the ſaid King of *Spain*, a Sum of two Millions of *Livres*, at forty *Groot* the *Livre*, of the Mony of *Holland*, at five *per Cent. per Ann.* Intereſt, to be paid here at the *Hague* or *Amſterdam*, to him whom the aboveſaid Marquiſs ſhall authorize for that Purpoſe, without, that for the raiſing of the ſaid Mony, for the Dues of Brokerage or other the like Charges, any thing ſhall be put to his Majeſty's Accompt. For the Security of which Principal and Intereſt of the ſame ſhall be paſs'd to *N. N.* proviſionally an Obligation, in the beſt and moſt ſecure

ſecure Form, by the above-ſaid Lord Marquis of *Caſtel Rodrigo* in the aboveſaid Quality, as alſo by the aboveſaid King, or by the ſaid Queen in his Majeſty's Name:

II. That the aboveſaid King ſhall annually make Payment of the Intereſts falling Due on the ſaid Principal to the ſaid *N. N.* or ſhall take Care that they be paid by the aboveſaid Lord *Gamarra*, or by ſuch other Miniſter which ſhall be then in Employ, which his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to Authorize.

III. And if the preſent Indiſpoſition of the aboveſaid King, or ſome other Difficulty which may happen, occaſions an Impoſſibility of making Payment of the ſaid Intereſts to the aboveſaid *N. N.* with the Punctuality which is requiſite for the Preſervation of the Credit of theſe Countries, and according to uſual Practice in the like Caſes; that their High Mightineſſes, to facilitate the ſaid Levy, and for the Security of thoſe which to the aboveſaid Ends ſhall entruſt their Mony to the ſaid *N. N.* in this unexpected Caſe; they engage from the preſent as well as for then, as actually they engage themſelves in the ſaid Caſe by theſe Preſents, again to interpoſe their Credit for the raiſing of the Principal, which he that ſhall be authoriz'd by the aboveſaid King ſhall have occaſion for, for the Payment of the due Intereſts, and that alſo in ſuch manner that there ſhall be likewiſe Security for thoſe who ſhall lend their Mony, as well for the Principal and the Intereſts, as for the aboveſaid two Millions of *Livres*, and the Intereſts on them here above more amply expreſs'd.

IV. And as for the advancement of the common Intereſts, a Negotiation is at preſent on Foot with the Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Sweden*, to provide in ſuch manner that the ſaid King, and that of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightineſſes may co-operate ſo, that Affairs may come to a good Iſſue; and that perhaps 'twill be neceſſary to advance ſome Subſidies to the aboveſaid King, together with other Princes and Potentates, for the advancement of the common Peace;

that

that on that Account, if their High Mightineſſes, with the Approbation of the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, proceed to promiſe any thing, they will do it alſo beſides the two Millions, on the Accompt of his Majeſty the King of *Spain*, by way of Interpoſition of their Credit, and at a like Intereſt with that above, which they ſhall actually cauſe to be paid to the above-ſaid Lord *Gamarra*, or ſuch other Miniſter which ſhall be in charge, and which the ſaid King of *Spain* ſhall properly authorize, by the Interpoſition of their Credit, ſuch Sum of Mony which his Majeſty ſhall be oblig'd to diſpoſe of for Ammunition of War, and other Proviſions; provided that their High Mightineſſes be not more oblig'd on account of the Subſidies, than with regard to the Ammunition, without a more expreſs Conſent, to exceed the Sum of two Millions more in Principal, with what ſhall be ſucceſſively requir'd for the Payment of the Intereſts, as above.

V. To receive the ſaid Mony, as alſo to paſs a proper Obligation and Acquittance likewiſe as to what is requiſite of the Intereſts, which ſhall from time to time become due on the ſaid principal Sums, which ſhall be paid together for the Merchandizes which ſhall be bought, and by Vertue of the Ratification which ſhall follow it, from the preſent, as well as for that time is authoriz'd, the Miniſter which ſhall be in Function, and which his ſaid Majeſty ſhall have reſiding with their High Mightineſſes.

VI. And to the end that their High Mightineſſes, together with the private Perſons which on the Credit of their High Mightineſſes ſhall furniſh for the ſaid principal Sums, and the Payment of the growing Intereſts, may have their Security; and that they be aſſur'd of the Reimburſement of the ſaid Principals, and the Payment of the Intereſts of them; that the Caſtles, Towns, Forts and Places of *Argenteau*, *Navaigne*, *Stevenſwaert*, *Venlo*, with the Fort ſituate on the other ſide of the *Maes*, *Gelders*, *Iſabella* and St. *Donaes*, ſhall be put under the Power of their High Mightineſſes,

ten

ten Days after their ſigning of this Contract, or ſooner if poſſible; which ſaid Places ſhall be conſequently occupied by the Governors, Commanders and Garriſons of their High Mightineſſes, with all the Prerogatives which by Right appertains unto Lords Mortgagees. On Condition that their High Mightineſſes, nor their Governors or Commanders of the ſaid Places, ſhall not, under this Pretext, in any manner intermeddle in the Creation of Magiſtrates, or any Officer of the Conſtitution, nor in any thing elſe which concerns the ſaid Conſtitution, or the Civil Government and Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the above-ſaid Cities, and other Places in the Champaign Country, but ſhall in that leave it to the Stadtholder and Captain-General of his Majeſty, and the reſpective Officers and Magiſtrates to act in theſe Caſes. And the ſaid Mortgage ſhall continue till the ſaid Sums, together with the due and currant Intereſts ſhall be re-imburſ'd, and that their High Mightineſſes be diſcharg'd of the Interpoſition of their Credit, and ſhall beſides have receiv'd by the ſame Means the Mony which they ſhall be in Diſburſe for the Reinforcement and Defence of the ſaid Places and Forts, whether for the Reparation of old Works, or the new Works which ſhall be rais'd; as alſo as well for the Cannon, Ammunition and ſuch other Military Occaſions, as for the Defence of the Places ſhall be us'd or worn out, and which ſhall be expended, as ſhall be more amply expreſs'd hereafter. And as for what regards the Garriſons which ſhall be maintain'd in the ſaid Places, they ſhall be paid by the *United-Provinces*, and that no more ſhall be charg'd to the Accompt of his ſaid Majeſty, the King of *Spain*, than Sixteen Companies of Infantry in the whole, each of eighty Men, purſuant to the ordinary Pay of the *United Provinces*, namely, at the Rate of Thirteen hundred and ſeventy one Livres for forty two Days, during the War. And if it ſhould happen that the ſaid Mortgage ſhould yet continue for ſome time after this War, that then during the Peace, no more than eight ſuch Companies ſhall be charg'd to his Majeſty's

jeſty's Accompt, the Surplus of the Garriſon remaining at the Expence of their High Mightineſſes.

VII. That the above-ſaid Cities, Forts and Places which ſhall be mortgag'd to their High Mightineſſes, ſhall be provided and arm'd with ſuch Cannon, Powder and other Military Ammunition, as is at preſent in them, of which an Inventory ſhall be made, to be anſwer'd at its time.

VIII. That all the Troops of the King of *Spain*, which are at preſent in the ſaid Cities, Forts and Places, ſhall evacuate them; to the end that the Governors, Commanders and other Officers of this State may command there in all Particulars which regard the ſhutting and opening of the Gates, the placing of Centinels, going the Rounds, diſtributing of Orders, and exerciſing Military Juſtice and Diſcipline, and in general, in all which regards the Defence and Safety of the ſaid Cities, Forts, Places, and whatever depends on them. On Condition notwithſtanding, that the ſaid Governors, Commanders and other Officers of their High Mightineſſes don't concern themſelves in the Civil Conſtitution and Government, any farther than only what may particularly relate to thoſe of the Garriſon; and the ſaid Governors and Commanders ſhall be oblig'd to keep up a good Correſpondence with his Majeſty's Stadtholder in the Quarter of the *Upper Gelderland*, whoſe ordinary Place of Reſidence is to be at *Ruremond*; and the ſaid Governors and Commanders, being thereto requir'd, ſhall give all neceſſary Aſſiſtance to his Majeſty's Receivers, in the levying of the Crown Dues, Licences and Revenues.

IX. That their High Mightineſſes ſhall engage and oblige themſelves in the beſt manner, as they do by theſe Preſents engage and oblige themſelves, well to defend the above-ſaid Towns, Forts and Places, and to act vigorouſly againſt all and every one whatſoever that would there make any Attempts, with the ſame Vigour and Ardour that they can do with regard to the Frontier or other Places appertaining to their High Mightineſſes,

tineſſes, and to take care that the ſaid Tows, Forts and Places be always provided with a good and ſufficient Garriſon; to which Ends his Majeſty ſhall, to the utmoſt of his Power, facilitate the Paſſage of the Troops of their High Mightineſſes, either in Egreſs or Regreſs, on the Territories of his ſaid Majeſty, in order to march into the ſaid Cities, Forts and Places; and if neceſſary, Advice ſhall be given in time to his Majeſty's Stadtholder, that a Commiſſary may regulate their Quarters in their Paſſage or Repaſſage.

X. That if, with the Communication and Deliberation of the Deputy of the Stadtholder, or the King's Plenipotentiary, it be found proper, for the greater Security of the ſaid Cities and Places, to make ſeveral new Works, or to renew the old ones, to build Magazines, or to ſtore thoſe already built with new Ammunition; their High Mightineſſes ſhall, with the Communication and in preſence of his Majeſty's Stadtholder, or his Commiſſary, publickly charge the ſaid Particulars in Diſcount, or at leaſt demand them; and ſhall do the ſame with regard to the purchaſe of all Neceſſaries, and the Stadtholder or Commiſſary deputed, ſhall be requir'd to be preſent when the ſaid Works ſhall be charg'd in Deduction, to the end that all may be done in his Preſence, and with his Knowledge.

XI. And to the end that the above-ſaid Guard and Defence may be the more ſecurely executed, and that the neceſſary Correſpondence and Union betwixt the Governors, Commanders, and Garriſon, the Magiſtracy and Citizens of the ſaid Cities, Forts and Places be the better maintain'd, the above-ſaid Magiſtracy, as well for its ſelf, as in the Name of all the Citizens, as alſo the Governors and Commanders, as well for themſelves, as in the Name of the whole Garriſon, beſides the Oath to which they are oblig'd to the above-ſaid King, and to their High Mightineſſes, promiſe by ſolemn Oath, which they ſhall take before the Commiſſioners, which ſhall be choſen on both the one ſide and the other, to maintain, to the utmoſt of their Power, his

Majeſty's

Majeſty's Rights, as true Proprietor, and thoſe of their High Mightineſſes as Mortgagees, and to keep, and help to keep the above-ſaid Cities each in its particular Rights, to the Profit of his ſaid Majeſty, as being to become inconteſtable Maſter of them, by the Reſtitution of the above-mention'd Diſburſements, and the Intereſts of them; and for their High Mightineſſes, to whom the ſaid Towns, Forts and Places being engag'd, purſuant they are to poſſeſs them till the ſaid Re-imburſement, and beſides regulate them to this preſent Contract, without doing any thing, or cauſing or permitting any thing to be done, directly or indirectly, to the contrary.

XII. The Governors or Commanders, together with the ſaid Garriſons, ſhall be allow'd the Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion, without any Diſturbance or Inſult, as 'tis practis'd in the *United-Provinces*, and that in their Houſes, if fit for it; and in caſe that they are not proper, the Deputies of the Stadtholder ſhall grant to them on the Part of the ſaid King, other fit Places in the ſaid Cities, Forts and Places.

And the ſaid Governors and Commandants ſhall have a very ſtrict Care that their Soldiers are not guilty of any Scoffing or Scandal of, and yet much leſs give any Interruption to the *Roman* Catholick Clergy, nor to the Burghers or Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns and Places, in the Exerciſe and Ceremonies of their Religion; and if it happen that any Perſon does ſo, he ſhall be corrected and puniſh'd by the Civil or Military Judge, as the Caſe ſhall exact and require, in order to prevent for the future the like Exorbitancies.

XIII. That the ſaid Governors, Commanders, Auditors, Judges, and beſides all the Garriſon, ſhall be provided in the ſaid Cities, Forts and Places with convenient Apartments and Baracks, or otherwiſe provided, without any Expence to their High Mightineſſes.

XIV. That on the Part of the ſaid King ſhall be furniſhed the Proviſions which they ſhall want, to the end that the above-ſaid Garriſon may have the Victuals which

which ſhall be neceſſary to them, in like manner as Burgers and Inhabitants of the ſaid Cities and Places, and that at a reaſonable Price; and beſides, that there be built convenient Magazines for Corn, Turf and other neceſſary Proviſions.

XV. That when their High Mightineſſes ſhall have receiv'd the juſt Re-imburſement of the advanc'd Sum, and the Intereſts of the ſame, and ſhall be wholly freed from the Interpoſition of their Credit, the ſaid Towns, Forts and Places, with all which ſhall appear by the Inventory to have been deliver'd, ſhall be rendred and reſtor'd to the King. And for the greater Security of the Obſervation of this Article, *viz.* that the Mony being paid, and the Intereſts return'd, the Places mortgag'd ſhall be evacuated and reſtor'd; his Imperial Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, and the King of *Sweden* ſhall be ſupplicated to be Guarantees of this Article.

XVI. That the above-ſaid Re-imburſement ſhall be made on the Part of the above-ſaid King, in one Sum, or in ..... Terms, at leaſt in the time of——Years, and in the *interim* for the Payment of the Intereſts, ſhall be engag'd and paid by the Officers of the above-ſaid King, and by his Majeſty's Order, the Revenues of his Cuſtoms and Tolls on the *Maes*, together with thoſe of his other Dues, Taxes and Subſidies dependant on the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Cities and Places.

And in caſe that, contrary to all Expectation, the ſaid time comes to expire, without the ſaid Re-imburſement having been made, that then the ſaid Cuſtoms, Dues and other publick Revenues dependant on the Diſtrict of the ſaid engag'd Cities and Places, ſhall be adminiſtred by their High Mightineſſes, for the Payment of the ſtipulated and annual Intereſts, of all which the ſaid King ſhall yet remain accountable, together in Deduction of the Principal, in caſe that the above-ſaid Revenues can extend themſelves ſo far; and an Account and Balance ſhall be drawn up, the whole to the end that on Deficiency of Payments, the Debt don't come to

augment to that Degree, as to preclude the Right of Redemption.

XVII. And we the under-written Plenipotentiaries have promis'd, as we do promiſe by theſe Preſents, to cauſe them to be reſpectively ratify'd by our Lords Principal, *viz.* by their High Mightineſſes, and by the ſaid Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, in the above-ſaid Character, within the Space of fourteen Days, and yet beſides by the above-ſaid Lady, Queen Regent, in the Name of his Majeſty, within the Space of three Months.

XVIII. And as their High Mightineſſes alſo ſincerely intend to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, together with the King of *Great Britain*, to the end that the King of *France* alſo continues on his Side to grant the Suſpenſion of Arms which is agreed on, and conſequently accompliſh the Project of Peace according to the Acceptation of a Member of the Alternative already perform'd by the Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo:* It is ſtipulated, that in caſe that the above-ſaid King of *France* comes alſo proviſionally to conſent to the ſaid Prolongation, and that it be effectually obſerv'd before the furniſhing of the Mony ſhall be executed, it ſhall then be left free to the above-ſaid Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo* and to their High Mightineſſes to leave things in their preſent State. And in caſe that the Peace be concluded before the Execution of theſe Preſents, each Party ſhall then, on that account, remain at its entire Liberty.

So done and concluded at the *Hague* on the ninth of *April*, 1668. Sign'd,

(L. S.) Gamarra.

(L. S.) W. Huygens.
(L. S.) D' Aſperen.
(L. S.) John de Wit.
(L. S.) John de Rede.
(L. S.) E. v. Bootſma.
(L. S.) John d'Yſſelmuyde.
(L. S.) H. Gockinga.

The

The Separate ARTICLE.

BY this Separate Article, which ſhall have the ſame Force as tho' 'twas incorporated in the Contract of Engagement, ſign'd and concluded this Day betwixt us, 'tis declar'd and concluded, as 'tis declar'd and concluded by theſe Preſents, that the Lords States-General of the *United Provinces* ſhall not be oblig'd to part with the Mony promis'd by the ſaid Contract, or allow *N. N.* to be diſſeiſs'd of it, unleſs the ſaid Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, Governor and Captain-General of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, has himſelf firſt ſign'd the Contract lately couch'd in Writing by the deputed Miniſters of the King of *France* in concert with the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Great Britain* and their High Mightineſſes, or otherwiſe has not ſent Power to the aboveſaid Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, to perfect and conclude the aboveſaid Treaty in his Name with the Plenipotentiaries of the aboveſaid King of *France*.

So tranſacted and concluded at the *Hague*, *April* 9, 1668.

(L. S.) *Gamarra.*

(L. S.) *W. Huygens.*
(L. S.) *D'Aſperen.*
(L. S.) *John de Wit.*
(L. S.) *John de Rede.*
(L. S.) *E. v. Bootſma.*
(L. S.) *John d'Yſſelmuyde.*
(L. S.) *H. Gockinga.*

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: April 12, 1668.

MOnſieur *van Beuningen* writes Letters hither to his Friends in ſuch Terms, which give great Suſpicion of the King's good Intentions for the Peace, and it ſeems that there are ſome People in *France* which he gives Credit to, which inſpire in him thoſe ill Sentiments, which are not unknown to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, he having on that diſpatcht a Courier to Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, to deſire Aſſiſtance from the States, on the Suppoſition that the King will not prolong the Suſpenſion of Arms beyond the 10th of *April*, and that his Majeſty is to march the next Day with three Armies directly to *Bruſſels*; he requires that they inſtantly ſend him four thouſand Men, and that they be follow'd with ſix thouſand a few days after, and that they continue to ſend him beſides four thouſand Foot and a conſiderable Body of Horſe, without which *Bruſſels* runs a great Riſque of being loſt.

The States have not taken any great Notice of the aboveſaid Memorial, and anſwer'd that it ſhould be put into the Hands of the Deputies to examine and make a Report of it, which is a way which the States make uſe of when they deſign to refuſe what is ask'd of them.

By the diligence of the States in haſtening the March of all their Troops to the Frontiers of *Brabant*, it appears that their Deſign is to relieve the *Netherlands*, in caſe that the King's Army ſhould enter them to make any Conqueſt, which ought to oblige the King to Precaution himſelf, and not to confide in the Appearances of all that Monſieur *de Wit* and the other Miniſters ſay to me here, of their good Intentions for the Peace, nor in the Motions of Monſieur *van Beuningen*; for it appears to me, that they don't loſe any time in preſſing and ſolliciting the Princes and Kings to enter into the ſame

ſame Engagement with the League which was made on the 23d of *January*, and that they again diſpatch'd a Courier to *England*, to conclude with the *Swede* on the Demands of the Count *de Dohna*, and on the triple Alliance that *Sweden* would make betwixt her ſelf, *England* and the States. 'Tis certain that the King of *England* preſſes the States in an extraordinary manner to conclude with *Sweden*; from whence may be inferred that the Sentiments of that King are not ſo favourable to us as to our Enemies. The Cavalry has not yet order to go out of their Garriſons for want of Forage.

Prince *Maurice* is juſt gone from me, he told me with great regret, that the States had ſignified to him that he ſhould not command the Army, but that it ſhould be Monſieur *Wurts*: He intends to go to *Cleve*, there to wait the time of his Departure for the Extraordinary Embaſſy to the Emperor, to which he is deſtin'd.

The Treaty with the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, *Zell* and the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* is ſign'd and ratify'd. Monſieur *d'Amerongen* is gone Deputy to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, to deſire a Paſſage for that Body of Troops, and if refus'd they will be order'd to march thro' *Eaſt-Friſeland*. The fitting out of forty eight Sail is haſtened, and the Mony diſtributed for that end; they will be able to put to Sea in the beginning of *May*. The Province of *Zealand* has conſented to the Levy of twelve thouſand Men, and to the Equipment of the ſaid forty eight Sail; purſuant to the Treaty to be concluded in *England* of the Triple Alliance, a larger number of Ships and Men ſhould be provided.

When I complain of all theſe diligent and haſty Proceedings, which are directly againſt the Faith and Alliance which they have with *France*; Monſieur *de Wit* and the Deputies of the States Anſwer, that the King ſhall know by the Event, that they do nothing but in order to ſecure the Peace, and that what Treaties ſoever they make, they will be of no Force, the King

giving them time to conſtrain the *Spaniards* to accept the Alternative, as his Majeſty ſhall be ſecur'd by Monſieur *van Beuningen*.

Monſieur *de Beverning* at his departure aſſur'd me, that he had Order from the States to agree well with Monſieur *Colbert*, which he would not fail of, and that he came to aſſure me of it before his Departure.

You will, Sir, be acquainted by this Poſt, that notwithſtanding the Reſolution which the States took ten Days ſince, not to ſign the Treaty of Engagement of the Places with the *Spaniards*; they have ſtepp'd over it, and 'twas ſign'd with Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* on laſt *Sunday*; on which complaining to Monſieur *de Wit* of a Procedure ſo extraordinary, and ſo little conſonant to Sincerity, after the Reſolutions taken by the States, and the Remonſtrances which I had made, that 'twas an Infraction on the Treaty of 1662, to give Aſſiſtance under any Pretence whatſoever to the King's Enemies, ſuch as they will receive by an Engagement of this Nature. He anſwer'd me, that I had no reaſon to complain, that they had reſpected my Remonſtrances, and that the States would not ſign the Treaty without the Separate Article, which imports that the ſaid Treaty ſhall be null, 'till *Caſtel Rodrigo* has ſign'd the Alternative, and executed what he has promis'd, and that the States would not give any Aſſiſtance in Mony, Troops, or Ammunition of War, on which the *Spaniards* make ſuch preſſing Inſtances, 'till they ſhould have ſign'd the Treaty with the King.

That he (the Sieur *de Wit*) and the Province of *Holland* are ſurpriz'd; that nothing in the World could more undeceive the *Spaniards*, on the Subject of the States entring into an Alliance with them, in order to break with *France*: The ſigning with them a Treaty, the end of which was to engage them to part with Mony, Troops and Ammunition by this Contract; and they clearly ſee that they are void of all Relief, and they have no other way left but only that of ſigning the Alternative, to ſave them, which the States don't doubt

doubt but that they will, and that Monſieur *van Beuningen* will ſo diſtinctly explain every thing to the King, that he does not doubt but his Majeſty will be ſatisfy'd. He farther told me, that he had brought the Province of *Holland* to give the Opinion for ſending Monſieur *van Beuningen* into *Spain*, immediately after the ſigning of the Treaty, to declare reſolutely to the Queen of *Spain* and her Council, that the States would without any delay break with *Spain*, and enter with their Arms into the *Netherlands*, if ſhe a Moment deferr'd the ſending of the Ratification.

That the States expected an Anſwer from *Bruſſels*, and *England*, by the Expreſſes which they had ſent, on the Project which Monſieur *van Beuningen* had ſent them: That they perſiſted in writing to both the one and the other place, on the neceſſity of *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s ſigning it; but if any Delay ſhould happen, I hope that the King will not participate Affairs, by marching his Army into the *Netherlands*.

I anſwer'd him, that the Conduct of the States was ſo Extraordinary in all that had paſs'd on this Affair for theſe eight Months, that no Credit was to be given to all that he ſaid, but that we ought to judge by the Effect; that there might alſo be other ſecret Articles betwixt the *Spaniards* and the States, which might deſtroy thoſe which appear'd publick; that I did not ſee the neceſſity of ſigning the Treaty after the States had reſolv'd againſt it, and that 'twas enough to have ſaid to Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra*, and to have written to *Caſtel Rodrigo*, that they would not give them any Aſſiſtance either in Mony, Men, or Military Ammunition, 'till the Treaty projected by the King on the Alternative was ſign'd, and alſo that the States would not make one ſtep which could give Umbrage to the King; that it ſeem'd to me, that by this way they might much better have remov'd the Jealouſie, which we have reaſon to conceive on ſo many Treaties, Leagues and Alliances ſollicited with the Kings and Princes without his Majeſty's Participation: That if

Monſieur *van Beuningen* was to ſay any thing more to his Satisfaction, I ſhould be very glad, ſeeing with great Regret, after the Advances which the King has made to give Peace to Chriſtendom, that the States ſhould fly back by making Steps contrary to our Intereſts; that I wiſh'd that they had a ſpeedy Anſwer from *Bruſſels* and *England* on the Project, and that it prov'd conform to his Majeſty's Propoſitions, to put an end to all things; ſince there is nothing to be added to the King's Moderation, in Condeſcenſion to the end of *May*, which 'twas his Majeſty's Pleaſure that I ſhould entruſt to him in private, and would not impart it to Monſieur *van Beuningen*, for the Reaſons which I had already alledg'd; that it depended on him to manage the good Diſpoſitions in which his Majeſty was for the ſo much deſir'd Peace: That if he perſiſted in deſiring a longer time than that of the end of *May*, I would tell him beforehand 'twould ruin the Affair; that this time was long enough to have the Ratification from *Spain*, in caſe that the *Spaniards* deſire the Peace, and that the King would not ſuffer himſelf to be any longer amus'd by Complacencies contrary to his own Intereſts, and would take the advantage of the Opportunity which he had to bring his Armies into the Field: That he (the Sieur *de Wit*) would be the firſt in repenting the Non-acceptance of the King's Offers; that by your Diſpatch of the 6th you wrote me, that he would not find it ſo eaſie as he expected to get the Baron of *Bergheyck* to ſign, and that the Intention of the *Spaniards* is not ſincere on the Subject of the Peace.

That if the King's Sentiments had been follow'd ſix Months paſt, intending Monſieur *van Beuningen* to act reſolutely in *Spain*, as was projected, the Peace would have been made by this time; and that I thought his Voyage at preſent would not be in vain.

He reply'd on all this, that he did not doubt that the King was ſatisfy'd with what Monſieur *van Beuningen* ſaid to him, and that he aſſur'd me, that the Intention of the States was good and ſincere, and that the Province

Province of *Holland* would be always firm and inſeparable from the King's Intereſt. This is, Sir, all that paſs'd between Monſieur *de Wit* and me, in the two Conferences which we had Yeſterday and this Day. I am, *&c.*

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: April 13, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 5th of this Month. Since five of the Provinces have ſo ill acknowledg'd the King's Sincerity, when he order'd his Commiſſioners to draw up a Project of the Treaty of Peace, and me to ſign it, againſt which Monſieur *van Beuningen* himſelf had nothing to ſay; and that it appears by that, that if his Majeſty ſhould ſign the Goſpel, they would not accept it as proceeding from Benevolence, it may hereafter happen that they may not always find him ſo eaſie, and that his Majeſty may not be ſo much concern'd as hitherto, that he might not ſuffer his Friends to fall headlong into the Perplexity into which the *Spaniards* would throw them, that they might extricate themſelves, as well as they could; inſtead of the great Thanks which his Majeſty had reaſon to expect for his Project, and permitted me to write to you to tell in Confidence to Monſieur *de Wit*, on the Subject of the Suſpenſion till the End of *May*; they wrangle with him, becauſe, ſay they, the King's Offers are not conform to the Treaty at the *Hague*; as tho' his Majeſty was perfectly oblig'd to receive Laws from that Treaty, or that even they who made it, when they acknowledge the Inconveniency and Injuſtice of it, have not the ſame Power to remedy them by new Agreements.

This Conduct would put the moſt moderate Man in the World out of all Patience; judge then farther what Effects it may produce on the Mind of a great King, who prefers his Honour and Glory before all other Cor-

Conſiderations. But I am ſufficiently acquainted with the Humour of a Populace, not to be ſurpriz'd at any of its Actions, how ridiculous ſoever it may be: But what ſurprizes me really is, that Monſieur *de Wit*, not only has not receiv'd theſe great Advances with Reſpect, Gratitude and Warmth, but that he ſpake to you in ſuch Terms, that I may very well venture to ſay, that if Monſieur *van Beuningen* has receiv'd nothing elſe in the new Inſtructions which may have been ſent to him, Peace was never ſo far off as at preſent; for all that the ſaid *de Wit* ſaid to you on the Advances of the King's Commiſſioners, ſeems to me to reduce its ſelf to a Deſign of obliging the King to remain with folded Arms till the 15th of *June*; and that in caſe of the War continuing, his Majeſty ſhall in *Auguſt* have the Choice of the two old Alternatives, which he has hitherto tendred to the *Spaniards*. The Term of *Auguſt* is very pleaſant for ſuch a great Advantage, and what is yet more, is, that in *Auguſt* the King will have the Choice not of an Advantage, but of doing himſelf a Prejudice; for Monſieur *de Wit* miſtakes, if he believes that the King does not know that the Choice which the *Spaniards* have made of the laſt Year's Conqueſts, is of that which is moſt convenient to his Majeſty, and which he muſt moſt deſire; ſo that he would not at preſent change it for the other, in which enter the *Franche Comte* and *Cambray*: So that if Monſieur *van Beuningen* has nothing elſe to ſay, he may ſpare his Pains.

I thought we might on *Tueſday* laſt have re-aſſum'd our Conferences, knowing that the Courier from *England* was arriv'd, and that Monſieur *van Beuningen* might alſo have receiv'd his Orders by the Poſt; but am very much ſurpriz'd with the Declaration which Monſieur *Trevor* has juſt made me, that he was oblig'd to ſend a ſecond Courier to the King his Maſter, to deſire more ample Inſtructions; this is a Delay of 7 or 8 Days, and there is certainly ſome room to ſuſpect it deſign'd; but what I foreſee, and what makes me uneaſy, is, that when we ſhall re-aſſume the Conferences, they will immediately

mediately tell us, That to the end of *May* is not time enough to conclude and ſign the Treaty, and exchange the Ratifications: But yet I may tell you, that his Majeſty will never grant a Day beyond that time, happen what will; and that 'twill ſuffice on his Part, that there has been no Delay nor trifling, but on the contrary all manner of poſſible Endeavours and Advances towards the ſpeedy concluſion of the Peace.

I entreat you to tell Monſieur *de Wit* beforehand, that to avoid the wrangling which the *Spaniards* may raiſe againſt us on a certain Place call'd *d'Orchies*, ſituate betwixt *Liſle* and *Doway*, whether 'tis or is not one of the Dependances of one of thoſe two Places; the King deſires that the ſaid *Orchies* may be nam'd in the Treaty, in which the inſerting of it was omitted, on the Pre-ſuppoſition that 'twas one of the inconteſtable Dependants on *Doway*: But that his Majeſty having within theſe two Days been thinking, that the *Spaniards* might perhaps maintain, that this Place, (tho' 'tis but a ſmall Village) is Independant, he is willing to obviate this Diſpute by mentioning it in the Treaty, ſo that, whether the ſaid Place of *Orchies* be Dependant or Independant, no difficulty can occur on the part of the *Spaniards*, which will not be inexcuſable; for the King's Arms have occupy'd that Village during the laſt Campaign, and his Majeſty has continually had a Garriſon there, as he has at this preſent; ſo that in this, the King does not make any new Demand, but is only pleas'd to explain himſelf, on what may happen to be diſputed by the unjuſt wrangling of his Enemies: Beſides, if Monſieur *de Wit* will caſt his Eyes on the Map of that part of *Flanders* which is ſtil'd *French*, he will clearly ſee, that this Place being half way betwixt *Liſle* and *Doway*, his Majeſty can never quit it to the *Spaniards*, nor be wanting in urging the Right which he has on it by his Occupation of it the laſt Campaign, and having continually kept a Garriſon there.

If

If it could have been thought that the King's Project ſhould have been receiv'd where you are, ſo diſobligingly as it has (which was ſo far from being probable, that it did not ſeem even poſſible) it had probably came into our Mind to propoſe our ſelves to Monſieur *van Beuningen* what Monſieur *de Wit* ſo wiſely ſuggeſted; and when I mention'd it afterwards to Monſieur *Trevor*, he declar'd to me that he ſhould have been willing to have turn'd the Affair on that manner, but we then thought of nothing but of giving to the States, and to the *Spaniards* themſelves, this inconteſtable proof of the Sincerity of the King's Intentions towards the Peace, by clearly convincing them that his Majeſty would not cavil a Moment on the Terms of the Treaty; and alſo at preſent Monſieur *van Beuningen* can ſay, if he will, that this Project is rather his Performance than ours, for he has made us ſtrike out or add ſeveral things, and correct others, in which he did not meet with any Repugnance or Difficulty from us; an Evidence of which is the fine Reflexion which he at the very firſt made on the Article of Ceſſion and Renunciation which *Spain* is to make to the King of his Conqueſts, having declar'd to us, that this Article gave him a great deal of Uneaſineſs, conſidering that the *Spaniards* would make a great difficulty of paſſing it during the King's Minority, which was a time in which they could not make valid Ceſſions of Dominions; but he could not ſtand to it, and was even himſelf ſomewhat aſham'd of what he had ſaid, when we put him on obſerving that the King ought to be in pain on that Subject, and the *Spaniards* to rejoice that they were not able to make any Ceſſions, tho' his Majeſty would yet content himſelf with them for the Promotion of Peace, and run all the Riſque, particularly with the Guarantee which the other Princes and Potentates ſhould give him.

What is ſaid farther, that the two Points which we mention'd to the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, are contrary to the Tenor of the League made at the *Hague*,

Hague, and that they will oblige the States to depart from the Engagement which they have enter'd into with the King of *Great Britain*; 'tis to be conſider'd that the King our Maſter was not bound to the Alternative any longer than to the end of *March*; that he afreſh voluntarily oblig'd himſelf 'till the 15th of *April*; that for the Offer, concerning the Prolongation of the Suſpenſion, which he permitted you to whiſper to Monſieur *de Wit*, he is willing to grant yet a Term of fifteen Days, that is to ſay, 'till the end of *May*; is it not juſt that it ſhould coſt the *Spaniards* ſomething, if out of pure Obſtinacy, and to perpetuate the War, they will not in that ſpace of time, which is more than ſufficient, conclude the Peace on the Foot of the two Alternatives; and who can they blame for this new Damage if they receive it, but themſelves, ſince 'tis in their Power to explain themſelves by ſpeedily terminating the Affair?

A Treaty between Lewis XIV. *King of* France, Charles II. *King of* England, *and the* United-Provinces *of the* Low-Countries, *for the procuring of a Peace between the Crowns of* France *and* Spain; *made at* St. Germains en Laye, *April* 15, 1668.

THE King of *Great Britain* and the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, having at the end of the Month of *February* ſent the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, reſpectively their Ambaſſador and Envoy Extraordinary to the Moſt Chriſtian King, to offer their Endeavours and good Offices towards the ſpeedy Reeſtabliſhment of the Publick Peace, by the Concluſion of a good Accommodation betwixt him and the Catholick

tholick King; and the Moſt Chriſtian King having already agreeably receiv'd the Offers of the King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States, declaring to the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, that in Conſideration of their Maſters he will perſiſt in contenting himſelf yet to make Peace on the ſame Foundation of one of the two Alternatives, on which he explain'd himſelf, from the end of the laſt Year's Campaign, namely, either the Ceſſion which the *Spaniards* are to make of the Places, Forts and Poſts which his Arms have poſſeſs'd during the ſaid Campaign, together with their Dependences; or elſe of an Equivalent, conſiſting in the Ceſſion of the *Franche Comte*, (or in its place, of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*) *Cambray* and the *Cambreſis*, *Douay*, comprehending *Fort Scarpe*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Bergue*, *Furnes* and *Linck*, with their Dependences; it afterwards happen'd that by the Care and good Offices of the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and of the ſaid States, that the Marquiſs *de Caſtel Rodrigo*, Governor of *Flanders*, by vertue of his full Power to treat of Peace, has accepted in the Name of the Catholick King, the firſt Member of the two Alternatives here abovemention'd, and declar'd to be ready to ſign, or cauſe to be ſign'd by his Subdelegates, a Treaty of Peace conform to the Project, which had been preſented to him by the Miniſters of the King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States, which are at *Bruſſels*; on which the ſaid Sieurs Ambaſſador and Envoy Extraordinary ſeeing the Affair ſo far advanc'd, made preſſing Inſtances to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to be pleas'd to conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms 'till the end of next *May*, in order to the allowing of a proper time to finiſh the ſaid Treaty according to the uſual Forms; and his ſaid Majeſty having declar'd on the ſaid Inſtances that in the preſent Poſture of Affairs, he could not grant it without extremely prejudicing himſelf, at leaſt unleſs the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States give him all the Security which he ſhall judge to be neceſſary for him to have, for the infallible Succeſs of the Affair on the

ſaid

ſaid Conditions, and in the aboveſaid time; and the ſaid Ambaſſador and Envoy Extraordinary having thereon offer'd to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that the King of *Great Britain* and Meſſieurs the States ſhould be Guarantees of the Offers which they brought him on the part of the ſaid Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, on the Acceptation of the firſt Member of the Alternative, and declare that by this Guarantee they are empower'd to promiſe, and are fully authoriz'd and enabled to give to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty all requiſite Securities and Satisfactions, and whatever he can deſire on the infallibility of the ſaid Succeſs: The Moſt Chriſtian King has to this purpoſe nominated and deputed the Sieur *le Tellier*, Counſellor in all his Councils, Commander of his Orders, Secretary of State, and of the Orders of his Majeſty; the Sieur *de Lionne*, alſo Secretary of State, and Commander of his Orders; and the Sieur *Colbert* Counſellor in all his Councils, Comptroller General of his Finances, Treaſurer of his Orders, and Surintendant of his Buildings, provided with a ſufficient full Power to treat with the Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, alſo provided with a like full Power, and to agree together the ſaid Securities, and on the moſt certain and expeditious Ways of attaining Peace, and after ſeveral Conferences which the ſaid Plenipotentiaries have had together, they have at laſt agreed, ſettled and concluded on the following Articles.

I. The Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* ſhall be concluded conform to the aboveſaid Project, which is at preſent put into the Hands of the ſaid Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, and the Ratification of *Spain* ſent to *St. Germains en Laye*, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the laſt Day of next *May* incluſive; as alſo the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall put the Ratification of the ſaid Treaty on the ſame laſt Day of *May*, into the Hands of the Governor of *Flanders*, and ſooner if it can be done.

II. The Moſt Chriſtian King agrees on his part to a Ceſſation of all ſorts of Enterpriſes and Attacks on the

the fortified Places of the *Spaniards*, on Condition the ſame be reciprocally done on the part of *Spain*; and that 'till the laſt Day of *May* incluſive.

III. In caſe that in Oppoſition to all Endeavours *Spain* ſhould fail to make Peace purſuant to the aboveſaid Project, or that the Ratification be not deliver'd to the Moſt Chriſtian King, he then, not being oblig'd to make Peace on the Conditions of the aboveſaid Alternative, his Majeſty declares that he will yet be contented to make Peace during the Months of *June* and *July* on the Conditions of the two new Alternatives following, of which the Choice ſhall be left to *Spain*; namely, the firſt, the Ceſſion of the Conqueſts of the laſt Summer's Campagne, *Spain* adding to them the Ceſſion of the *Franche Comte*, and *Cambray*, and the *Cambreſis*: The ſecond, the Ceſſion of the aboveſaid Equivalent, *Spain* adding to it the Ceſſion of *Luxemburg*, or in ſtead of it that of *Lille* or *Tournay*.

IV. But in the ſame Caſe juſt mention'd, that the Peace be not made, nor the Ratifications exchang'd in the aboveſaid time by the fault of *Spain*, the Moſt Chriſtian King, after the Expiration of the term of the ſaid Suſpenſion, attacking the *Spaniards*, to endeavour to neceſſitate them to make Peace on the Conditions of one of the two new Alternatives, the King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid Lords States ſhall be oblig'd to put in Execution the Promiſe contain'd in their abovemention'd Guarantee, and conſequently employ all their Forces by Sea and Land, to oblige *Spain* to make Peace on the Conditions juſt mention'd.

V. In caſe that the Peace ſhall not be yet made during the Months of *June* and *July*, on the ſaid Conditions for the eaſe of *Spain*, their Majeſties and the ſaid Lords States ſhall then agree together anew, on what they ſhall find more expedient to terminate the War.

VI. But to the end, that in the uſe of the Arms of their Majeſties, and of the ſaid States in the aboveſaid Caſe, all Inconveniences may be avoided which ariſe from

from the Concurrence of Enterprises, when each Party may chuse the same Designs, 'tis agreed that the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty shall restrain themselves in their Action to the Country on this side of the Rivers and Canals, which pass through the following Towns and Places; to wit, *Argenteau*, *Navaigne*, *Maestricht*, *Hallen*, *Dieft*, *Sichem*, *Arschot*, *Mechlen*, *Rupelmond*, *Dendermond*, *Gent*, *Plassendael* and *Ostend*, and shall not attack any of the said Places and Towns; and that the Arms of the King of *Great Britain*, and the said Lords States, shall restrain the acting of their Arms beyond the same Rivers and Canals, and shall not attack any Cities and Places situate on this side of them.

All which Points and Articles here above specify'd, have been so agreed, concluded, and accorded on both the one part and the other, betwixt the Sieurs *le Tellier*, *de Lionne*, and *Colbert* in the Name of the Most Christian King, and the said Sieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, respectively in the Name of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the States-General, which have promis'd to provide the Ratifications of their Majesties, and of the said Lords the States, on the last Day of the present Month of *April* inclusively, and sooner if it can be done; in Confirmation of which they have sign'd the present Treaty with their own Hands, and caus'd to be affix'd the Seal of their Arms. Done at St. *Germain en Laye* the 15th Day of *April*, 1668. Sign'd,

(*L. S.*) *Le Tellier.* (*L. S.*) *Van Beuningen.*
(*L. S.*) *De Lionne.* (*L. S.*) *Trevor.*
(*L. S.*) *Colbert.*

From Monsieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Estrades: April 20, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Dispatch of the 12th of this Month. Tho' I don't doubt but that Monsieur *de Wit* has communicated to you the Treaty which we sign'd here

the 15th of this Inſtant with Meſſieurs *van Beuningen* and *Trevor*, as ſoon as the Courier which brought it to the *Hague* arriv'd. I yet ſend you a Copy, which I entreat you to ſend to Monſieur *de Pompone* without delay, and to take other Copies, which pleaſe to ſend to Meſſieurs *de Beziers*, *de Terlon*, *Millet* and *Gourville*, becauſe I writ yeſterday to all thoſe Gentlemen that you would do ſo.

There might be many things to ſay on the Precipitation, with which the Treaty about the Engagement of the Places was concluded, and ſo much the rather, becauſe Monſieur *van Beuningen*, to whom Monſieur *de Wit* in diſcourſe on this Affair, told you 'twas referr'd to ſatisfy the King, has not ſaid any thing which even approach'd giving even the leaſt of this Satisfaction: Nevertheleſs, provided our Treaty be ratify'd by *England* and the States, and that the latter don't, on the other, furniſh the *Spaniards* with any Troops or Mony, conform to what Monſieur *de Wit* has aſſur'd you of, and given his Word; there will be room to conſole our ſelves on this ſtep of the States wholly unneceſſary, and the Peace will cure all.

I wrote to you laſt Week concerning the Village of *Orchies*, but the King being afterwards certainly inform'd that 'tis in the Government of *Liſle*, and all the Governments of the conquer'd Places being to be yielded to his Majeſty, thoſe words being particularly expreſs'd in the Project which *Caſtel Rodrigo* has already approv'd, his Majeſty charg'd me not to add to the ſaid Project that Specification of *Orchies*, which might ſeem an Innovation, and which, conſidering what I have juſt ſaid, his Majeſty has no want of.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: April 26, 1668.

THE States have recall'd the ſix thouſand Men which they had order'd to *Lillo*, two Leagues from *Antwerp*

Antwerp, to the Camp near *Bergen op Zoom*; this Body poſted ſo near the Enemy's, and the Treaty which they made about the *Upper-Gelderland*, with the Places, and ſeveral other Steps which have been made at the ſame time, have plainly expreſs'd the Diſtruſt which they always had of the King's good Intentions towards Peace: They own at preſent, and with much Confuſion, that 'tis not poſſible to act more ſincerely and more generouſly than his Majeſty has done on this Occaſion: We cannot ſay the ſame of them, they having try'd all Kings and Princes to draw them into their League, and to give them Umbrages of the great Power of *France*; and 'tis certain, that if his Majeſty by his great Prudence had not ended Affairs, the States would have drawn a great War upon him, and that they would have employ'd immenſe Sums, which are in their Country, to have maintain'd it; but, God be thank'd, Affairs are in a better way, and his Majeſty clearly ſees what Security there is in the Amity and Alliance of the States, that is to ſay, that he ought not to reckon on it any longer than their Intereſts fall in with it.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: April 27, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Diſpatch of the 19th, and your Billet of the 21ſt, by which you give me Advice of the States ſending their Ratification of the Treaty, which we ſign'd here with Monſieur *van Beuningen*, and the *Engliſh* Envoy. I aſſure you, that they are not a little oblig'd to the King's Moderation, and his Conſideration of their Alliance: For as I Yeſterday told Monſieur *van Beuningen*, who agreed to the truth of it, his Majeſty was in Condition to have ſeiz'd, perhaps in leſs than five or ſix Weeks, the four ſtrongeſt and moſt important Places in the *Netherlands*, maugre all the Aſſiſtances which could have been given to the *Spaniards*,

from whence would infallibly have follow'd the Declaration of the principal great Towns, ſeveral of which have already concerted Meaſures with his Majeſty, by ways which would ſurprize you your ſelf, if I ſhould tell you what his Majeſty has ſacrific'd on this Occaſion to the Promotion of Peace, and the Satisfaction of his Friends.

No Point of your laſt Diſpatch requires a particular Anſwer at preſent, when all Jealouſies are remov'd, and Peace cannot any otherwiſe fail than by the Refuſal of the *Spaniards* to make it, which will bring on their Backs as well the Forces of the States as thoſe of his Majeſty.

As ſoon as the Ratification of our Treaty arrives from *England*, we ſhall exchange thoſe of the King with the two others.

I have an Expreſs Courier from *Portugal*, which brought the News to the King, of the Marriage of the Prince with the Queen of *Portugal*, and of his Conſummation on *Eaſter-Monday*. The *Spaniards* have diſpers'd great Sums of Mony to croſs the Match, and the Marquiſs *de Liche*, Ambaſſador from *Spain*, has been ſo uneaſie at it, that he is gone from *Lisbon*, without taking leave of any Body; but there are Meſſengers gone after him to ſtop him, 'till the Peace ſhould be executed in the Point of the Evacuation of the Places, and he is at preſent in a Village call'd *Aldrà l'Allegra*.

Memorial of the Count D'Eſtrades, *preſented to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: April 27, 1668.

'THE Count *D'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordi-
'ry of *France*, has Order from the King his
'Maſter, to make Inſtance to your Lordſhips, that
'twould pleaſe you to permit the Tranſportation from
'*Rotterdam*

'*Rotterdam* to *France* of four compleat Sets of Armour, 'one of them Muſquet, and the other Carabine proof, 'of two Bucklers Muſquet proof, two *French* Helmets, 'and four Head-pieces to put over the Hat, all for 'his Majeſty. And theſe being contraband Commo-'dities, that you will pleaſe to give your Orders to 'the Gentlemen of the College of the Admiralty of '*Rotterdam*, not to give them any Obſtruction. Given at the *Hague*, *April* 27, 1668.

A Treaty of Peace betwixt the Crowns of France *and* Spain, *concluded, terminated and ſign'd in the Imperial City of* Aix la Chapelle, May 2, 1668.

IN the Name of God the Creator, be it known to all at preſent and for the future, that by the Authority and paternal Care of our Moſt Holy Father Pope *Clement* IX. of that Name, happily ſeated in the Holy See, for the good Government of our Holy Mother the Church, and by the continual Exhortations and moſt earneſt Inſtances of his Holineſs, as well by divers and ſeveral Letters written with his own Hand, as Embaſſies and Negotiations of his own Nephew, at preſent Cardinal *Roſpiglioſi*, and one of his Nuncio's Extraordinary: The moſt High, moſt Excellent and moſt Potent Prince *Lewis*, by the Grace of God, moſt Chriſtian King of *France* and *Navarre*: And the moſt High, moſt Excellent and moſt Potent Prince *Charles* II. by the Grace of God, Catholick King of *Spain*, &c. and the moſt High, moſt Excellent and moſt Potent Princeſs *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, Catholick Queen of *Spain*, his Mother, as Tutrix, Curatrix and Governeſs of his Kingdoms and Dominions; are conven'd and agreed to chuſe the Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle*, to treat of Peace there, by the Interpoſition of the Plenipotentiary

of his Holineſs, as alſo of the Miniſters of ſeveral other Kings, Potentates, Electors and Princes of the Holy Empire, who have ſo laudably employ'd their Cares and good Offices to finiſh this great Affair; and as to attain it, the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King has given his full Power to the Sieur *Colbert*, Counſellor in all his Councils, Maſter of the Ordinary Requeſts of his Houſhold, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary; and the ſaid Lord the Catholick King has given his full Power to the Lord Marquiſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, Captain and Governor-General of the *Netherlands*, who by vertue of his ſaid Power has ſubdelegated the Lord Baron of *Bergeyck*, Knight of the Order of St. *James*, Counſellor in the Supream Council of *Flanders*, and in his Councils of State and Finances; which Lords *Colbert* and *Bergeyck*, by vertue of their ſaid Powers and Subdelegations, acknowledg'd both on one part and the other to be ſufficient, have agreed, ſettled and concluded the following Articles.

Firſt of all 'tis accorded and agreed, That for the future there ſhall be a good, firm and durable Peace, Confederation and perpetual Alliance and Amity betwixt the Moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Kings, their Children already Born and to be Born, their Heirs, Succeſſors and Heritors, their Kingdoms, States, Countries and Subjects, that they ſhall love one another like good Brethren, procuring with all their Power the Good, Honour and Glory of one another, and heartily avoiding, as much as ſhall be poſſible, the Damage of one another.

II. Next to this good Re-union, as ſoon as the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchang'd, the Peace betwixt the ſaid Lords Kings ſhall be publiſh'd, and from the inſtant of the ſaid Publication, there ſhall be a Ceſſation of all Enterpriſes of War, and of all Acts of Hoſtility, as well by Sea and other Waters, as by Land, and in general in all Places where the War has been exercis'd by the Arms of their Majeſties, as well betwixt their Troops and Armies, as between the Garriſons

Garriſons of their Places; and if any Contravention happen to this Ceſſation of Arms by the taking of Place or Places, either by Attack or Surprize, or private Intelligence, and alſo if any Priſoners be made, or any other Acts of Hoſtility committed by any unforeſeen Accident, or by thoſe who cannot prevent it, contrary to the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms; the Contravention ſhall be faithfully repair'd both on the one ſide and the other, without delay or difficulty, reſtoring without Diminution what was before poſſeſs'd, and delivering the Priſoners without Ranſom or Expence.

III. In Conſideration of the Peace, the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall retain, remain ſeiz'd of, and effectually enjoy all the Places, Forts and Poſts which his Arms have occupy'd or fortify'd during the laſt Year's Campaign. Namely, the Fortreſs of *Charleroy*, the Cities of *Binch* and *Aeth*, the Places of *Douay*, comprehending *Fort Scarpe*, *Tournay*, *Oudenaerd*, *Liſle*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Bergue* and *Furnes*, and all the Extent of their Bailliages, Caſtellanies, Territories, Governments, Juriſdictions, Appurtenances, Dependances and Adjuncts, by what Name ſoever they may be call'd.

IV. The ſaid Countries, Cities and Places of *Charleroy*, *Binch*, *Aeth*, *Douay*, *Fort Scarp*, *Tournay*, *Oudenaerd*, *Liſle*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Bergue* and *Furnes*, their Bailliages, Caſtellanies, Governments, Juriſdictions, Territories, Tolls, Lordſhips, Appurtenances, Dependances and Adjuncts, by what Name ſoever they may be call'd, ſhall remain by the preſent Treaty of Peace to the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King, and to his Succeſſors, and having Cauſe irrevocably, and continually, with the ſame Rights of Soveraignty, Propriety, Regale, Patronage, Wardſhip, Juriſdiction, Nomination, Prerogatives, and Præeminencies on the Biſhopricks, Cathedral Churches, and other Abbies, Priories, Dignities, Cures, and any other Benefices ſituate within the Extent of the ſaid yielded Countries, Places and Bailliages; the Rights of ſeveral Abbies whoſe ſaid Priories may be moveable and dependant, and all other

Rights which before appertain'd to the Catholick King, tho' not here particularly ſpecify'd; without his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's being liable ever for the future to be interrupted or diſturb'd in any wiſe whatſoever, whether on Right or Fact, by the ſaid Lord the Catholick King, his Succeſſors, or any Prince of his Houſe, or any Perſon whatſoever, or under any Pretence or on any Occaſion which may happen in the ſaid Soveraignty, Propriety, Juriſdiction, Diſtrict, Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of all the ſaid Countries, Cities, Places, Caſtles, Lands, Lordſhips, Præfectures, Tolls, Caſtellanies and Bailliages, together with all the Places and Things which depend on them. And to this Effect, the ſaid Lord the Catholick King, as well for himſelf as for his Heirs, Succeſſors and Claimants, renounces, quits, yields and tranſports, as his Plenipotentiary in his Name by the preſent irrevocable Treaty of Peace, has renounc'd, quitted, yielded, and in perpetuity and for ever tranſported, in Favour of and to the Profit of the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King, his Heirs, Succeſſors, and having Cauſe, all the Rights, Actions, Pretenſions, Rights of Regale, Patronage, Protection, Juriſdiction, Numination, Prerogatives and Præeminences on the Biſhopricks, Cathedral Churches, and other Abbies, Priories, Dignities, Cures and any other Benefices whatever, ſituate in the Extent of the ſaid Countries, Places and Bailliages which are yielded up; of any Abbies whoſe ſaid Priories are moving and dependant, and in general without retaining or reſerving any thing: All other Rights which the ſaid Lord the Catholick King, or his Heirs and Succeſſors have and pretend to, or may have and pretend to, on any Reaſon or Occaſion ſoever, on the ſaid Countries, Places, Caſtles, Forts, Lands, Lordſhips, Tolls, Caſtellanies and Bailliages, and on all the dependant Places as aboveſaid; notwithſtanding all Laws, Cuſtoms, Statutes and Conſtitutions made and enacted to the contrary, tho' even confirm'd by Oath; to which, and to the derogatory Clauſes of the Derogatories, is expreſly derogated by the preſent Treaty,

Treaty, with regard to the Effect of the ſaid Renunciations and Ceſſions, which ſhall be valid and take place without the particular Expreſſion or Specification derogating from the General, or the General from the Particular, and excluding to perpetuity all Exceptions, on what Right, Title, Cauſe or Pretext ſoever that they may be founded; the ſaid Lord the Catholick King declares, conſents, wills and intends, that the Men, Vaſſals and Subjects of the ſaid Countries, Towns and Lands yielded to the Crown of *France*, as above ſpecify'd, ſhall be and remain acquitted and abſolv'd from this preſent time, and always, from Homage, Service and Oath of Fealty, Allegiance, which all and every one of them may have taken to him and his Predeceſſors the Catholick Kings, together with all Obedience, Subjection and Vaſſalage, which in Reaſon they might owe to him: The ſaid Catholick King conſenting that the ſaid Fealty, Homage, and Oath of Allegiance be null and invalid, as if it had never been made nor taken.

V. The ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, as ſoon as the Publication of the Peace is made, ſhall withdraw his Troops out of the Garriſons of all the Places, Towns, Caſtles and Forts of the Earldom of *Burgundy*, commonly call'd the *Franche Comté*, and really, effectually, and without fraud, reſtore to his Catholick Majeſty all the ſaid Earldom of *Burgundy*, without reſerving or retaining any part of it.

VI. The ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall alſo reſtore to the ſaid Catholick King all the Places, Forts, Caſtles, and Poſts which his Arms have or may have occupied to the Day of the Publication of the Peace, in what Place ſoever they may be ſituated, except the Places and Forts which are to remain by the preſent Treaty to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is ſpecify'd above: As in like manner his Catholick Majeſty ſhall reſtore to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty all the Places, Forts, Caſtles and Poſts, which his Arms may have occupied to the Day of the Publica-

tion

tion of the Peace, in any place whatſoever where they are ſituate.

VII. Their Majeſties conſent, that all the Kings, Potentates and Princes, which ſhall pleaſe to enter into the like Engagement, may give to their Majeſties their Promiſes and Obligations of Guarantee of the Execution of all the Contents of the preſent Treaty.

VIII. 'Tis agreed, accorded and declar'd, that nothing is deſign'd to be revok'd of the Treaty of the *Pirenees* (except what concerns *Portugal*, with which the ſaid Lord the Catholick has ſince made Peace) any farther than ſhall be otherwiſe diſpos'd in this Treaty, by the Ceſſion of the aboveſaid Places, without the Parties therein acquiring any new Right, or that they may receive any prejudice on their reſpective Pretences in all particulars, which are not expreſly mention'd by the preſent Treaty.

IX. And for the greater Security of this Treaty of Peace, and of all the Points and Articles contain'd therein, the preſent Treaty ſhall be publiſh'd, verify'd and regiſtred in the Court of Parliament at *Paris*, and in all other Parliaments of the Kingdom of *France*, and the Chamber of Accompts of the ſaid City of *Paris*: As in like manner the ſaid Treaty ſhall be verify'd, publiſh'd and regiſtred as well in the Great Council and other Councils and Chambers of Accompts of the ſaid Lord the Catholick King in the *Netherlands*, as in the other Councils of the Crowns of *Caſtile* and *Arragon*; the whole purſuant to, and in the Form contain'd in the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* of the Year 1659, and Copies of it ſhall be diſtributed both on the one ſide and the other in three Months, after the Publication of the preſent Treaty.

Which Points and Articles here above declar'd, together with the whole Contents of each of them, have been treated, agreed, paſs'd and ſtipulated betwixt the aboveſaid Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid Lords, Moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Kings, in the Name of their Majeſties; which Plenipotentiaries by vertue of their reſpective

ſpective Powers, have promis'd and promiſe under the Obligation of all and each of the preſent and future Lands and States of the Kings their Maſters, that they ſhall by their Majeſties be inviolably obſerv'd and fulfill'd, and to procure that they ſincerely and candidly ratifie them, without adding any thing to them, and to furniſh the Ratifications by authentick and ſeal'd Letters, in which all the preſent Treaty ſhall be inſerted *Verbatim* on the laſt Day of *May* next approaching incluſive; namely, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's to be deliver'd at *Bruſſels* into the Hands of the Governor of *Flanders*; and his Catholick Majeſty's at St. *Germain en Laye*, into the Hands of the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King, and ſooner if it can be done.

And the ſaid Plenipotentiaries have beſides promis'd, and promiſe in the ſaid Names, that the ſaid Letters of Ratification being furniſh'd, the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtan King, as ſoon as it ſhall be poſſible for him, and in the preſence of ſuch Perſon or Perſons which it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Lord the Catholick King to depute, ſhall ſolemnly ſwear on the Croſs, the Holy Goſpels, Canons of the Maſs, and on his Honour, to obſerve and accompliſh, fully, really and faithfully all the Contents of the Articles of the preſent Treaty. And the like ſhall alſo be done the ſooneſt that it ſhall be poſſible by the ſaid Lord the Catholick King, and the Queen Regent his Mother, in preſence of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, which it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Lord the Moſt Chriſtian King to depute.

In witneſs of which, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries have ſubſcrib'd the preſent Treaty with their Names, and affix'd the Seal with their Arms. Acted in the Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle*, *May* 2, 1668.

Sign'd,

(L. S.) CHARLES COLBERT.

(L. S.) J. B. de BROUCKHOVEN.

Baron de Bergeyck, *and ſeal'd with his Arms.*

And in the Name of his Holineſs, and the ſaid Electors and Princes of the Holy Empire, have in the like manner

manner ſubſcrib'd the preſent Treaty with their Names, and affix'd the Seal of their Arms.

(L. S.) Agoſt. Franchioti, *Arch-Biſhop of* Trebiſond, *Plenipotentiary of his Holineſs.*

(L. S.) The Baron de Schonborn, *in the Name of his Electoral Highneſs of* Mentz.

(L. S.) Franc. Egon. de Furſtemberg, *Biſhop of* Strasburg, *in the Name of his Electoral Highneſs of* Collen.

(L. S.) The Chevalier Korf, *nam'd* Schmyſing, *in the Name of his Highneſs of* Munſter.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 3, 1668.

YOUR Diſpatch of the 27th came to me. Monſieur *de Wit*, and the moſt clear-ſighted in the Government are firmly perſwaded, that if the King would have puſh'd on his Conqueſts, he had been Maſter of the *Netherlands* this Campaign: God grant that they acknowledge, on Occaſion, the Obligations which they have to the King; but knowing them as I do, if the Death of the King of *Spain* happens, they will be wholly ready to make Leagues, and ſtir up all Chriſtendom, to oppoſe the juſt Rights which appertain to his Majeſty: You may, Sir, take your Meaſures on this.

We expect here with great Impatience ſome Courier from *Aix la Chapelle*, to bring the News of the ſigning of the Treaty. We have heard of nothing but the Paſſage of Sir *William Temple* on the 28th of laſt Month thro' *Maſtricht*; he carry'd *Caſtel Rodrigo*'s Power to Monſieur *de Bergeyck* to ſign, and afterwards a Courier from *Bruſſels* came to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and gave him advice that the Blank Ratification of the Queen of *Spain* is arriv'd, which makes us hope that in a little time this great Work will be finiſh'd, and that the general Peace will follow, which will be

no

no ſmall Glory to his Majeſty, to have ſacrific'd his Intereſts for the Peace of the whole World.

Two Ships are arriv'd which have confirm'd the News of the Marriage of the Queen of *Portugal* to the Prince, and Letters ſpeak very particularly of the retreat of the Marquiſs *de Liche*, and of his diſcontent.

'Tis not poſſible to expreſs more Joy than there is in the Cities of *Holland* for the Peace, and particularly in thoſe which have the moſt Trade: 'Tis alſo obſerv'd that ſince the ſigning of the Treaty at *Paris* Mony is ſcarce, and immenſe Sums are employ'd in commerce to all Parts.

From Monſieur de Lionne *to the Count* D'Eſtrades: May 4, 1668.

I Receiv'd your Letter of the 26th of laſt Month. I give you a thouſand Thanks for having been pleas'd to terminate the Affair of the Biſhop of *Orange* to his Satisfaction, it being ſo juſt: I alſo give my Thanks to Monſieur *van Zuylichem* in the Letter join'd to this. The Advices which the King has from *Aix la Chapelle* and *Bruſſels*, don't bring what Monſieur *de Wit* told you in the laſt place, concerning the Orders which *Caſtel Rodrigo* ſent to the Baron *de Bergeyck*, to ſign the Project which we have drawn up and is accepted by the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*; but he finds on the contrary that the *Spaniards* have out of expreſs Deſign already by their Tergiverſations, occaſion'd the Loſs of nine or ten Days of a time which is very precious; for all things were adjuſted here on the 15th, and on the 26th *Temple* was not arriv'd at the Aſſembly, nor had the Baron of *Bergeyck* receiv'd any order to ſign the ſaid Project; but on the contrary, Cavils at it on the Foot of the fine and judicious Remarks of the Baron *de l'Iſola*, pretending to make ſeveral Alterations in it. The King cannot believe that all this Conduct of *Caſtel Rodrigo* has not its private Views, diffe-

different from thoſe which he diſcover'd in his Diſcourſe with the Miniſters of the States-General, and I ſhould not think my ſelf in ſhewing, if I ſhould venture to ſay that he talk'd in a very different manner to Sir *William Temple*, and that the Intentions of the laſt are not ſo good as thoſe of the Sieur *Trevor*, witneſs the delays of his Journey. His Majeſty, to unfold this Riddle, and put an end to all the baſe Subtilties of the Governor of *Flanders*, yeſterday diſpatch'd an expreſs Courier to Monſieur *Colbert*, to order him to ſign the Treaty in the Form which it is drawn up to his Hand, and without delay to put it, thus ſign'd by him, into the Hands of the Pope's Plenipotentiary, that the Mediators may have nothing to do but act with the *Spaniards*, to have the Peace ſign'd, or juſtify to the World that they will not do it.

This Demand ought to have been made to his Majeſty by the Mediators, and even if it ſhould not have been granted, they could not reaſonably have complain'd; but he has been pleas'd to do it of his own Motion, and to give this freſh mark of his intire Sincerity on the Subject of the Peace. I will aſſure you, as I have already ſignify'd to Monſieur *van Benningen* from him, that his Majeſty, not being willing to be ſurpris'd or amus'd, prepares to march into *Flanders* on the 18th of this Month, if on that day he has not the News here that the Treaty is ſign'd as well by the *Spaniards* as by him; and as in that caſe of their Refuſal, the Intereſts of his Majeſty will become common with thoſe of *England* and *Holland*, purſuant to our Treaty of the 15th of the laſt Month; his Majeſty deſires that you would in time advertiſe the States, to prepare all things neceſſary in order to their Arms acting jointly with his, when the time of the Suſpenſion ſhall be expir'd, to force the *Spaniards* to a Peace.

Sign'd, *De LIONNE.*

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 10, 1668.

I Receiv'd, Sir, your Diſpatch of the 4th of this Inſtant. Monſieur *de Wit* agrees that the Procedure of the *Spaniards* is not punctual, and that *Caſtel Rodrigo* does not act ſincerely: The States Deputies have complain'd in their Letter, on his Delays in ſending the Power to the Baron of *Bergeyck* to ſign, notwithſtanding that he promis'd to deliver it to Sir *William Temple* the 20th of *April*, and that he had it not 'till the 24th, which ſhews that his Intention was not to perform what he promis'd. The Sieur *de Wit*, in the Aſſembly of the States-General, has very much prais'd the Order which the King ſent to ſign the Treaty, without ſtaying for the *Spaniards* doing it; he very much enlarg'd in ſhewing the good Conduct of his Majeſty and his Council in the courſe of this Affair, and own'd that he himſelf was the firſt deceiv'd, and that he had not ſo well known the *Spaniards* as his Majeſty, in that his Opinion had always been, that a general Suſpenſion of Arms was neceſſary, whereas the King always inſiſted for the Promotion and Advancement of the Peace to grant it only for a Suſpenſion of Enterpriſes; that we at preſent clearly ſee, that if the Suſpenſion of Arms had been general, the ſaid *Spaniards* would have been yet farther from ſigning, which they have been brought to only by Force and Menaces; that 'twas neceſſary to keep the Troops in a readineſs to act againſt them, in caſe that they don't at the end of this Month execute all that is contain'd in the Treaty of *Paris*; they all voted for it, Monſieur *Renſwoude* himſelf conſented by his Silence, in alledging nothing for the *Spaniards*.

After this, ſeveral Deputies came to ſee me, and affirm'd that the States deſir'd nothing more than to reenter into the Confidence of the King, and ally themſelves

ſelves more ſtrictly with him than ever. I anſwer'd them, that they might judge by all that had paſs'd, what Conſideration the King had had for them; that their Procedure had ſufficiently engag'd him to withdraw himſelf from their Intereſt, if the Concern which he had always had for the good of the State, and for their Advantage, had not prevail'd over all the Reaſons which their Conduct had given his Majeſty to ſeparate from them, and that I could aſſure them, that what had happen'd would not at all diminiſh the Affection which the King had for them, provided that they behav'd themſelves well for the future. I after that went to viſit Monſieur *de Wit*, on the Advices which I had of a Propoſition which had been made to the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors in *England*, by *Molina* and *l'Iſola*, and approv'd by the Lord *Arlington*, to make a Treaty of defenſive Alliance betwixt *Spain*, *England*, *Sweden* and the States, and told him that I did not believe that it could occur to his Thoughts, and to thoſe of the States, ſince 'twould be a means to break all our Alliances, and prevent the ever repoſing any Confidence in the States. He anſwer'd me, that 'twas true, that this Propoſal had been made to their Ambaſſadors, that alſo *l'Iſola* giving them the Remarks which he had made of the *Paris* Treaty, very much exaggerated to them that 'twas a Trap ſet by the King in order to attack them the more ſecurely: But that he had ſhew'd his Maſters, that theſe Remarks of *l'Iſola* were deſigning and extravagant, and ſhew'd the Spirit of the Author, in that he had not comprehended in them the Advantage which the *Spaniards* receiv'd by it, ſince their Ruin had been infallible if we had not ſav'd them by this Treaty; that he could alſo aſſure me, that the States would anſwer their Ambaſſadors in *England*, that they don't approve the Conditions which were propoſed, and that they ſhould anſwer that the States would not enter into any defenſive Alliance nor Treaty with the *Spaniards*. He farther ſaid to me, that he ſaw with pain, that ſeveral Cities of *Holland* and even entire

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Provinces were ſtrongly inclin'd to ally with the *Engliſh*; that his Sentiment would be, earneſtly to endeavour to break theſe Meaſures, and that he could not do it alone without the King's entring into it, which would ſerve him for a Pretence to act with the more Vigour; that the time is favourable, all Suſpicions of univerſal Monarchy being remov'd by the Peace which is ſign'd, and by the ſincere and obliging way of acting which the King us'd on this Occaſion; that he own'd to me, that he had found true all the Advices which I had given him from you, on the Cabals againſt his Perſon ſet on foot by *England*, in concert with the Houſe of *Orange*; that he believ'd that we were entring on a Conjuncture proper to deſtroy all their Projects; but that this was to be very tenderly carry'd, and with profound Secrecy; that his Deſign was to enter into a new Alliance with the King, to oppoſe the Pretenſion of the King of *England*, of being King of the Sea, and his obliging the Ships as well of the King as thoſe of the States to ſtrike, which is an inſupportable Superiority; that if the King would enter into a Treaty with the States on the form of Salutation betwixt them, as it was talk'd of the laſt Campaign, that is to ſay, that the Ships of the States ſhould ſtrike firſt to the King, and that thoſe of the King ſhould ſalute them afterwards; that he would hope to bring the States to oblige themſelves by this Treaty to join a good number of Ships with thoſe of the King, to force the *Engliſh* to renounce that Pretenſion, or fight them where-ever they found 'em; that what they had done to Monſieur *de la Roche*, ought to make us think that in Proceſs of time they would do worſe, and that we ſhould make known to the whole World by ſuch a Treaty, the ſtrict Union in which the King and the States are, and make all thoſe loſe their Hopes who are perſwaded that there remains a ſourneſs and diſtruſt in the Mind of his Majeſty, on account of what has paſs'd ſince the 23d of *January*. I anſwer'd him, that I could not enter on ſuch a Ne-

gotiation without the King's Order; that I well knew that we have the ſame Pretenſion as the *Engliſh*, to oblige ſtriking without our returning the Salutation; but that I would give you an account of all that he had ſaid on it. He reply'd to me, that he ſhould be very ſorry that the King had that Pretenſion which would break all the Meaſures, by reaſon that about this there would here daily ariſe Diſputes which would ſour their Minds, the States giving Order to their Admiral not to ſtrike to any King, if they are not ſure of having the Salutation return'd them; and that what he had ſaid to me was to teſtifie the Deſire that he had that the States ſhould League with *France* rather than *England*; that in the Diſpoſition in which ſhe is to unite with *Holland*, he ſhall not perhaps reject an Accommodation for the ſake of ſafety, by allying with them againſt the other Kings which will not do it. I entreat you, Sir, to let me with the firſt poſſible know the King's Sentiments on this Affair; for if his Majeſty thinks a ſtricter Union with the States would be neceſſary to his Service, we ought not to loſe this Conjuncture which is favorable to procure the turn of all the Cities and Princes which are inclin'd for *England*. I dare alſo venture to tell you, Sir, that if Monſieur *de Wit* does not find himſelf ſuſtain'd by the King on ſuch a Propoſition, he will take other Meaſures, and perhaps may be forc'd to acquieſce with the Sentiments of the *Engliſh* Party, which will not be but at the laſt Extremity, being very ill ſatisfy'd with and having but little Eſteem for the *Engliſh* Council, a great Contempt of that of *Spain*, and of their Miniſters, and laying no ſtreſs on the Reſolutions of the *Swedes*, which he found very much ſelf-intereſted and on the contrary a high Value for the Perſon of the King of his Valour, of his great Mind, and of his Conduct, to that degree that he ſaid boldly in the Aſſembly, that he muſt own, that the firſt and moſt ſolid Council that there was in Chriſtendom, was that of the King, of which he is the Chief, which does not

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appear in other Countries. This is the Posture in which Affairs are at present, in which you will see farther than I do, by reason of your great Capacity and Experience.

I must tell you only, that if you think it necessary to act to drive the *English* from the good Understanding which they daily improve by their Intrigues in the Cities of *Holland*, 'twill be necessary to set about Negotiating it as soon as possible.

I did not find in your Dispatch the Letter which you mention to Monsieur *de Zuylichem*; but have been with him to thank him from you for the Order which he has sent to *Orange* for the Satisfaction of the Bishop; I have also written to Monsieur *Millet* Governor of *Orange*, a Captain in my Regiment, to serve and protect his Interests to the utmost of his Power, and I doubt not but he will do it, being a very honest Gentleman, and one of my Friends. The *Spaniards* will not now engage the Towns and Country of *Upper Gelderland*, taking advantage of the separate Article, which leaves them at Liberty to do it or refuse it. But yet they have insinuated, that if the States were willing to engage in a defensive Treaty betwixt *Spain*, *England* and *Sweden*, they would proceed farther. They also refus'd to execute what they have promis'd to the *Swedes* for Subsidies; which gives occasion to the States to complain of the *Spaniards*: As far as I can judge, the States will agree with *Sweden* for the Subsidies due on the past Accompt, and will give something annually to keep them in their Interest.

The Troops of the Dukes of *Luneburg* are garrison'd in the Towns on the *Rhine*, and the *Yssel*, they are very good and compleat. The Prince of *Orange* is return'd from the Army, and was at the Review: His Friends advise him to go to *Zealand*, to make Interest for his Reception amongst the chief of the Nobility; but he will not take that Voyage very suddenly; but in *Holland* they are endeavouring to deprive the Sieur *Hubert* of his Charge of Pensionary, he being averse to

the Deſigns of *Holland*, and very zealous for the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Orange*; he is one of the greateſt Enemies which Monſieur *de Wit* has in this Country.

I am at this very preſent moment inform'd that Monſieur *de Beverning* is to return hither, go to *Bruſſels*, and continue there, to preſs the Marqueſs of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, in Conjunction with the Deputies of the States there, to finiſh the Peace, and then to come hither. I am, *&c.*

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 17, 1668.

I Have receiv'd, Sir, your Diſpatch, which I have communicated to Monſieur *de Wit*, who ſaid he had nothing to ſay againſt your Refuſal of the Ratification which was preſented, not that he did not think it valid, it having been executed after that the Queen of *Spain* and her Council had ſeen and read the Treaty made at *Paris*, and inſerted it *verbatim* in the mention'd Ratification, and to that end ſent a ſign'd Blank, to be fill'd up with what might be added at *Aix la Chapelle*; but the ill Procedure of *Caſtel Rodrigo*, and his breach of Promiſe in ſeveral Caſes, well deſerve the Mortification which the King gives him, whence all the People of *Flanders* ſee that 'tis he alone who is the Cauſe of all their Miſeries and Sufferings, and that his Majeſty's Army ſubſiſts at the Expence of his Maſter, which he might have avoided if he had acted ſincerely.

He told me, that the *Swedes* had at *London* ſign'd the League made at the *Hague*, into which they had promis'd to enter; that this had been deferr'd, becauſe that they would have had the States beforehand to have paid three hundred thouſand Rixdollars, which the *Spaniards* ow'd, and for which the ſaid States had been Security; but that they refuſing to conclude this Treaty if they perſiſted in this Pretenſion, the Count *de Dohna* deſiſted from it, and only requir'd the Interpoſition

poſition of the States to the *Spaniards*, to engage them to pay that Sum, purſuant to their Promiſe, they being reſolv'd to force them in caſe of Refuſal.

The Sieur *de Wit* alſo farther talk'd to me on the Affair of ſtriking the Flags, he is apprehenſive of an occaſion happening at Sea, which will ſour the Minds of the *Engliſh* againſt *France* and this State.

The Admiral *de Ruyter* is ready to put to Sea with forty eight Sail, he has Orders not to ſtrike his Flag to any King, unleſs he is aſſur'd that the Compliment of the Flag ſhall be return'd him? He is ſtill in the ſame Sentiment which I gave my ſelf the Honour to write to you, which is to make a Treaty of Guarantee betwixt the King and this State, to oblige the King of *England* to return the Salutation by ſtriking the Flag, and to make uſe of Force in caſe of Refuſal. He ſays, that if the King ſhould ſend me Power to treat on this Affair, he would ſo well pitch on his time in managing the Deputies of the Cities, that he did not doubt the bringing them, in this caſe, to a Rupture with *England*, ſuppoſing that he be ſecure of being ſupported by *France* on that ſubject. An angry Reſentment ſeems already to appear againſt *England* in ſome Towns in *Holland* and *Zealand*, News being come to the States, that notwithſtanding what was concluded after the Treaty of *Breda*, after which, for the greater Precaution, the States would not exchange the Ratifications, before the King of *England* had given his Letters Patents by which he declar'd, that the Countries and Places in the Occupation of the States during the War ſhould remain to them, if not retaken before the 20th of *May* 1667, as is mention'd in the Treaty. The States, to prevent all Inconveniences, diſpatch'd a Frigate to carry theſe Letters Patents, and the Copy of the Treaty at *Breda* to the Governor of *Suratte*, who ſent it to the Lord *d'Vlby*. When he appear'd on the Coaſt with five Ships, which was not till *October*, he would not reſpect the Order of the King of *England*, but made a D ſcent, attack'd and took the Fort, rendred himſelf Maſter of

the Country, pillag'd the Inhabitants, and burnt all the Sugar-works, to the end that all that Country ſhould be laid waſte before the loſs of it; the States have ſent ſeven Ships to attack him, with Orders to give no quarter: In ſuch Conjuncture as this we might conſiderably advance Affairs with the People, if we were inform'd of the King's Intentions. I anſwer'd Monſieur *de Wit*, as I mention'd in the former Diſpatch concerning the Salutation of the Flag, that as I had not Order to enter upon ſuch a Negotiation, I could ſay no more to him than that I would write to you on it: I alſo told him, that I did not comprehend of what uſe the ſigning the Treaty with *Sweden* was, ſince it appear'd by one of the Letters of the States Ambaſſadors, which ſays that 'twas neceſſary to endeavour an Agreement with *Sweden* on the Subſidies, to draw them into their Intereſts; which pre-ſuppoſes that there is ſome Negotiation, ſince the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland* was convok'd on this Diſpatch. He did not too ſtrenuouſly defend himſelf on this ſubject, and I clearly diſcern that they will open their Purſes to ſecure the *Swedes*, and keep the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, which will cover all their Frontiers on the ſide of *Germany*; you may know more of the particulars from *England*, where theſe ſorts of Affairs are treated, before they appear in *Holland*.

The States have expreſs'd great Joy on the King's Orders, which you ſent to *Boulogne*, to permit the Owners of the Veſſel which is ſtranded, to fetch off their Effects out of the Ware-houſes where they are ſtow'd, and to reimbark them, and continue on their Voyage.

The Biſhop of *Munſter* has referr'd to the States, the Arbitration of his Diſpute with the Province of *Gelderland* concerning *Berchelo*: He has given them to underſtand, that he is willing to be well with them, and be their Friend.

From

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 14, 1668.

MOnſieur *de Wit* has been theſe four Days in the Cities of *Holland* to negotiate there, and will not return before *Saturday* Night; all that I can advance is, that the *Spaniards* and *Engliſh* very much warm the Provinces on the Indiſpoſition of the King of *Spain*, and ſpread a Report that he cannot live, and ſuggeſt that 'tis neceſſary for them to Precaution themſelves againſt the Deſigns of the King, who, they ſay, will not fail to pretend to the *Netherlands* in caſe of the death of that Prince, and this is what ſo eaſily diſpoſes the Minds of the People here to this tripple League; and there is nothing which they would not do to avoid the *Netherlands* falling into the King's Hands, for 'tis not poſſible to rid them of the Notion, that if that comes to paſs their State will be ruin'd in two Years time. What has been written to them from *Bruſſels*, that the King builds Cittadels in all the Frontier large Towns very much confirms them in this Opinion, and that the whole Affair would turn on the Conqueſt of the *Netherlands*, if the King ſhould happen to dye.

According to the tendency of their Inclinations, I ſee ſmall hopes of ſucceſsfully bringing about Monſieur *de Wit*'s Deſign, at leaſt if the King does not content himſelf with the other Alternative, and that only at the Entreaty of the States, and that by that the tripple Alliance ſhould be ſtopp'd, which in time will be of more Conſequence than at preſent appears. I am certain that Monſieur *de Wit*, for his own Intereſt, will do all in his Power to fix this State in the Intereſts of *France*; but 'tis not in his Power to break and diſſipate the Cabals of *England* and the Houſe of *Orange*, as long as the apparent Pretexts which touch to the quick ſubſiſt. It belongs, Sir, to you, who have more Penetration than any other Perſon, and who truly knows the King's Sentiments, to write early what his M j ſty

thinks ought to be done for his Service in this Conjuncture; for if the States ſhould confirm this tripple League, and draw over to them the other Allies, the League would be ſo ſtrong as not to be broken; alſo, if in the beginning the King ſhould find his Advantage, by accepting at the Interceſſion of the States the other Alternative, and allying himſelf anew with the ſaid States by a Treaty of Guarantee, after being agreed on the ſtriking of the Flag, which would be directly againſt the Pretenſions of the King of *England*, I don't doubt the overthrowing of this tripple Alliance, and removing all Jealouſies out of the Minds of theſe People, which will always return as long as the Cauſe ſhall ſubſiſt.

Monſieur *de Beverning* is return'd from *Bruſſels*: He has made his Report to the States, and has very much magnify'd the Exactneſs with which Monſieur *de Croiſſy* has acted at *Aix*, to advance the Peace: He complains of the Converſation of the *Spaniards*, having clearly diſcern'd at *Bruſſels* that all that *Caſtel Rodrigo* has done, was only to engage the States to ſome act of Rupture, in order afterwards to leave *France* and them to diſpute the War betwixt them.

The Marquiſs made him wait two Days before he could have Audience. He receiv'd him very coldly at firſt, and ſpake above two Hours without giving him time to anſwer. He propos'd to him the borrowing of a Sum of Mony, and Monſieur *de Beverning* anſwer'd him, that if he would treat of a Remiſſion for the Merchants of *Antwerp*, by way of *Amſterdam*, and that the ſaid Merchants were Security for it, he might get the Sum he ask'd; and that the States had given him order to tell him that they were Security for three hundred thouſand Rixdollars which he had promis'd to the *Swedes*, and that he ought to pay them; he reply'd to him, that he would do it willingly, if a quadruple League was form'd, in which *Spain* would enter on the Conditions of the Guarantee betwixt theſe four Confederates; but that he did not think himſelf oblig'd to pay that Sum to the *Swedes* for nothing: To

which

which *Beverning* reply'd, that nothing muſt be mention'd to the States which would ſhock the King, and that they would not do it: By *Beverning*'s Diſcourſe, he ſeems diſſatisfy'd with the Converſation which he had with the Marquiſs, whom he thinks but little qualify'd for ſuch a great Government as that which he has: He told me, that they were all deceiv'd on the Choice of the Alternative, and that they did not know what the Dependances, Governments and Appurtenances of the conquer'd Places were, and that to have them is properly to be Maſter of the *Netherlands* and of Trade, there being no Commerce without paſſing thro' the Cities which the King poſſeſſes.

The States Fleet is putting to Sea, being in number ſixty Sail, eighteen of the largeſt of which are lin'd; 'tis to be fear'd that this Fleet has ſome private Orders to act againſt *Portugal*: *Amſterdam* and ſome other Cities are for a Rupture with that Kingdom.

Memorial preſented by the Count D'Eſtrades *to the States-General of the* United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands: May 30, 1668.

'THE Count *d'Eſtrades*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of *France*, has Order from the King his Maſter, to make Inſtance in his Name to your Lordſhips, that 'twill pleaſe them to grant to his Majeſty the ſame Act of Guarantee, for the certainty of the Peace which has lately been concluded, that they are ready to give to the *Spaniards*. His Majeſty has alſo given Order to make the ſame Inſtance in his Name to the King of *Great Britain* to the ſame Purpoſe; on which he is perſwaded no difficulty will be made neither in *England*, nor in *Holland*, ſince 'tis what is very juſt, and beſides as ſuch is already offer'd, ſti-

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'pulated and promis'd in the Treaty made at *Paris* the '15th of *April* laſt. Given at the *Hague*, *May* 30. 1668.

D'ESTRADES.

From the Count D'Eſtrades *to Monſieur* de Lionne: May 31, 1668.

I Have communicated the Points, and thoſe of your precedent Diſpatch to Monſieur *de Wit*, who return'd but Yeſterday from the Progreſs which he has taken in the Cities of *Holland*; he has afreſh confirm'd to me that the tripple Alliance which was ſign'd at *London*, is not at all againſt his Majeſty's Intereſts, but only for two Reaſons, one of which ceaſes, which is the concluſion of the Peace; and the other ſubſiſts, which is for the Guarantee of the ſaid Peace, into which all Kings and Princes may enter; that the States have refus'd all the Propoſitions which have been made by the *Spaniards*, and the Emperor's Miniſter, to be comprehended in this tripple Alliance, and inſerted in it, that the one ſhould be oblig'd to defend the others; that *England* was alſo very much enclin'd to it, and has preſs'd their Ambaſſadors to write to the States to conſent to it; but that they have abſolutely refus'd it, and declar'd that they will never do it.

As to what concerns the Subſidies promis'd to *Sweden*, that the Offices which he had done and would do to oblige the *Spaniards* to keep their Word, without their paying their Mony, in caſe of Non-payment by the *Spaniards*; but they would retrench all the Favours which the ſaid *Spaniards* could pretend to from the States, as they had b gun to do this Morning, by refuſing to Don *Eſtevan de Gamarra* the Act of Guarantee of the Peace which he ask'd of them for the *Spaniards*: He anſwer'd him, that tho' their Deputies had ſign'd it at *Bruſſels*, the States would not ratifie it 'till they had paid the *Swedes* the Sum which they had agreed on,

on, and that the States granted the ſaid Guarantee to the King on Requeſt which I had made, his Majeſty having acted with all manner of Sincerity and Honour in the ſaid Treaty of Peace. *Eſtevan de Gamarra* was very angry at this, and ſaid before the Deputies, that perhaps the two Kings might ſoon agree, and hinted as tho' he believ'd that the King his Maſter would give up all the *Netherlands* to *France*, in exchange for the *Rouſſillon*. This Diſcourſe was conſonant to what had been already diſpers'd thro' all the Cities of *Holland*, which has not a little help'd to encreaſe Jealouſies in Minds which are very ſuſceptible of them: For whatever is ſaid on this Subject is eaſily believ'd in this Country.

You will by that judge of what Monſieur *de Wit* has ſaid to me, as alſo by the Advices which you have from other Places, to which more Credit is to be given; but it ſeems to me, by all that I have obſerv'd here amongſt my Acquaintance, that they have no Intention to pay for the *Spaniards* the Sum which they have promis'd to the *Swedes*, nor to give them the Subſidies to be enter'd into this tripple Alliance.

Monſieur *de Wit* told me very ſeriouſly that he would diſguiſe nothing from me, and that the Event would prove what he ſaid; that 'tis true, that the States are very much divided; that if one were to judge by the Talk even of ſome who are in the Government, they would make this tripple Alliance to paſs for a new League, in which the Houſe of *Auſtria* is comprehended, and he is not ſurpriz'd that ſuch things are reported, tho' falſe, ſince they print them in their Cities, which proceeds from the Liberties eſtabliſh'd in a Republick, without the States being able to remedy it.

He told me, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* had Order by this Poſt, to ſatisfie you concerning the tripple League; but you nor he not having mention'd it, he thought that you had ſpoken with him concerning it: The ſaid Sieur *de Wit* did not forget to ask me what was your Anſwer on the Subject of a new Alliance betwixt

the

the King and the States, concerning the ſtriking of the Flag: I anſwer'd him, that the King, before declaring himſelf, would know whether if this Union were made, it would break this tripple Alliance lately made betwixt *England*, *Sweden* and *Holland*, and which ſeems to the Eyes of all the World to be only againſt *France*: He reply'd to me, that he could not better acquaint me in what this tripple Alliance conſiſts, than the Explication he had lately made me of it, there being nothing new in it againſt the King's Intereſts; and that as for the Union which he propos'd, if the King agrees to it, he will tranſact with the Cities of *Holland* to perſwade them to deliver themſelves from this Subjection which the King of *England* would impoſe on them of ſtriking the Flag without returning them the ſame Salutation; that he could not know the time of an Aſſembly, and that after having diſpos'd the Deputies to conſent to it, he thought 'twould be proper for the King to ſend me a Power to ſign it, and that his Majeſty ſhould at the ſame time ſend a Project of it, ſuch as he ſhould judge to be the moſt certainly effectual, to force the *Engliſh* to what the King and the States deſir'd; that he would in the mean time tell me his Scheme, which was to conclude a Union betwixt the King and the States, and to promiſe one another to break with *England*, in caſe that the *Engliſh* pretended to any Salutation or other difference on the Sea from the King's Ships; and that alſo if the *Engliſh* did not return the Salutation of the Flag to the *Hollanders*, *France* ſhould be oblig'd to break with *England*, as the States in like manner ſhould with *France*, in the above ſpecify'd Caſe; and ſo ſtrictly oblige themſelves that the King and the States ſhould not make any Accommodation with *England*, 'till they had forc'd them by Arms to renounce this Pretenſion of the Superiority of the Sea.

The Sieur *de Wit* added, that he did not believe it poſſible more effectually to convince all Chriſtendom of the ſtrict Union of *France* with the States, than by a Treaty of this Nature; nor could any thing better expreſs

preſs the difference of the Engagement which the States had enter'd into with his Majeſty, from that which they had with *England*, which would be entirely deſtroy'd by this. He talk'd much to me on the new Reports which the *Spaniards* ſpread in the Cities, that an Exchange of the *Netherlands* for the *Ronſſillon* was treating of in *Spain* by *Pimentel*; which ſo wrought on the Minds of theſe People, that they would think themſelves all loſt if this Exchange took place; that to put an end to all theſe Jealouſies rais'd by the Artifices of the *Spaniards*, he thought that in the Union which was to be made betwixt the King and the States on the Affair of the Flag, 'twould be neceſſary to inſert an Article to contain, that in caſe of the Death of the King of *Spain*, the King and the States ſhould take Arms to force the *Spaniards* out of the *Netherlands*, and oblige the ſaid Country to erect its ſelf into a Republick, and that the King ſhould be free to carry his Arms every where in the Kingdoms and Countries of the King of *Spain*, to conquer them: By this means we ſhall overthrow all the Deſigns of the *Spaniards*, which tend only to engage the States to make ſome falſe Step, by the fears which they ſuggeſt to them of the Conqueſt of *Flanders*; on which we cannot ſecure our ſelves here, nor avoid that this caſe happening, the States entring in all poſſible Alliances with the *Engliſh* and the Princes their Neighbours to oppoſe it, and that 'tis much better to prevent theſe Accidents early, and not to wait for a time which will bring us to a Rupture; that he intreated me to believe that his Intention was good, and that he deſir'd nothing ſo much as to ſee *France* and this State ſo firmly leagu'd together, that the Cabals of *Spain* and *England*, and thoſe of the *Netherlands*, can never ſhock them, which would infallibly happen if this propos'd Union were made; but yet referring it to what the King ſhould judge moſt agreeable to his Intereſts, he told me that he ſaid all that he had ſaid from himſelf; affairs of this Nature not being to be executed in a popular State by one Man alone, but by Negotiations

gotiations and Managements with the Deputies of Aſſemblies, which he would work when he ſhould be aſſur'd of the King's Sentiments on it. He then told me in Confidence that he found Monſieur *van Beuningen* too warm by his Diſpatches, and inſinuating Thoughts into the Cities of *Holland*, that the King of *Spain* coming to die, it ought to be expected that the King reaſſume the Deſign of conquering the *Netherlands*; that he had wrote to him to write more moderately, and that 'twas in vain to touch on that String amongſt People which are not eaſily cur'd of Impreſſions which are given them; that he ought to remember that he had written ſeveral times to him, that he ſhould mind nothing but making of the Peace; and that 'tis at preſent made, and that he ought not to ſtir up any thing which might diſturb the Minds of the People; that he very well ſaw, that Monſieur *van Beuningen* had not all the Complaiſance which he had with'd for the King's Miniſters in the Courſe of this Negotiation; that he will cauſe him to return when the Peace is executed, and that having him with him, he would ſo well manage him, that he would rid him of all the Viſions which he has from the great Apprehenſions of the King's Power, and Deſigns of rendring himſelf Univerſal Monarch.

I thank'd him for the Confidence which he had in me on all above-mention'd, and told him that I was very glad that he had remark'd the Paſſionateneſs of Monſieur *van Beuningen*, which on ſeveral Occaſions had prejudic'd the King's Intereſts, and alſo that of the States, and that I hop'd that he would cure every thing by his Prudence; that I would give you an Account of what he had ſaid, and that I would impart the Anſwer to him as ſoon as I ſhould receive it. This is all that paſs'd, Sir, in two Conferences which we had after his Return from the Cities of *Holland*, &c.

From

From the Moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands, *by which he recalls the Count* D'Eſtrades: September 23, 1668.

MOST dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, The ordinary time of the Embaſſy which the Count *d'Eſtrades*, Knight of our Orders, and Governor of *Dunkirk*, has worthily exercis'd with you, being expir'd, we could not refuſe him the Favour which he has ask'd of us, to return into *France*, as well to be there at leiſure to attend his own Affairs, which indiſpenſably require his Preſence for ſome time, as to go to ſerve us, after that, in his Government; and by this means, nothing more being left for him to do than to preſent himſelf in *Holland* to take leave of you, we have pleas'd to accompany him with this Letter, to give you advice of the Reſoluion which we have taken on this Affair, and to aſſure you at the ſame time, that having expreſs'd himſelf to us with a very particular Reſentment of the obliging manner in which you have treated him on all Occaſions, we give you great thanks for this Conduct, and ſhall be very glad to anſwer it on the Occaſions which ſhall preſent, by the offers of our Eſteem and Friendſhip: Next praying God, that he have you, moſt dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, in his holy and excellent Keeping. Wrote at St. *Germain en Laye*, *September* 23, 1668.

Your good Friend, Allie and Confederate,

LEWIS.

And Lower, De Lionne.

The Superſcription was,

To our moſt dear great Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Lords States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands.

From

From Meſſieurs the States-General of the United-Provinces *of the* Netherlands *to the Moſt Chriſtian King, on the Recalling of the Count* D'Eſtrades : October 17, 1668.

SIR,

AS with joy we receiv'd from the Hands of your Majeſty, Monſieur the Count *d'Eſtrades* in his Employ of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, ſo from the Knowledge that we already have of his Merit, 'tis impoſſible for us to ſee his Departure without great Regret, after ſo many Proofs as he has given us of his Conduct and Affection for the good of this State, ſo far as it was compatible with the Zeal which he has for the Service of your Majeſty: We are oblig'd to you, Sir, for having given us a Miniſter who is Poſſeſſor of ſuch great Parts, and are very happy to ſee you ſatisfied with the manner in which we have treated him, tho' 'twas no more than a Duty of acknowledgement towards your Majeſty, and of juſtice with regard to a Perſon, whom we ought to conſider in reality, for his great Qualities as well as his Character. Since they are his own Affairs which oblige him to diſengage himſelf from this Employment, and that 'tis in this Conſideration that your Majeſty has granted him his Diſcharge, we muſt acquieſce in what pleaſes you, and render you moſt humble Thanks for being pleas'd to grant what we could not refuſe to ſuch a worthy Miniſter: We ſhall preſerve his Memory after his Retreat, and long remember the Obligation which we have to your Majeſty, to excite more and more in us that Affection which we owe your Majeſty, and with which we ſhall pray God,

SIR, &c.

FINIS.